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THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
WARREN COUNTY,

OHIO,

Vol. 1

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES  
ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF EARLY  
SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTH-  
WEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MAP OF  
WARREN COUNTY; CONSTITUTION OF THE  
UNITED STATES, MISCELLANEOUS  
MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

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1882.

HISTORY

# WARRER COUNTY

THE WARRER COUNTY  
HISTORY

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## PREFACE

THE generation of hardy men who first settled the western prairie has nearly all passed away. The rugged and fearless men who encountered the perils of Indian warfare, endured the hardships of pioneer life, and, with rifles by their sides, cleared away the growth of the forest and rescued from savages and wild beasts the homesteads which the present generation possesses in peace, should not be forgotten. It is the purpose of this volume to give the history of their achievements, and to record the growth and development of this country, that the great and noble generation may have something of what it was to give to the world. The noble and noble women who have been the helpmates of the men, and the noble women who have been the helpmates of the men, should not be forgotten.



The volume has been made in the prospect of the future. The publisher has been fortunate in securing the work of the publisher. The general county history was prepared by the publisher. The Centennial Historical Sketch of the County, prepared by the publisher, who has devoted much time and energy to the subject. The biographical sketches contained in Part II are designed to chronicle the growth of each township, thus rescuing from oblivion some interesting and valuable historical matter that otherwise would be lost through the death of early settlers and the ravages of time. The historians of the townships, whose names appear at the head of their sketches, are either residents or natives of the respective townships whose history they write, and were selected on account of their fitness for the work.

The biographical sketches in Part V were prepared, for the most part, by the canvassing agents of the publishers. The personal and family histories given in these sketches may be found in succeeding years to possess an interest and value which will cause the book to be much sought after by explorers in genealogies and pedigrees. The study of family history is not for the purpose of ministering to an aristocratic pride; it is perfectly consistent with democratic simplicity and Christian hospitality. It is not necessary to have noble blood in our veins to give us an intelligent interest in our ancestral relations. The work of science and the general historian may well concern themselves with the pedigrees of a people. It is desirable that the genealogical study of at least every

1871





## PREFACE.

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THE generation of hardy men who first settled the region comprising Warren County has nearly all passed away. The names and deeds of those who encountered the perils of Indian warfare, endured the privations of pioneer life, and, with rifles by their sides, cleared away the giants of the forest and rescued from savages and wild beasts the beautiful lands the present generation possesses in peace, should not be forgotten. It is the purpose of this volume to give the history of their achievements, and to record the growth and development of this county, that the present and future generations may know something of what it cost to give them this fair land, and who were the brave men and noble women who converted a wilderness into the smiling region we now behold.

The volume has been prepared in strict accordance with the announcements made in the prospectus issued more than a year ago. The publishers have been fortunate in securing the services of efficient and painstaking local historians. The general county history was prepared by Josiah Morrow, the author of the Centennial Historical Sketch of Warren County, deposited in the Library of Congress, who has devoted much time and study to the subject. The township histories contained in Part IV are designed to chronicle the annals of each neighborhood, thus rescuing from oblivion much interesting and valuable historical matter that otherwise would be lost through the death of early settlers and the ravages of time. The historians of the townships, whose names appear at the head of their articles, are either residents or natives of the respective townships whose history they write, and were selected on account of their fitness for the work.

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old and long-settled family in each county should be recorded, in a form both permanent and readily accessible.

This volume is believed to contain a larger and more varied amount of historical materials than was ever before embodied in a history of a county of the State of Ohio; but he who expects to find it entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind. To procure its materials, its compilers have explored many hundred pages of manuscripts and written records. In some cases, it was necessary to reconcile contradictory statements. Some errors are unavoidable. The publishers trust that the book will be received in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious efforts, and not in that captious spirit which refuses to be satisfied short of unattainable perfection.

To the county officers, town and township officers, and many intelligent citizens of Warren County, the publishers are indebted for favors and generous assistance in the preparation of the work.

THE PUBLISHERS.







# CONTENTS.

## PART I.

### HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Geographical Position..... 19	English Explorations and Settlements..... 31	Tecumseh and the War of 1812..... 59
Early Explorations..... 29	American Settlements..... 33	Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War..... 73
Discovery of the Ohio..... 32	Division of the Northwest Territory..... 35	

## PART II.

### HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
History of Ohio..... 93	Organization of Counties..... 137	A Brief Mention of Prominent Ohio Generals..... 191
French History..... 96	Description of Counties..... 137	Some Disputed Subjects..... 196
Ordinance of 1787, No. 32..... 105	Early Events..... 137	Constitution..... 200
The War of 1812..... 122	Governors of Ohio..... 140	Comments upon the Ordinance of 1787, from the Institutes of Ohio, Edited by Salmon P. Chase, and Published in the year 1833..... 204
Banking..... 126	Ancient Works..... 172	
The Canal System..... 128	Some General Characteristics..... 177	
Ohio Land Tracts..... 129	Outline Geology of Ohio..... 179	
Improvements..... 132	Ohio's Rank During the War..... 182	
State Boundaries..... 136		

## PART III.

### HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Preface..... 214	First Settlements..... 240	Pioneer Preaching..... 262
CHAPTER I.—ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES..... 215	Rapid Growth of the County..... 241	The Baptist Church..... 262
Hamilton County..... 215	States from which the Settlers Came..... 242	The Methodist Episcopal Church..... 264
Illinois and Botetourt Counties..... 216	Prices and Commercial Inter-course..... 243	The Presbyterian Church..... 264
Act of March 24, 1803..... 216	Friendly Indians..... 243	The Great Revival of 1801..... 267
Act of January 30, 1815..... 217	Early Mills..... 244	Rev. Richard McNemar..... 268
CHAPTER II.—THE INDIAN OWNERS..... 218	Deerfield Township, Hamilton County..... 244	The Jerks and Other Nervous Disorders..... 269
Little Turtle Quoted..... 219	Early Elections..... 247	Scenes of Religious Tumult..... 271
Indian Mode of Life..... 220	Members of the Territorial Legislature..... 247	First Visit of Shaker Missionaries..... 272
Gen. Harrison on Indian Character..... 221	Members of the Constitutional Convention..... 248	Presbyterians become Shakers..... 273
Extinguishment of Indian Titles..... 224	Pioneer Life..... 249	CHAPTER VI.—GENERAL PROGRESS..... 274
CHAPTER III.—EXPLORATIONS—SURVEYS—LAND GRANTS..... 223	Clearing of the Land..... 249	First Official Business..... 274
Christopher Gist..... 224	Dwellings and Furniture..... 249	First Court and Grand Jury..... 274
O'Bannon and Fox..... 223	Wearing Apparel..... 250	First Petit Jury..... 277
Maj. Benjamin Stites..... 223	Horseback Travel..... 250	First Financial Exhibit..... 278
Symmes' Land Speculation..... 224	Horse Thieves..... 251	Seat of Justice..... 279
Adventures of Early Surveying Parties..... 227	Copper Distilleries..... 251	First Jail..... 279
Method of Survey..... 228	Character of the Progress..... 252	First Court House..... 280
Numbering of Sections..... 229	The Backwoods Age not a Golden Age..... 252	Second Jail..... 280
Virginia Military Land..... 230	Joshua Fry Quoted..... 253	Third Jail..... 281
Symmes' Patent..... 231	The Primitive Forests..... 253	Second Court House..... 281
Ministerial Sections..... 231	Streams..... 257	Fourth Jail..... 281
School Sections..... 231	Wild Animals..... 258	Infirmary..... 282
Military Range..... 232	Premia for Wolf and Squirrel Sculp..... 258	Orphan Asylum and Children's Home..... 282
Forfeitures..... 232	Snakes and Leeches..... 259	Roads..... 282
Congress Lands..... 233	Bear Hunt Described..... 259	Turnpikes..... 287
Pre-empted Lands..... 234	CHAPTER V.—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES..... 261	Canals—Warren County Canal..... 287
Chain of Land Titles..... 233	First Teachers and Schoolhouses..... 264	Little Miami Canal and Banking Company..... 289
CHAPTER IV.—PIONEER HISTORY..... 237	Francis Glass..... 262	Railroads..... 289
Stations for Defense Against the Indians..... 237		First Expressman Trail, via Little Miami Railroad..... 290
Premiums for Indian Scalps..... 239		Post Offices..... 292



## HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY—Continued.

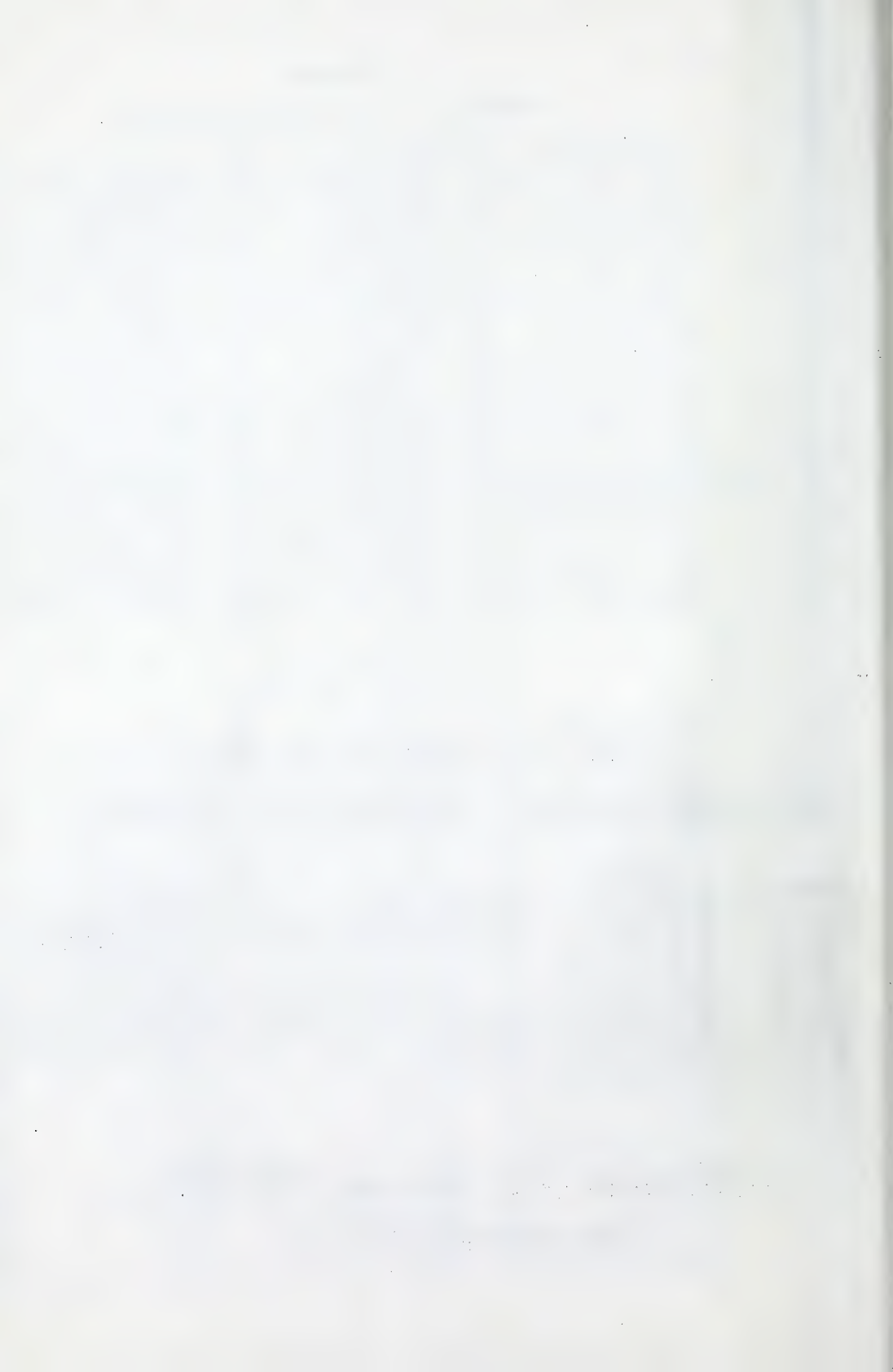
PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
The Bench and the Bar.....234	CHAPTER VII.—MILITARY HIS-	Bowlers and Pools.....200
Lists of Lawyers in 1820 and	TOBY.....342	Antiquities.....201
1840.....298	The Militia Muster.....342	Fort Ancient.....201
Lawyers' Fees and Judges' Sal-	Corwin's Reply to Gen. Cray.....343	Fort of Buant Earth.....202
aries.....299	The War of 1812.....343	Archaeological Relics.....203
Opposition to the Case.....299	The Wagner Boy.....347	Opening of a Mound.....204
List of Judges.....300	Shakers Disputed.....347	CHAPTER IX.—HISTORICAL NOTES
The Medical Profession.....300	The Mexican War.....348	AND COLLECTIONS.....207
Lists of Physicians in 1820 and	Corwin's Speech.....348	Routes of Emigration Agents.....207
1820.....302	The Civil War.....349	The Indians.....207
Medical Colleges.....304	CHAPTER VIII.—THE PISTON-	Col. John Brown's Expedition.....207
Dr. Samuel Thompson's Botanic	GROUND DEED.....353	Gen. George L. Clark's Map.....208
System.....304	Robert Beaman.....353	Expedition.....209
Lebanon Medical Society.....306	Francis Drake.....357	Gen. George A. Clark's Second
The Newspaper Press.....306	Jemimah Nauwau.....357	Expedition.....210
Education.....311	Mathias Corwin.....357	Gen. Jacob Barker's Route.....210
Teachers' Institutes.....312	Ashton Corwin.....359	Journey Through Warren County
Religion in the Common Schools.....313	Joan McLean.....370	in 1870.....211
County School Examiners.....313	Thomas R. Ross.....371	Functions of 1818.....213
Religion.....313	Thomas Drake.....372	Visit of Gov. De Witt Clinton.....214
Changes in Worship and Belief.....318	George J. Smith.....372	Visit of the Duke of Saxo-Walt-
Sunday School.....319	Joseph W. Smith.....373	em.....218
Agriculture.....323	John Preston, Jr.....383	Bath and Warrel Pioneer As-
Homes.....323	J. Miller Williams.....383	sociation.....219
Outside—Society.....323	George Keating.....388	Town Land Out.....219
Swine—Purchased China Breed.....323	Robert Keating.....388	Bath Township (Historical).....220
Review of Agriculture in 1840.....324	John Rogers.....390	CHAPTER XI.—LAW OFFICERS.....221
County Agricultural Society.....328	William S. French.....391	Recorders—Sheriffs—Prosecuting
County Horticultural Society.....328	Michael H. Johns.....391	Attorneys.....221
Growth of Population and	Thomas A. Van Horn.....394	Auditors—Clerks—Treasurers.....222
Wealth.....330	CHAPTER IX.—PHYSIOGRAPHY	County Commissioners.....223
Value of Real Estate.....331	AND ANTIQUITIES.....393	Associate Judges—Probate Judges.....223
Politics.....331	Topography.....393	Members of the Legislature.....224
Nominating Candidates.....338	Relief of Elevations.....397	Members of the Constitutional
Campaign of 1860.....339	Climate.....397	Convention, etc.....229
Statistics of Votes.....340	Geology.....398	

## PART IV.

## TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.....353	Officers of Trucking.....350	Manufactures.....507
Organization.....353	Protection from Fire.....356	Post Offices and Roads.....508
Early Settlement.....354	Public Buildings.....357	Early Settlers.....509
Two Indians Killed on Turtle	Schools.....358	Incidents.....510
Creek.....359	Churches.....359	HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.....510
Shaker Swamp.....361	Prominent Buildings.....362	Land Entries.....510
Shakers of Union Village.....362	Canal and Railroad.....365	Early Settlements.....510
Mobs against the Shakers.....362	Franklin Hydraulic and Mills.....365	Geology and Topography.....510
Visit to Union Village in 1811.....365	Franklin Iron.....369	Roads.....510
Shaker Events.....368	Y. M. C. A. and Library.....362	Schools.....510
Lebanon.....369	Temperance Movements.....365	Mainville Academy.....511
Site of Miami University.....371	Grain Elevators.....366	Members of Board of Education.....512
Postmasters—Telegraph.....372	Newspapers.....367	Early Manufactures.....513
Fire Department.....372	In the War.....367	Early Graveyards.....514
Public Ground.....373	Cemetery, Hotels.....368	Miscellaneous Reminiscences.....515
The Old Town Hall.....377	Secret Societies.....368	Township Officers.....515
Washington Hall.....377	List of Township Officers.....369	War of 1812 and Mexican War.....517
The Public Hall.....378	WAYNE TOWNSHIP.....369	War of the Rebellion.....517
The Lecture System.....379	Contract of Synodus, Smith,	Post Offices—Villages.....518
Fourth of July Celebration.....381	Highway and Bridges.....369	Mainville.....521
Industrial Interests.....385	Agreement of Smith, Reighway	M. E. Church at Zoar.....523
Printing and Publishing.....387	and Sons.....369	Mainville M. E. Church.....523
The First Bank.....388	Samuel Highways's Journey to	Mainville Free-Will Baptist
Mason's Prices, 1815.....389	Waynesville.....369	Church.....523
Industrial Establishments, 1820.....390	Religious Societies.....369	Hopkinsville United Presbyterian
An Eccentric Character.....390	Schools, Physicians.....370	Church.....524
Cemeteries.....391	Faversham.....371	Bethel Presbyterian Church.....524
Schools of Lebanon.....397	Industrial Industries.....372	Bethel Temperance Society.....525
National Normal University.....398	Bridge Stones.....375	DEWEY TOWNSHIP.....525
Churches.....398	Prices of Land.....376	Topography.....525
Societies.....399	Notes.....377	Early Settlers.....526
Women's Anti-Liquor Circle.....399	Some Early Settlers.....379	Township Officers.....526
County Seat Contest, 1870.....399	Mills.....381	Roads.....526
Efforts of Lebanon to obtain a	Others.....382	Churches.....529
Railroad.....398	Towns.....385	Schools.....530
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.....399	Concluding Notes.....386	Societies.....531
Early Settlements.....399	CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.....387	Mills and Distilleries.....532
Manufactures.....399	Situation and Organization.....387	Cemeteries.....532
Ancient Remains.....399	List Township Officers.....388	Politics.....532
New Jersey Presbyterian Church.....399	Schools.....389	The War Between.....533
Old School Baptist Church.....399	Churches.....394	Towns.....533
Camp, Station.....399	Societies.....394	MAINE TOWNSHIP.....537
The Town of Franklin.....399	In the War.....394	Creation of Land Warrants.....537





## CONTENTS

59

	PAGE.
Organization.....	564
Early Settlers.....	564
Churches.....	562
Industries.....	562
Harveysburg.....	562
In Jesse Harvey.....	564
<b>PAYERS TO SCHOOL</b> .....	564
Organization.....	566
Land Warrants.....	566
Settlers.....	566
Justices of the Peace.....	566
Churches.....	565
Teacher.....	565
Dr. Frederick Laug.....	565
Military.....	567
Minors.....	566
Col. Thomas Worthington.....	566
E. D. Mansfield.....	566
<b>HARLAN TOWNSHIP</b> .....	571

	PAGE
Constitution.....	671
Ancient Youngths.....	672
Early Days.....	673
Trials and Tribulations.....	674
Members' Denominations.....	674
Society.....	679
Early Meetings.....	680
Early Settlements.....	680
Justices of the Peace.....	682
Police and Officers.....	684
YOUTHFUL PIONEERS.....	685
Popularity.....	685
Ancient Works.....	686
White Knights—Gangs.....	686
United—Indians.....	687
Early Settlements.....	687
Incidents.....	688
Sketch of William Smalley.....	687
Organization and Records.....	690

	Price
Reeds.....	700
Churches.....	700
Chatterboxes.....	700
Schools.....	100
Village.....	100
Was Recalled.....	50
Union Town.....	710
Original.....	50
Early Settlements.....	710
Boat Mill.....	710
Development of the Union Valley.....	710
First Settlement.....	710
1880.....	710
Mills.....	710
Churches.....	710
Statistics of the Town.....	710
Antiquities.....	710
The House.....	710

004955 1972 5 6 7 24

	Page.
Jeremiah Morrow (deceased).....	115
J. W. Keys.....	124
A. G. McBarney.....	124
Alfred Holbrook.....	170
J. H. Harrison.....	177
Benjamin A. Stokes.....	206
E. S. Haine.....	241
Henry Dilatash.....	226
Isaac K. Steedman.....	235
Davis Thomas.....	246
T. C. Kersey, M. D.....	251
S. R. Chase.....	257
W. C. Lewis.....	275
T. M. Wales.....	283
John E. Key.....	285
David Graham.....	296
Charles F. Chapman.....	311

[illegible]

Joseph Lukens.....	100
Samuel L. Lukens.....	114
Thomas Richards.....	112
Jonathan Furber.....	111
John Morris.....	114
Walter C. Jumper.....	114
James H. Jumper.....	114
S. B. Greer.....	114
William Fairbairn.....	114
R. M. Greer.....	114
William Johnston.....	114
Frederick B. Greer.....	114
John L. Thompson.....	115
Wm. Minner Thompson.....	115
William Smith.....	116
A. Norbis.....	116

## PART VI.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

	PAGE.
Turtle Creek Township.....	795
Franklin Township.....	796
Wayne Township.....	822
✓ Clear Creek Township.....	890

	PAGE.
Hamilton Township.....	938
Deerfield Township.....	960
Massie Township.....	994
Salem Township.....	1020

	Page
Harlan Township.....	103
Washington Township.....	104
Union Township.....	105

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
Source of the Mississippi.....	22
La Salle Landing on the Shores of Green Bay.....	24
Buffalo Hunt.....	26
Trapping.....	28
Mouth of the Mississippi.....	31

	PAGE.
High Bridge.....	33
Pontiac, the Ottawa Chieftain.....	42
Indians Attacking Frontiersmen...	55
Present Site Lake Street Bridge, Chicago, 1833.....	58
A Pioneer Dwelling.....	64

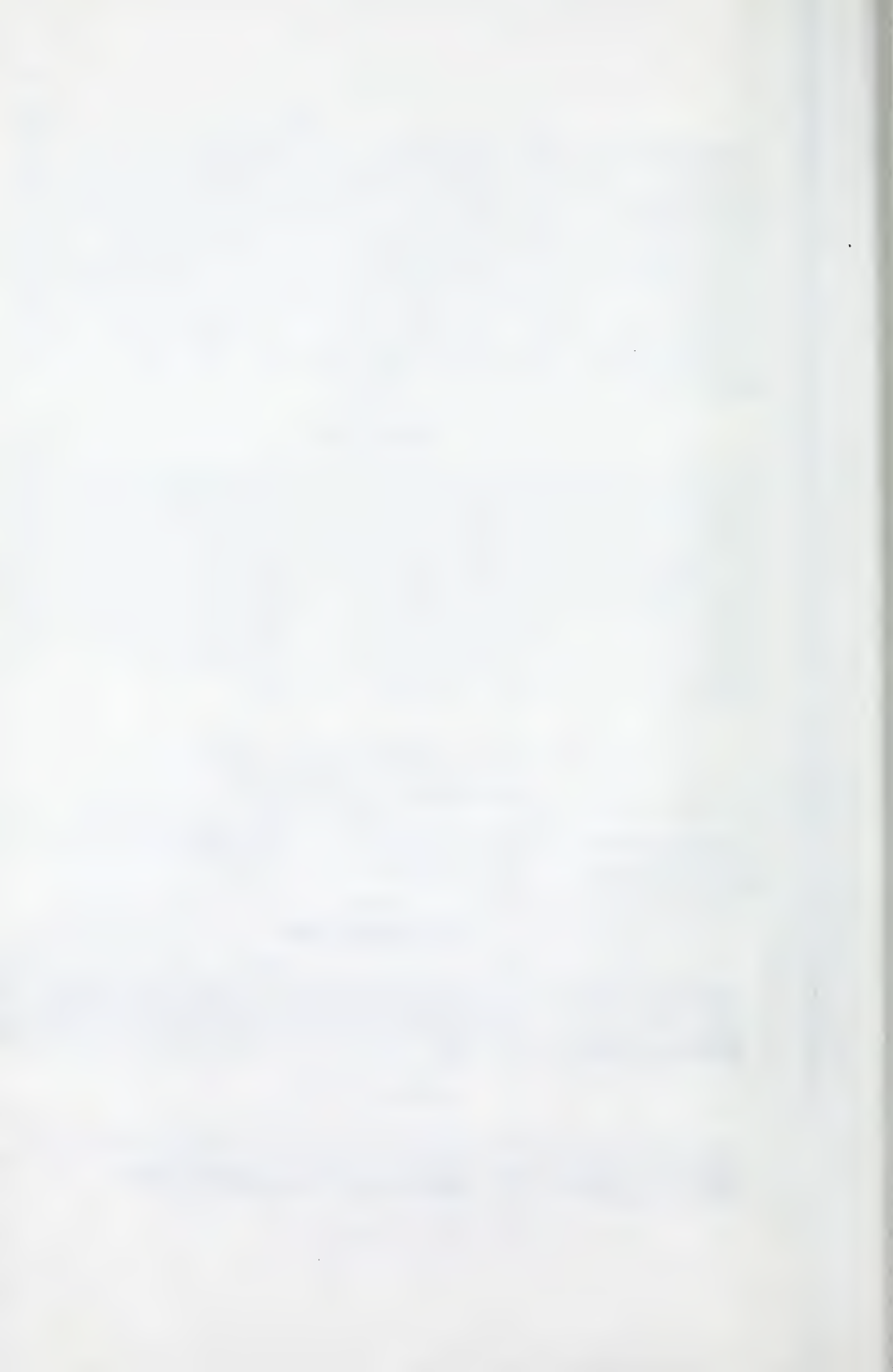
	PAGE
Lake Bluff.....	62
Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chieftain.....	83
Indians attacking a Stockade.....	77
Black Hawk, the Sac Chieftain.....	74
Perry's Monument, Cleveland.....	91
Niagara Falls.....	99

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

	Page
Map of Warren County.....	14 and 15
Constitution of the United States.....	70
Population of the United States.....	203
Miles of Railroad in Operation.....	203
Area of the United States.....	203

	PAGE.
Area of the Principal Countries in the World.....	203
Population of the Principal Countries in the World.....	203
Population of Ohio.....	202

	Page
Population of Warren County.....	39
Autographs of Old Settlers of War- ren County.....	40 and 41
Business References.....	42









PART I.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.











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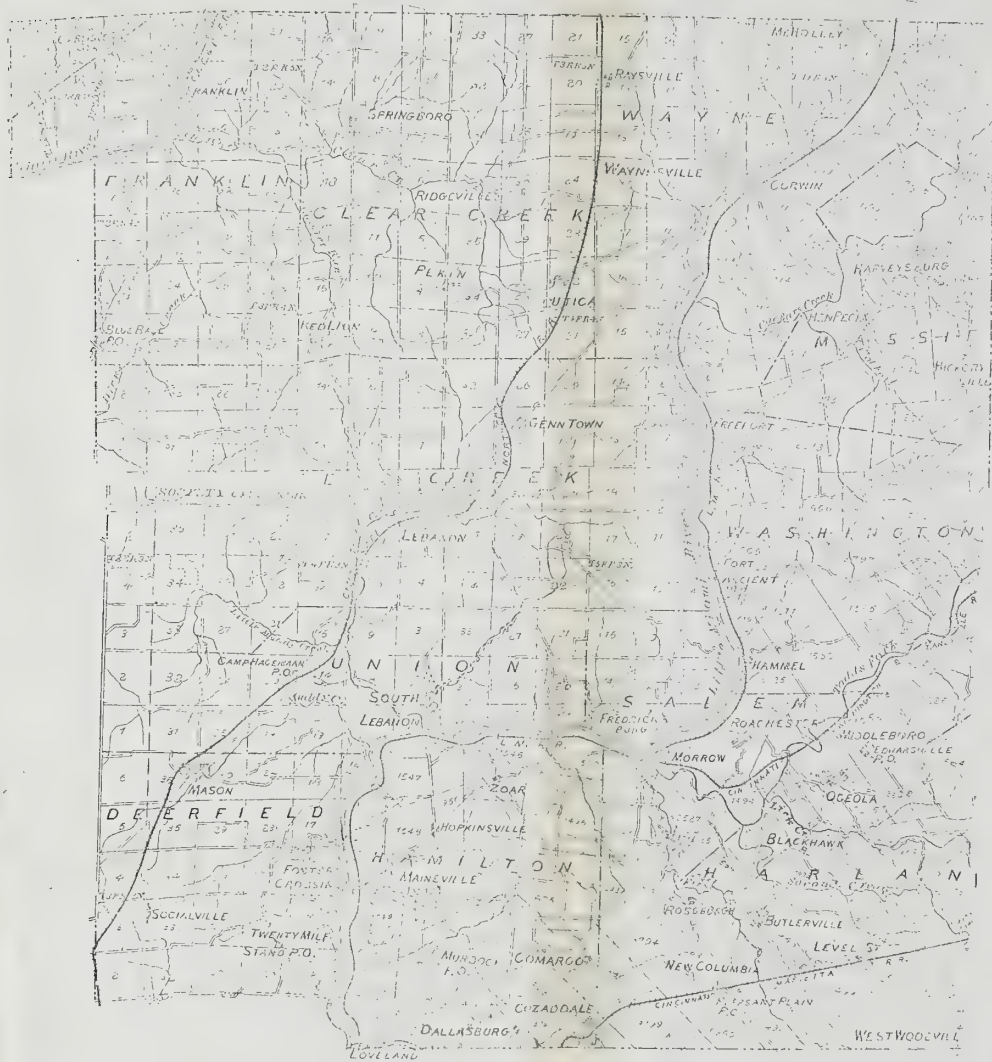
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VALERIE COUNTY (C. M. H. & C.)







# THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been created eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.



## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a





request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of



Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course



up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, paroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

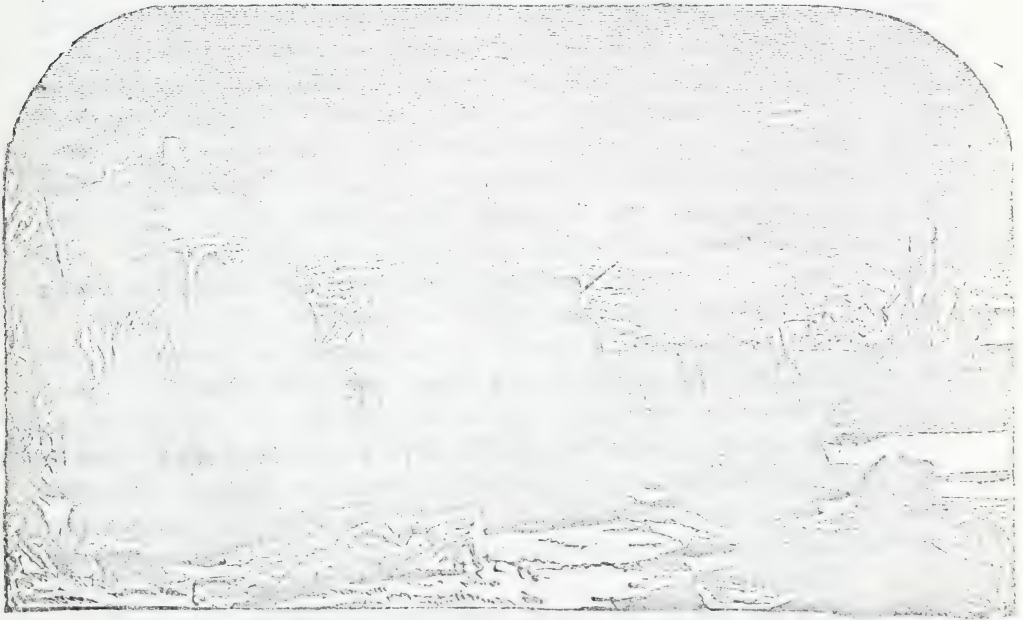
After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-





alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinae, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors.



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment



no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *P'an-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecoeur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort *Crevecoeur* on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony





in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.



The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the



treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by





the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Cubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.\* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

\* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1711. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.



injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all

ld. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. \* \* \* From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Outache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to





work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanae, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,



and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

### DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

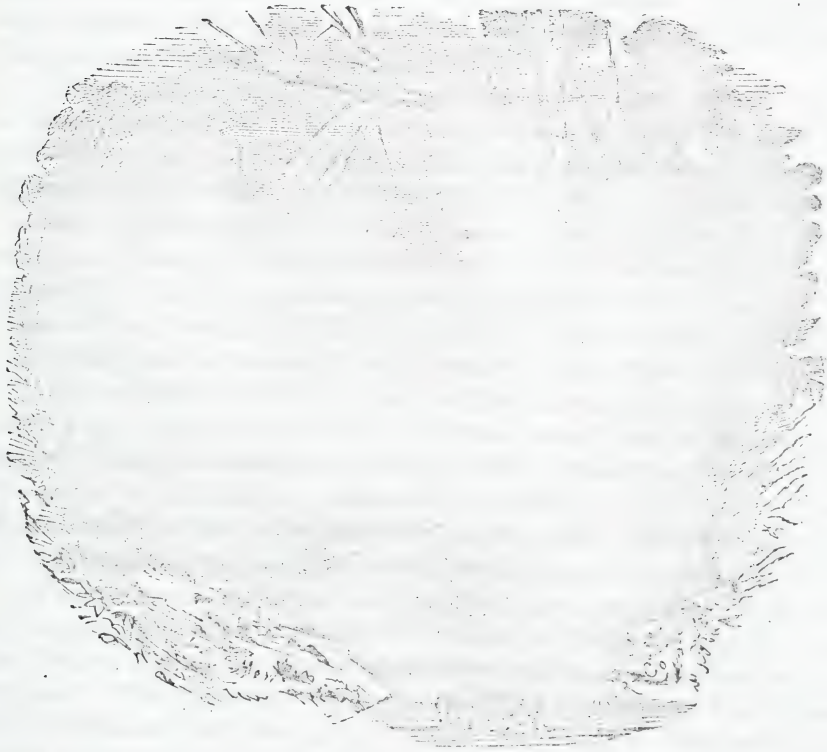
On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian



from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He





had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Godeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

## ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty



conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

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England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French





settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.\* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

\* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."



This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms; but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-





ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were





working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. \* \* \* That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those



acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the





French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly





PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.



upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaciac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not





yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1763, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-



ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they





strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made



strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Cahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Comant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these





gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,





and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-



ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus





the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,



and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoo," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoo," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.





During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts





and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

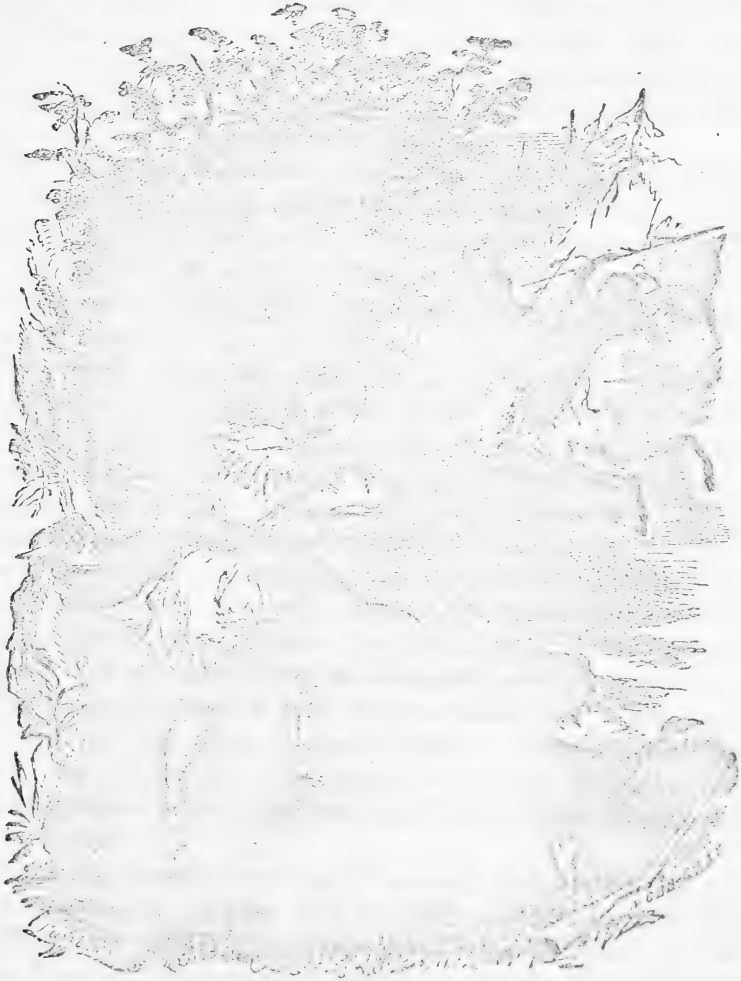
Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious



frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 20th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was





proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-



delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.





While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigama, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoi, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles





square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

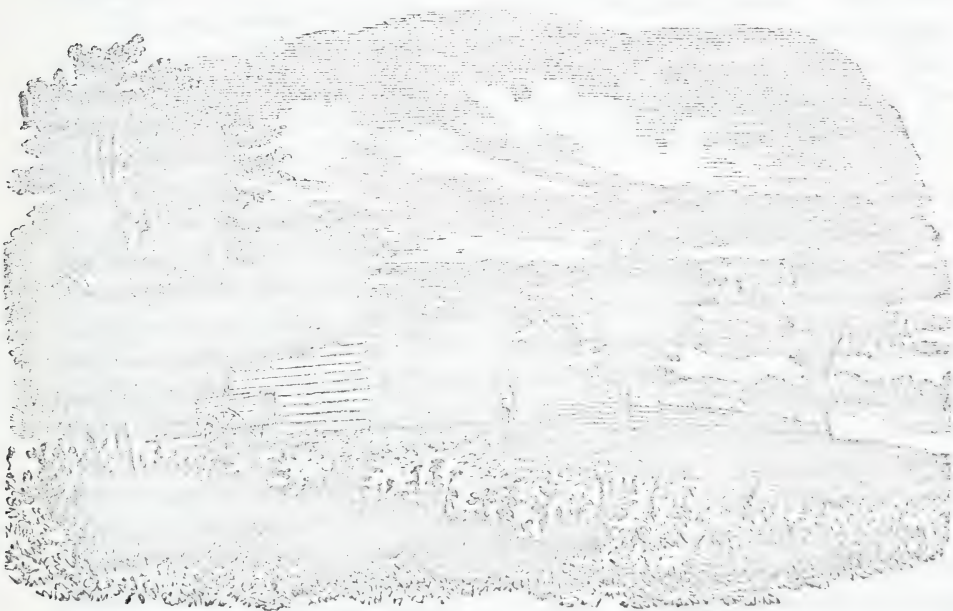
### AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpile from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.



Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,





under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *es*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had



been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the





whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-





quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.



## DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. \* \* \* \* To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law





was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the



aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. \* \* \* A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

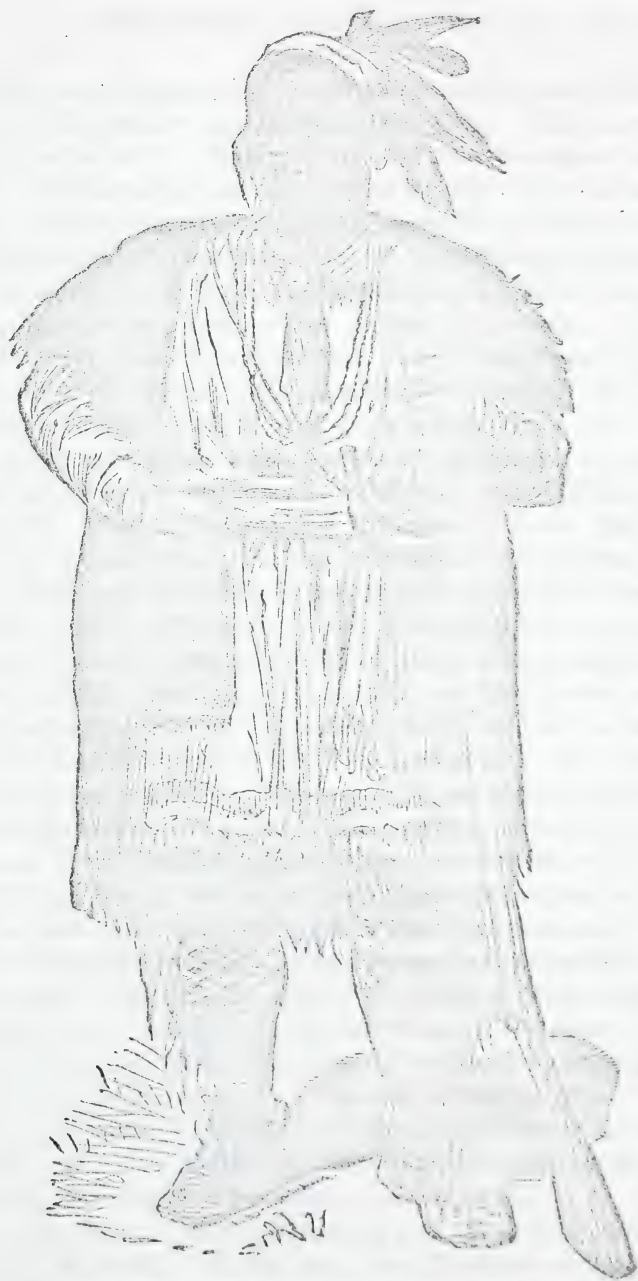
During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.







TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.





## TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring



as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

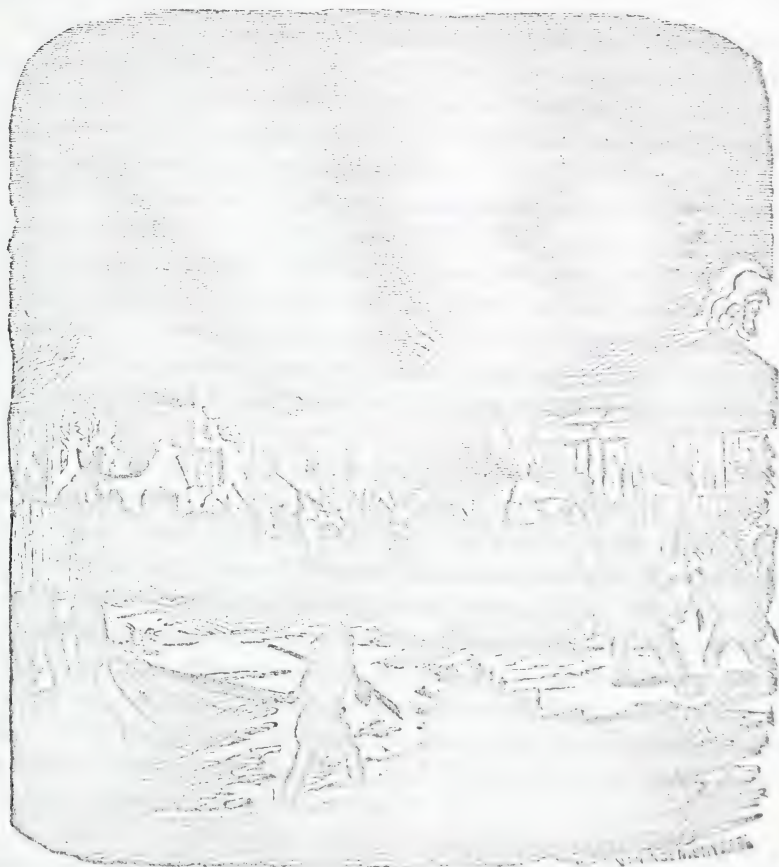
He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.





On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.



In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.





On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$200,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

## BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one







BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.



of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1815 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox





Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the



Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The





body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.





## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-



tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,





felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;



To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.





No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[\* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

\* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.





the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary



occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of; treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And





the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-



bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire.*

JOHN LANGDON,  
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts.*

NATHANIEL GORHAM,  
RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut.*

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,  
ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*

WIL. LIVINGSTON,  
WM. PATERSON,  
DAVID BREARLEY,  
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania.*

B. FRANKLIN,  
ROBT. MORRIS,  
THOS. FITZSIMONS,  
JAMES WILSON,  
THOS. MITCHELL,  
GEO. CLYMER,  
JARED INGERSOLL,  
GOUV. MORRIS.

*Delaware.*

GEO. READ,  
JOHN DICKINSON,  
JACO. BROOM,  
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,  
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Maryland.*

JAMES M'HENRY,  
DANL. CARROLL,  
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

*Virginia.*

JOHN BLAIR,  
JAMES MADISON, JR.

*North Carolina.*

WM. BLOUNT,  
HU. WILLIAMSON,  
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

*South Carolina.*

J. RUTLEDGE,  
CHARLES PINCKNEY,  
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,  
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia.*

WILLIAM FEW,  
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*





ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,  
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact





tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-



ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.





## ARTICLE XV.

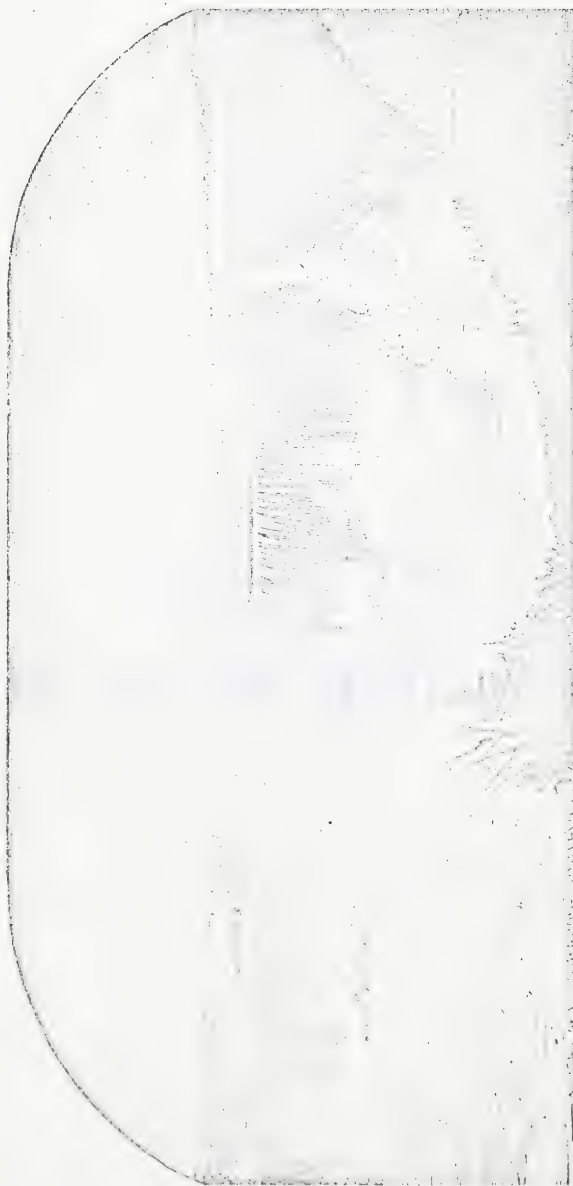
SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.



PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.





VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.



718

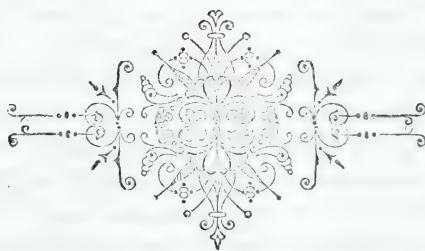
PART II.

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HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.









# HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those discernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human





history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. . . Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the boulders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an “equilibrium,” the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists “terminal moraine,” first exemplified in Ohio by the “Black Swamp,” in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences “acting and counteracting,” the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the “Black Swamp.” As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary’s meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendancy, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed: and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi.



Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.





## FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.





Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendancy, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their



increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and





constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twig-twees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they



failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckewelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their





ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,





thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at \$1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be \$10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying: thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from





the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.





If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the



British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

#### ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

*Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled,* That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested





by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided,* That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided,* That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.





*Provided*, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish these principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

*It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid*, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation





shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles: and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully





claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

*minutes* The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occasion.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.



This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.





Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men





were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.





Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.





They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

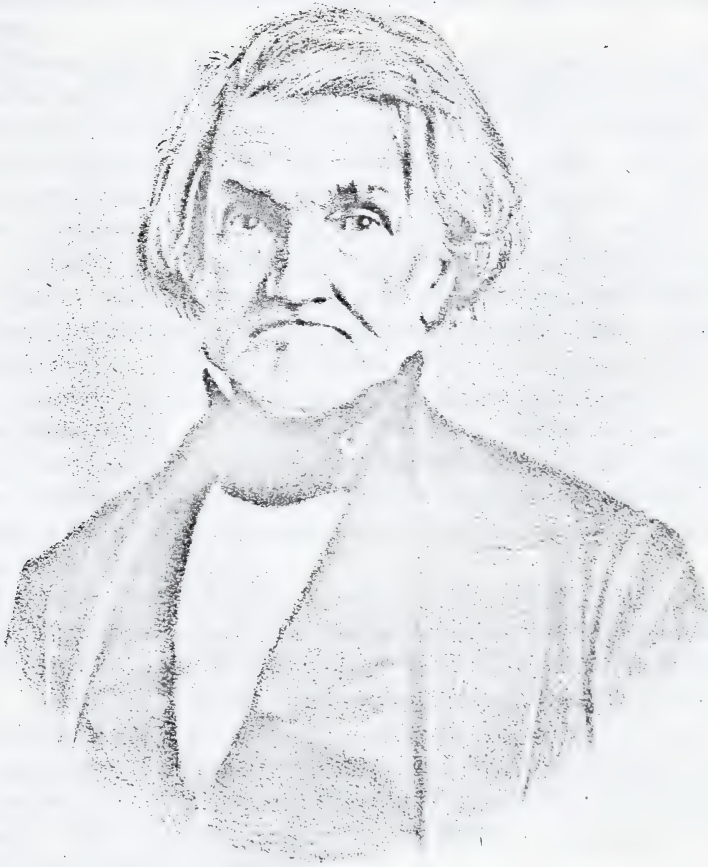
This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the





*Jeremiah Morrow*





disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,





in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,





Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.





The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz.; Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were : Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House ; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate ; William Creighton, Secretary of State ; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor ; William McFarland, Treasurer ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court ; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements ; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same ; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

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The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of





the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

#### THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause





and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.





In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.





On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship *Detroit*, and a furious fire was opened upon



the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

#### BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay \$50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of \$100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition





for the injunction, and a subpoena to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized \$98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.*

*Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.*

*Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.*

*Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.*

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.





The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

#### THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,



and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cutting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

#### OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

- |                             |                      |                        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Congress Lands.          | 8. Symmes' Purchase. | 15. Maumee Road.       |
| 2. United States Military.  | 9. Refugee Tract.    | 16. School Lands.      |
| 3. Virginia Military.       | 10. French Grant.    | 17. College Lands.     |
| 4. Western Reserve.         | 11. Dohrman's Grant. | 18. Ministerial Lands. |
| 5. Fire Lands.              | 12. Zane's Grant.    | 19. Moravian Lands.    |
| 6. Ohio Company's Purchase. | 13. Canal Lands.     | 20. Salt Sections.     |
| 7. Donation Tract.          | 14. Turnpike Lands.  |                        |

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

*The Western Reserve* will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions







of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French



families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles ; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built ; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located ; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In





order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was \$7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

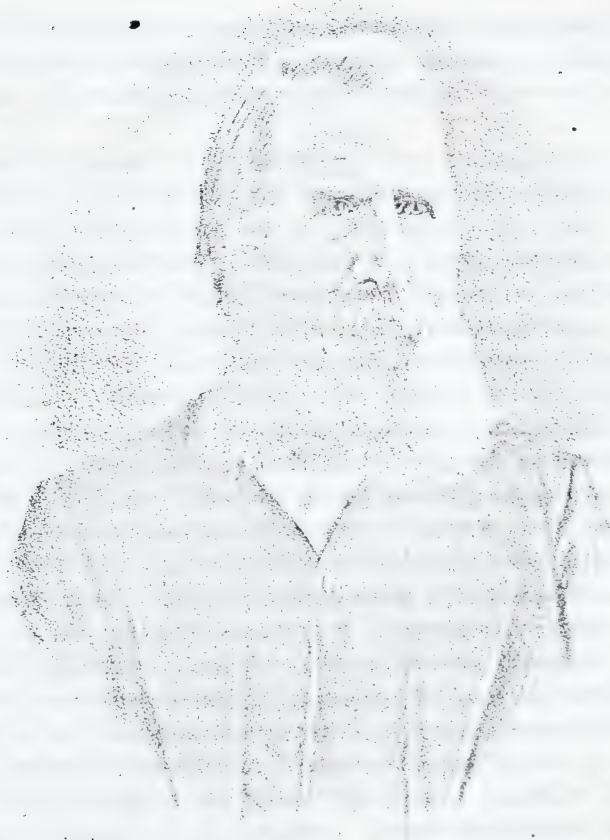
A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of \$610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of \$1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over \$250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,







J. M. Keays



three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at \$76,113,500. Their taxation summed up \$1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householdors were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householdors were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.





In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving \$4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of \$539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of \$1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of \$5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over \$36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The valuation for taxation is \$850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of \$5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

#### BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been





definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the  $38^{\circ} 25'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  north latitude, and  $84^{\circ} 50'$  west longitude from Greenwich, or  $3^{\circ} 30'$  and  $7^{\circ} 50'$  west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

#### ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is





hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1817, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.



Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was





destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1803. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1811. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvium being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a



permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or





cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the



State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminence called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.





Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chagrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at \$5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.



The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The





action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeton, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in





1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at \$100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a \$4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.





Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing



wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of \$20 per month.

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.





Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the





A. G. McBurney





Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821; by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.



At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnellsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olen-tangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhr-stone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.





Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840. It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two





miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791-92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hodges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,





oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant





of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German





colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry



Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

#### GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,





daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here



they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominence and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy—teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputed to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.





Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.





Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For





nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,





where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile





business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners





four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy







Very Truly Yours.  
Alfred Holbrook



as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland





& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper—the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both





political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, now the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.





William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded \$5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

#### ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."



It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at





the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in height. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.



Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

#### SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of





beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raising were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material.



woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was \$1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were \$1 per yard; tea \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and salt, \$5 to \$6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

#### OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

- 1—Limestone.
- 2—Black shale.
- 3—Fine-grained sandstone.
- 4—Conglomerate.
- 5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south  $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  east; easterly at the rate of  $37\frac{4}{10}$  feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular





space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about  $10^\circ$  east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is  $80\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south  $70^\circ$  east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north  $14^\circ$  east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whiteley gives it,  $81^\circ 52'$  east,  $22\frac{3}{10}$  feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

- 1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.
- 2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.
- 3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.
- 4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.



In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

- 1—Blue limestone and marl.
- 2—Blue marl.
- 3—Flinty limestone.
- 4—Blue marl.
- 5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Boulders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

- 1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.
- 2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.
- 3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.
- 4—The boulders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the





sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order :

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, siliceous, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

#### OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,





Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued





the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman





had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His





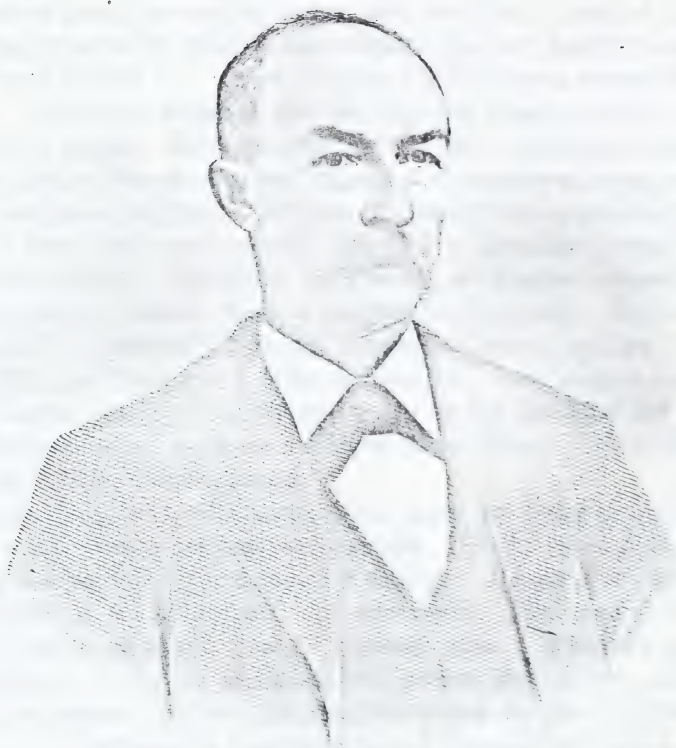
life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed an independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraidsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



187-188



Yours Respectfully  
J. H. Harris





occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, rifle pits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,





but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.





Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

#### A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.





Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.





Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.



Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now: pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.





Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.





Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

#### SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction.





into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.





A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. \* \* \* But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that





from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,





Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded to the United States forever.*

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

#### CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many “hard times”—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873-74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a “reverse motion” in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the “Geghan Law” passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet





the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and destruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.





## POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
The State	581,134	937,903	1,519,467	1,998,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	2,914,444
1 Adams	10,406	12,281	13,183	18,883	20,709	20,750	21,944
2 Allen		553	9079	12,109	19,185	23,623	31,323
3 Ashland				2,813	2,251	21,933	23,849
4 Ashtabula	7,382	14,584	23,224	28,767	31,814	32,347	37,716
5 Athens	6,338	9,787	19,109	18,215	21,364	23,764	24,415
6 Auglaize				11,325	17,187	24,411	25,443
7 Belmont	20,329	25,921	30,901	34,600	36,998	37,714	49,738
8 Brown	13,356	17,867	22,715	27,632	30,678	30,402	37,736
9 Butler	21,746	27,142	28,773	30,789	33,840	39,912	42,580
10 Carroll			18,108	17,685	15,738	14,491	16,116
11 Champaign	8,479	12,131	16,721	19,782	22,404	24,188	27,817
12 Clark	9,533	13,114	16,882	23,178	25,000	30,707	41,947
13 Clermont	15,820	20,466	23,106	30,455	33,404	34,268	37,719
14 Clinton	8,085	11,436	15,719	18,838	21,461	21,914	27,730
15 Columbiana	22,033	35,492	40,778	34,421	32,365	32,299	37,719
16 Coshocton	7,086	11,161	21,590	25,674	25,402	23,600	26,641
17 Crawford		4,791	13,152	18,177	23,881	25,556	26,641
18 Cuyahoga	6,828	10,673	26,596	48,999	78,005	132,010	169,747
19 Darke	3,717	6,204	13,282	20,276	26,008	32,274	40,108
20 Deane				6,906	11,886	15,719	22,738
21 Delaware	7,639	11,501	20,360	21,817	23,902	25,715	27,380
22 Erie				1,569	24,477	28,684	32,684
23 Fairfield	16,633	21,788	31,944	30,244	30,653	31,138	31,249
24 Fayette	6,316	8,182	10,984	12,726	15,435	17,710	20,061
25 Franklin	10,492	14,741	20,449	32,900	34,371	33,019	36,607
26 Fulton			7,781	14,013	17,759	21,002	23,002
27 Gallia	7,098	9,733	13,444	17,063	22,013	25,445	28,944
28 Geauga	7,991	15,563	18,297	17,827	15,417	14,255	14,255
29 Greene	10,529	14,441	17,528	21,416	23,197	24,808	31,319
30 Guernsey		18,036	27,719	30,438	24,474	27,975	31,319
31 Hamilton	31,764	52,317	89,445	150,844	216,410	25,370	31,319
32 Hancock		813	9,986	16,751	22,886	23,847	27,738
33 Hardin		210	4,598	8,251	13,770	18,714	27,738
34 Harrison	14,345	20,916	20,009	20,157	19,110	18,682	20,155
35 Henry		262	25,33	34,34	39,61	44,028	50,587
36 Highland	12,908	16,515	22,249	25,781	27,773	29,133	30,380
37 Hocking	21,390	30,408	41,441	41,110	41,507	41,507	41,507
38 Holmes		9,135	18,088	20,452	24,589	27,775	31,319
39 Huron	6,675	13,411	23,033	26,203	29,016	28,592	31,319
40 Jackson	3,746	5,941	9,744	17,119	17,941	21,759	26,779
41 Jefferson	18,531	22,489	25,630	29,133	26,115	29,188	31,319
42 Knox	8,326	17,085	26,779	28,872	27,735	26,233	27,779
43 Lake			13,719	14,634	15,576	15,935	18,726
44 Lawrence	3,109	5,367	9,738	15,216	23,249	31,380	39,768
45 Licking	11,861	20,679	32,006	38,845	37,011	37,736	40,151
46 Logan	3,181	6,140	14,015	19,162	22,906	28,238	32,738
47 Lorain		5,696	18,467	26,886	29,744	34,308	41,315
48 Lucas			9,382	12,263	23,831	46,722	67,738
49 Madison	4,799	6,190	9,625	10,015	13,915	16,603	20,209
50 Mahoning				23,735	28,804	31,001	41,867
51 Marion		6,551	14,775	13,618	15,490	16,184	18,661
52 Medina	3,052	7,290	18,332	24,111	25,217	24,892	31,319
53 Meigs	4,180	6,131	11,432	17,771	26,334	31,465	37,738
54 Mercer		1,110	8,277	17,712	14,004	17,754	21,808
55 Miami	8,851	12,847	19,688	24,999	29,959	37,740	46,778
56 Monroe	4,645	8,708	18,321	28,351	25,741	25,779	26,779
57 Montgomery	15,999	21,362	31,038	38,218	52,230	64,006	78,735
58 Morgan	5,297	11,800	20,852	28,885	33,119	32,663	34,774
59 Morrow				29,280	33,445	35,833	41,866
60 Muskingum	17,824	29,034	38,749	45,040	44,016	41,866	45,240
61 Noble					20,751	19,949	21,137
62 Ottawa			2,248	3,308	7,015	13,364	19,764
63 Paulding		161	1,034	1,796	4,945	8,544	13,100
64 Perry	8,429	13,070	19,344	20,775	19,787	14,433	20,808
65 Pickaway	13,149	16,001	19,725	21,006	23,460	24,875	27,738
66 Pike	4,233	6,024	7,026	10,953	13,043	14,417	17,737
67 Portage	10,065	18,826	22,963	24,119	24,338	27,738	31,319
68 Preble	10,237	16,001	14,432	21,776	24,338	27,738	31,319
69 Putnam		250	5,189	7,321	12,988	17,081	27,738
70 Richland		9,169	44,562	30,679	31,158	32,516	39,768
71 Ross	3,619	24,068	27,460	32,074	33,071	33,007	33,007
72 Sandusky		852	2,551	14,006	21,429	23,003	23,862
73 Scioto	5,750	8,740	11,192	18,428	21,097	23,002	27,738
74 Seneca		5,119	17,128	27,004	30,668	36,627	41,866
75 Shelby		2,106	19,414	31,319	41,866	41,866	41,866
76 Stark		12,446	26,588	34,043	42,308	52,230	61,319
77 Summit			22,560	27,485	27,444	34,674	41,866
78 Tumbull	15,416	26,153	38,107	34,400	30,756	33,653	41,866
79 Tuscarawas	8,328	14,298	23,601	31,761	32,663	33,653	41,866
80 Union	19,966	31,992	42,222	42,204	40,707	37,738	41,866
81 Van Wert		49	1,577	7,000	10,238	13,364	17,738
82 Vinton		1,787	21,111	31,111	31,111	31,111	31,111
83 Warren		10,425	11,771	20,854	20,854	20,854	20,854
84 Washington		11,933	22,233	32,308	32,308	32,308	32,308
85 Wayne			287	4,770	8,438	10,663	12,738
86 Williams							
87 Wood		733	1,102	5,357	9,575	12,886	14,406
88 Wyandot				14,194	15,395	18,553	22,619





## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R.R. 1872	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R.R. 1872
		1870	1880				1870	1880	
<i>States.</i>					<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,571	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,531,791	4,282,786	5,111
Arkansas.....	53,198	484,471	822,594	25	Rhode Island.....	1,396	217,353	276,528	136
California.....	188,981	560,347	864,886	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,381	707,436	995,622	1,201
Colorado.....	104,500	29,854	194,743	892	Tennessee.....	45,900	1,278,520	1,544,463	1,530
Connecticut.....	4,674	551,154	632,682	820	Texas.....	237,594	818,579	1,592,574	865
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	146,654	227	Vermont.....	10,212	339,551	382,286	675
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	267,351	466	Virginia.....	40,901	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,340
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108	West Virginia.....	23,000	412,014	618,143	485
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	3,944	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Indiana.....	33,302	1,880,067	1,675,994	3,523					
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,692	1,634,630	3,150	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>2,054,671</i>	<i>38,154,127</i>	<i>49,369,595</i>	<i>59,716</i>
Kansas.....	81,318	361,339	995,966	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	1,618,708	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,558	40,441	.....
Louisiana.....	41,316	726,915	940,103	539	Dakota.....	147,400	14,181	135,780	.....
Maine.....	31,776	626,315	648,935	871	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	177,638	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	917,321	800	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	32,611	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,900	1,457,334	1,883,002	1,906	Montana.....	143,776	30,732	177,638	.....
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,658,331	2,235	New Mexico.....	131,301	91,871	118,430	.....
Minnesota.....	85,791	439,766	700,396	1,612	Utah.....	80,566	86,786	143,906	375
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	1,131,792	900	Washington.....	69,314	23,955	75,120	.....
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,801	2,580	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	20,788	495
Nebraska.....	78,995	122,023	452,173	828	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>860,482</i>	<i>402,866</i>	<i>783,271</i>	<i>873</i>
Nevada.....	112,000	42,491	62,625	598	<i>Aggregate of U.S.....</i>	<i>2,915,203</i>	<i>38,555,983</i>	<i>50,152,866</i>	<i>60,852</i>
New Hampshire.....	9,350	313,100	345,984	700	*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
New Jersey.....	4,330	1,350,066	1,139,996	1,253					
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	5,883,310	4,700					
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,390					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	174,761	1791					

## PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	1,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,271,800
Russia.....	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	107,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	201,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,248	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yokohama.....	1,544,800
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Berlin.....	825,500
Italy.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	16,463,000	.....	761,526	24.4	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	9,173,000	1860	292,871	20.	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	5,921,500	1870	635,961	47.8	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,000,000	1870	11,473	44.5	Stockholm.....	138,800
Persia.....	5,021,300	1869	29,292	165.9	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	4,861,400	1871	34,404	115.8	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	3,995,200	1868	12,680	290.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,688,300	1870	357,157	8.4	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,000,000	1870	132,616	15.1	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1871	471,848	4.2	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,000,000	1871	41,848	48.5	Bern.....	35,000
Peru.....	1,812,000	1869	1,213,157	1.5	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	1,818,300	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentina Republic.....	1,783,700	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wartemburg.....	1,783,700	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Stuttgart.....	91,000
Denmark.....	1,500,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,461,400	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,457,000	1870	1,213,157	1.5	Carlsruhe.....	36,000
Greece.....	1,184,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,300,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,000,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	823,128	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	718,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	600,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Monrovia.....	8,000
San Salvador.....	572,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	San Salvador.....	25,000
Haiti.....	350,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Port au Prince.....	10,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	350,000	1871	1,213,157	1.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	136,000	1870	1,213,157	1.5	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	165,000	1870	1,213,157	1.5	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	62,950	1870	1,213,157	1.5	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	1,213,157	1.5	Honolulu.....	7,633



COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES  
OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUB-  
LISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

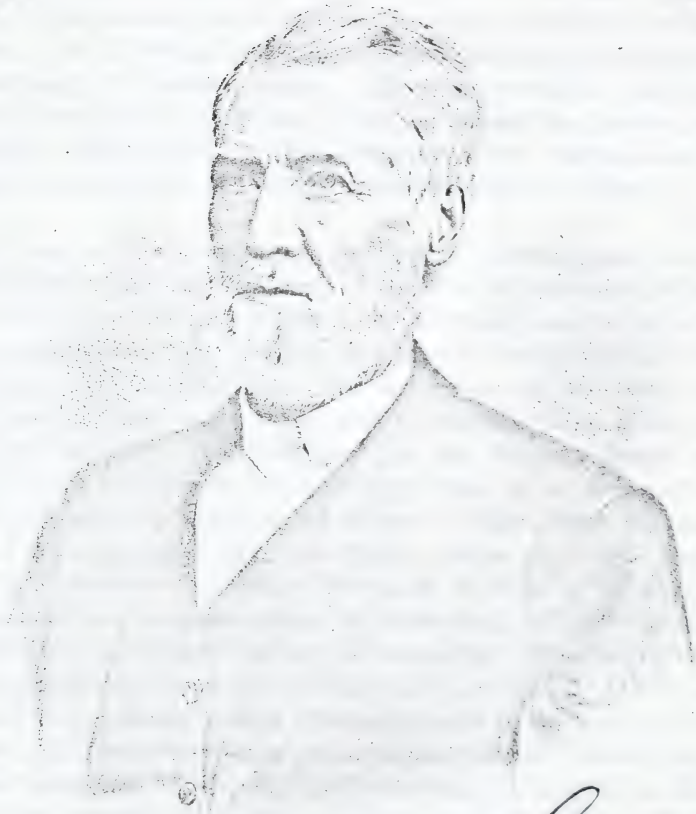
By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

\* \* \* \* \*

This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious







Benj. A. Stokes



labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

\* \* \* \* \*

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.





This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by





them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region north-west of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I. should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was





yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

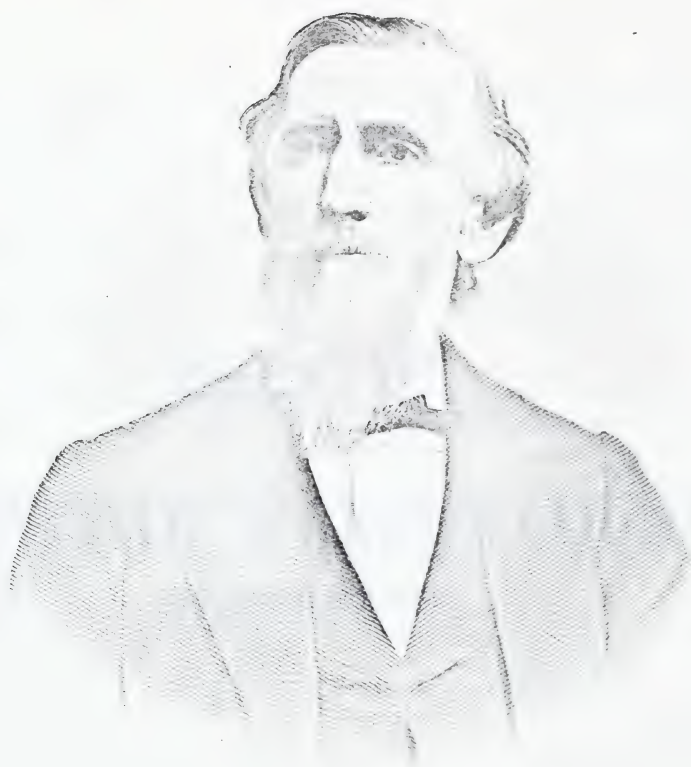
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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote: every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.



211-212



*S. S. Haines*





PART III.

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HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

By JOSIAH MORROW.



## PREFACE.

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The writer of the following county history, fifteen years ago, while a law student and engaged in editorial work, began the collection and preservation of materials for the history of his native county. At that time he had no intention of publishing a county history, but he was impressed with the importance of authentic local histories, and was aware that the materials he collected would increase in interest and value with the advance of time. Without the aid of the historic data thus collected and preserved, the following sketch, imperfect as it is, would not have been written. There has never been any historical society or pioneer association engaged in the collection of the historic data of Warren County, and, before the writer began this work, much of the pioneer history of the county was irrevocably lost.

So numerous are the sources from which the author has drawn the following work that no attempt has been made to indicate them in foot-notes. He has faithfully aimed at accuracy, both in dates and narratives, but doubtless errors will be found. The materials for the local historian are found in sources widely scattered—in books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspaper files; in manuscripts, church records, court records and Justices' dockets; in local laws, the charters, manuals and minutes of societies; in private letters, journals and diaries, especially of intelligent observers; in funeral sermons, obituary notices and inscriptions on tombstones; in the memory of living persons, of what they have themselves witnessed, and, last and least valuable of all, tradition. Where they could not be supported by some record or contemporaneous document, the writer has received traditional accounts with the utmost caution.

Interest in local annals has greatly increased in recent years. In several of the New England States statutes now authorize a tax for the publication of local histories and records. The joint resolution of Congress in 1876, recommending the preparation of a sketch of the history of each town and county to be preserved in the Library of Congress, gave an impetus to local historical studies. A praiseworthy enthusiasm has become widespread to cherish the memory of the pioneers and to collect all the incidents and narratives connected with the early settlements, but it would be better that all should sink into oblivion than that there should be recorded as truthful history the fabulous stories handed down by tradition, or the statements having a basis of fact, but distorted and exaggerated by that greatest enemy of authenticity—the love of the marvelous. In matters of doubtful authenticity, the writer has assumed as a guiding principle that the record of a false statement as the truth will be a greater evil than the loss of a true statement.

JOSIAH MORROW.





# HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

## CHAPTER I.

### ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES.

**W**ARREN COUNTY was established by an act of the first General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 24, 1803, and named at the same time in honor of the first great martyr in the cause of American independence. The act creating the county took effect May 1, 1803, and with this date the history of the county, as a civil division, begins.

When Ohio became a State, but nine counties had been formed within its limits by proclamation of the Territorial Governor, and one of the first duties of the first State Legislature, which met at Chillicothe March 1, 1803, was the creation of new counties. Out of the large territory of Hamilton County, as it then existed, Warren, Butler and Montgomery Counties were formed by one act, and by the same act the county of Greene was formed out of Hamilton and Ross.

In the boundaries of Warren County, the mouth of the O'Bannon is the only point fixed by nature. The northern boundary of Clermont, which was a due east line from the mouth of the O'Bannon, had already been established, and was made the southern boundary of Warren, east of the Little Miami. The county, at its organization, extended eastward to the present site of Wilmington, and included no territory west of the Great Miami. In 1810, when Clinton County was formed, its western boundary was decreed to be so fixed as to leave to Warren a constitutional area of 400 square miles. On January 30, 1815, the territory of our county west of the Great Miami was detached from Butler and attached to Warren, and at the same time, eleven square miles of this county extending along its eastern border—being a narrow strip about half a mile in width—were attached to Clinton.

The territory thus formed into Warren County was made up of parts of three different tracts of lands, deriving their designations from the manner in which they were transferred to the occupants from the Government—first, the Virginia Military Lands, including all of the county east of the Little Miami; second, Symmes' Purchase, including that portion west of the Little Miami and south of an east-and-west line passing about a mile north of Lebanon; and third, Congress Lands, or lands transferred immediately to the occupants by the officers of the Government, comprising the remainder of the county.

#### HAMILTON COUNTY.

For a period of thirteen years subsequent to 1790, and for about eight years after the first settlement, Warren County, or that portion of it between the Miamis, formed a part of Hamilton County, with the seat of justice at Cincinnati. That portion of Warren west of the Great Miami, from 1790 to 1798,



was a part of Knox County, with the seat of justice at Vincennes on the Wabash; from 1798 to 1803, a part of Hamilton; and from 1803 to 1815, a part of Butler. The part of Warren east of the Little Miami seems to have been included in Hamilton County from 1796 to 1803.

Hamilton County, the second county of the Northwest Territory, was formed by proclamation of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, January 2, 1790. It was originally bounded on the south by the Ohio; on the east, by the Little Miami; on the west, by the Great Miami; and on the north, by a line drawn due east from the Standing Stone Forks or branch of the Great Miami. The Standing Stone Fork or branch of the Great Miami is supposed to have been Lorainie's Branch, which flows into the Miami near the northern boundary line of Miami County. On August 15, 1796, the eastern boundary line of Hamilton County was altered, and declared to be a due north line from the lower Shawnee town on the Scioto River. On June 22, 1798, the western boundary of Hamilton County was declared to run with the Greenville treaty line from the Ohio River to Fort Recovery.

#### VIRGINIA COUNTIES.

But at still earlier dates, our territory had been made a part of political divisions called counties. During the Revolution, this region would have been marked on a map of the North American Colonies as a part of Virginia, whose extensive domain, making her the mother of States as well as of Presidents, reached to the Mississippi. Out of this broad territory, vast counties were formed. The county of Kentucky included the whole of the present State of that name. In October, 1778, Virginia, by statute, declared that: "All the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled or who shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County." Our territory, then, once formed a part of the vast western county of Virginia called Illinois.

But, going back a few years further, we find this region included in a county of still more vast extent. South of the Natural Bridge, between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and intersected by the James River, is a county of Virginia, with Fincastle for its seat of justice, named Botetourt, in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, a conspicuous actor in American colonial history, and Governor of Virginia. That county was established in 1760, and originally included our county within its limits. It was bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge, on the west by the Mississippi, and comprised Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Fincastle, then, as now, was the county seat.

The following curious provision is found in the act of Virginia creating Botetourt County:

And whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient—which probably will happen in a short time: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid (House of Burgesses) that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court, for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county.

#### BOUNDARIES OF WARREN COUNTY.

##### ACT OF MARCH 24, 1803.

SECTION 1.—That all that part of the county of Hamilton included within the following bounds, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Clermont, running thence west with the line of said county to the Little Miami; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the north boundary of the first tier of sections in the second entire range of townships in the Miami Purchase; thence west to the northeast corner of Section No. 7 in the third township of the aforesaid range; thence north to the Great Miami;



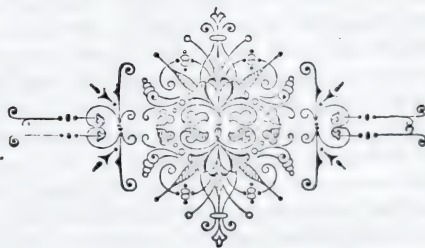


thence up the same to the middle of the fifth range of townships; thence east to the Ross County line; thence with same south to the place of beginning—shall compose one new county, to be called and known by the name of Warren.

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1815.

SECTION 1.—That all that part of the county of Butler lying and being within the first and second fractional townships in the fifth range, and adjoining the south line of Montgomery County, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made part of the county of Warren.

SEC. 2.—That eleven square miles of the territory of the county of Warren and extending parallel to the said eastern boundary of Warren County, along the whole length of such eastern boundary from north to south, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Clinton.





## CHAPTER II.

## THE INDIAN OWNERS.

THE territory composing Warren County was uninhabited on its discovery and exploration by white men. So far as is known, no tribe of Indians ever lived upon its soil. There is no historic proof that any people ever had permanent habitations within its limits after the pre-historic race, the Mound-Builders, had passed away, until English-speaking white men took possession of the land and began the work of clearing away the forests which had been growing for centuries over the earthworks of a people whose history is enveloped in obscurity. When the Ohio Valley was first explored by white men, the Miami Indians laid claim to nearly all of Western Ohio, and a vast region extending through Indiana to Illinois and northward to the Maumee. This powerful tribe, or rather confederacy of tribes, had villages on the Scioto, the headwaters of the Miamis, the Maumee and the Wabash. But of their vast territory, much that was then the most beautiful and is now the most valuable was entirely unoccupied. The Ohio, from the mouth of the Scioto, was without evidence of human habitations on either side. The region of the two Miamis from their union with the Ohio well up to their sources was an unbroken solitude. Why a region so inviting as Kentucky and Southwestern Ohio should have remained uninhabited for so long a period, while the inhospitable regions of the lakes were peopled, has, perhaps, not been satisfactorily explained. The theory that Kentucky was a common hunting-ground, and purposely kept bare of inhabitants, has been advanced. That it was a disputed ground and battle-field between the tribes of the South and those from the Northwest has been suggested. Perhaps the lack of human habitations may be explained with the simple facts that sufficient time had not elapsed since the advent of the Indian races upon the continent to people the whole territory; and that savage tribes, as well as civilized races, are not always successful in first selecting and occupying the best and most pleasing regions. But whatever may be the explanation, the fact that the region referred to was destitute of all traces of recent settlement is established by the testimony of the first explorers and emigrants. Mr. Butler, in his history of Kentucky, says that "no Indian towns within recent times were known to exist within this territory, either in Kentucky or the Lower Tennessee." Gen. Harrison, whose long acquaintance with the Miami Valley before its settlement by white men, and his familiarity with Indian history and traditions, entitle his opinion to the greatest weight, was emphatic in denying the occupation of the country for centuries before its discovery by the Europeans, although he thought there was evidence, from the remains of pottery, pipes, stone hatchets, and other articles of inferior workmanship to those of the Mound-Builders, of its being inhabited by some race inferior to that people. At the threshold of this history, then, we are to conceive of the territory of Warren County during the generations preceding the approach of white men, not as thickly populated with dusky braves, whose villages dotted the shores of its streams, but as a wilderness inhabited only by the beasts of the forest. There was not a town or settlement upon its soil. The smoke curled up from no scattered wigwams; no council fires were lighted; no fields of maize were tilled by squaws within its limits. The Little Miami, from the northern boundary of the county, rolled its blue waters to the Ohio between forest-covered hills, which





knew not the busy haunts of men. Fort Ancient, then, as now, stood covered with its forest growth of centuries, and no Indian visitor knew aught of its builders.

"Nothing appeared but nature unsubdued,  
One endless, noiseless, woodland solitude."

But, while there were no Indian residents, there were Indian owners. We have said that the Miami Indians claimed the territory. They were, doubtless, the rightful owners of the soil when the first white men visited the Miami Rivers. This tribe had important towns on the head-waters of the Great Miami in 1751. It was then probably the most powerful of the North American tribes. Little Turtle, the famous Miami chief, a few days before he agreed to the treaty at Greenville and ceded his right to these lands, spoke with pride, and yet with sadness, of the former greatness and dominion of his tribe. His words are preserved in the American State Papers:

I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you, that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The prints of my ancestor's houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known to all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head-waters of Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan. At this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawnees. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was surprised to find my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead one to suppose that the Great Spirit and their forefathers had not given them the charge that was given to me; but on the contrary had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them.

Little Turtle took pride in the antiquity of his race, as well as in the extent of territory controlled by his ancestors. In 1797, this Miami chief met Volney in Philadelphia. The French philosopher explained to the savage orator the theory that the Indian race had descended from the dark-skinned Tartars, and, by a map, showed the supposed communication between Asia and America. Little Turtle replied: "Why should not these Tartars, who resemble us, have descended from the Indians?"

While the Miami Indians were the rightful owners of the soil when the Miami country was first visited by white men, they were not the only nor the principal tribe which resisted the settlement of the country by the white men. About ten years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the Miami tribes abandoned their towns on the Great Miami and removed to the region of the Maumee. The Shawnees, a warlike and numerous tribe, then established themselves on the head-waters of the two Miami Rivers. It was the Shawnees that the first settlers of the Miami country most frequently came in contact with. They came from the South, and first appeared in Ohio under the protection of the Miamis. The tribes which in Ohio resisted the encroachments of the whites were the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Weas and Eel Rivers. The last three were in fact but one tribe, but at the treaty of Greenville, Gen. Wayne recognized this division, so as to allow them a larger share of the money which was stipulated to be paid by the United States. Gen. Wayne thought it just that the Miami Indians should receive more of the annuities promised by the Government than they would be entitled to as a single tribe, because he recognized the fact that the country ceded by the treaty was in reality their property. It was the opinion of Gen. Harrison that all the Indian tribes of Ohio and Indiana which were united in the war





against the whites could not at any time during the ten years which preceded the treaty of peace in 1795 have brought into the field more than three thousand warriors, although a few years before, the Miamis alone could have furnished more than that number. The ravages of the small-pox was the principal cause of the great decrease of their numbers. They composed, however, a body of the finest light infantry troops in the world. They delayed the settlement of the country now forming Warren County and adjoining counties for more than seven years, and, if they had been under an efficient system of discipline, their conqueror at Tippecanoe admits that the settlement of the country might have been attended with much greater difficulty.

#### INDIAN MODE OF LIFE.

The Indians who roamed over the territory now forming Warren County, and retarded its settlement, lived in villages along the upper waters of the two Miamis. The nearest of these was the Shawnee town, Old Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. Here Daniel Boone was a prisoner in 1778 for some months, and ingratiated himself into the favor of his captors by mingling in their sports, hunting, fishing, shooting and swimming. Boone names five towns on the Miami Rivers which were destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clark—Old Chillicothe, Pickaway, New Chillicothe, Will's Town and Chillicothe. Their huts were generally built of small round logs, and covered with bark or skins. Old Chillicothe was built somewhat after the manner of a Kentucky station—that is, a hollow square. A long council house extended the entire length of the town, in which embassies were received and the chiefs met to consult on grave questions. Some of the houses are said to have been covered with shingles or clapboards. Many Indian huts were made by setting up a pole on forks and placing bark against it; there being no chimney, the smoke passed through an opening at the top. Long before the first settlement of the Miami country by the whites, the habits of the Indians had been modified by their contact with Europeans. The French and English traders had supplied them with fire-arms, scalping-knives and tomahawks. They had iron pots and brass kettles for cooking and sugar-making. They had learned to love strong drink, and were given to great excesses in eating and drinking. Some of their own arts showed great skill and ingenuity. According to James Smith, a captive among the Delawares in Ohio, the Indian squaws in the sugar-making season of 1756 made vessels for collecting sugar-water in a very curious manner, from freshly peeled elm bark. The manner of construction he does not describe. They raised gourds and used them for cups and dishes. The agriculture of the Indians was confined chiefly to the growing of corn and beans, to which potatoes were afterward added. The extent of their corn-fields was much greater than is generally supposed. A journal of Wayne's campaign, kept by George Will, under the date of August 8, 1794, says: "We have marched four or five miles in corn-fields down the Auglaize, and there are not less than one thousand acres of corn around the town." The same journal describes the immense corn-fields, numerous vegetable patches and old apple-trees found along the banks of the Maumee from its mouth to Fort Wayne. It also discloses the fact that the army obtained its bread and vegetables for eight days, while building Fort Defiance, from the surrounding corn and potato fields. Four years before, Gen. Harmar, in his expedition, burnt and destroyed at least twenty thousand bushels of corn. In the cultivation of these large fields, nearly all the work was performed by the women. In addition to field work, the Indian women procured water and fire-wood, dressed skins, made garments and mocassins, and were little more than mere slaves of the men. The men went to war, procured game, manufactured such arms and implements as were not ob-





tained from the whites, and kept them in repair. They disdained ordinary labor, except upon an object of such dignity and importance as a canoe or a dwelling. Their hunting-grounds were often a great distance from their villages. Thus, while the Indian squaw was cultivating these fields or gathering the corn, her warrior lord may have been hunting in the valley of Turtle Creek, and have shot the arrow whose flint head the Warren County farmer to-day turns up with his plow.

#### CHARACTER OF THE INDIANS.

Gen. William Henry Harrison thus speaks of the intellectual and moral qualities of the Indians who roamed over this region, in his discourse before the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, on the Aborigines of the Ohio Valley:

"The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis were much superior to the other members of the confederacy. The Little Turtle of the Miami tribe was one of this description, as was the Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief. I think it probable that Tecumseh possessed more integrity than any other of the chiefs who attained to much distinction; but he violated a solemn engagement, which he had freely contracted, and there are strong suspicions of his having formed a treacherous design, which an accident only prevented him from accomplishing. Similar instances are, however, to be found in the conduct of great men in the history of almost all civilized nations. But these instances are more than counterbalanced by the number of individuals of high moral character which were to be found amongst the principal and secondary chiefs of the four tribes above mentioned. This was particularly the case with Tarhe, or the Crane, the great sachem of the Wyandots, and Black Hoof, the chief of the Shawnees. Many instances might be adduced to show the possession on the part of these men of an uncommon degree of disinterestedness and magnanimity, and strict performance of their engagements under circumstances which would be considered by many as justifying evasion.

"By many they are supposed to be stoics, who willingly encounter deprivations. The very reverse is the fact. If they belong to either of the classes of philosophers which prevailed in the declining ages of Greece and Rome, it is to that of the Epicureans. For no Indian will forego an enjoyment or suffer an inconvenience if he can avoid it, but under peculiar circumstances, when, for instance, he is stimulated by some strong passion. But even the gratification of this he is ready to postpone whenever its accomplishment is attended with unlooked-for danger or unexpected hardships. Hence their military operations were always feeble, their expeditions few and far between, and much the greater number abandoned without an efficient stroke, from whim, caprice, or an aversion to encounter difficulties." He adds: "When, however, evil comes which he cannot avoid, then he will call up all the spirit of the man and meet his fate, however hard, like the best Roman of them all."

#### EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLES.

The Indian titles to the lands in Warren County were extinguished by the treaties of Fort McIntosh in 1785, Fort Harmar in 1789, and Greenville in 1795. The first stipulated for the distribution of goods among the different tribes for their use and comfort, but their value is not specified. The last provided that the United States should deliver to the tribes goods to the value of \$20,000, and a perpetual annuity of \$9,500, payable in goods reckoned at first cost in the city or place where they should be procured. By these three treaties, the Indians relinquished forever all their claims to two-thirds of the State of Ohio. The great councils of the Northwestern tribes, however, refused to rec-





ognize the validity of the two former treaties, because they were made with only a few of the tribes, and had not been sanctioned by the united voice of the Indian confederacy. The Indians could have obtained a much larger sum for these lands had they accepted the offers of the United States Government made previous to Wayne's victorious campaign against them. In 1793, President Washington instructed the Commissioners appointed by him to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Northwestern Indians, to use every effort to obtain a confirmation of the boundary line established at Fort Harmar, and to offer in payment \$50,000 in hand, and an annuity of \$10,000 forever. The Indians refused the money, claimed that the treaties already made were void because not sanctioned by all the tribes, demanded that the Ohio River should be considered the boundary, and that every white settlement should be removed from the Northwest Territory. The Commissioners explained to them that the United States Government had sold large tracts of land northwest of the Ohio, and that the white settlements and improvements were numerous, and had cost much money and labor, and could not be given up; but the Government was willing to pay a larger sum in money and goods than had been given at any one time for Indian lands since the whites first set their feet on this continent. The Indians gave as their final reply:

"Money is of no value to us, and to most of us is unknown. As no consideration whatever can induce us to sell the lands on which we get sustenance for our women and children, we hope we may be allowed to point out a mode by which your settlers may be easily removed, and peace thereby obtained.

"We know these settlers are poor, or they never would have ventured to live in a country which has been in continual trouble since they crossed the Ohio. Divide, therefore, this large sum of money which you have offered to us among these people. Give to each, also, a proportion of what you say you will give to us annually over and above this large sum of money, and, we are persuaded, they will most readily accept it in lieu of the land you sold them. If you add, also, the great sums you must expend in raising and paying armies with a view to force us to yield you our country, you will certainly have more than sufficient for the purpose of repaying these settlers for all their labor and their improvements.

"We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice if you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent thereto, our further meeting will be altogether unnecessary."

The Commissioners on the part of the Government said: "That they had already explicitly declared to them that it was now impossible to make the Ohio River the line between their lands and the lands of the United States. Your answer amounts to a declaration that you will agree to no other boundary than the Ohio. The negotiation is therefore at an end."

Nothing remained for the Government but a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Indians were defeated by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794, and in August, 1795, a treaty of peace was ratified by all the tribes. Who was in the wrong in the long and bloody war which attended the early settlement of Ohio? Are we placed in the dilemma of believing either that our pioneer fathers were rapacious invaders of the lands of the Indians, or that the red men were regardless of their solemn engagements? Fortunately, we are not compelled to adopt either alternative. Enough has already been said to show that the war was not one in which all the wrong was on one side and all the right on the other. An honest effort was made by the Government of the United States to observe good faith toward the Indians, and to prevent their lands from being taken from them without their consent in treaties duly ratified, but in the earlier treaties for the purchase of lands in Ohio, all the tribes who had just claims were not represented.





## CHAPTER III.

## EXPLORATIONS—SURVEYS—LAND GRANTS.

THE first white man on record who explored the Miami region, and probably passed within or near the present limits of this county, was Christopher Gist, agent and explorer for the Ohio Land Company of Virginia. Traveling with horses and accompanied by one or two woodmen, Gist passed into the interior of what is now the State of Ohio, in the winter of 1750-51. He had a conference with the Miami Indians, at Piqua, their chief town, and thence passed down the Miami Valley to the Ohio. At that time the buffalo, whose original range seems to have been nearly the whole of North America, was an inhabitant of the Miami country, and was seen by Gist in droves of thirty or forty. "Nothing is wanted," he wrote, "but cultivation to make this a most delightful country." This journey was made eighteen years before Daniel Boone first saw the valley of the Kentucky.

A knowledge of the fertility of the soil and delightful character of the region of the Miamis was spread abroad by various means, one of the most important of which was the reports of the soldiers in the campaigns against the Miami Indian towns. Col. John Bowman, in 1779, Gen. George Rogers Clark, in 1780 and in 1782, and Gen. Harmar, in 1790, all marched from the site of Cincinnati northward through the Miami Valley. Gen. Harmar certainly passed through the entire county of Warren from southwest to northeast. His route was readily traced at the beginning of this century and passed north of Mason, near Lebanon, and crossed the Little Miami not far from the mouth of Caesar's Creek.

Adventurous whites, too, singly or in small parties, had traversed this whole region years before the first settlements were made. In the record of land entries in this county, reference is made to a beech tree on the bank of the Little Miami, and then supposed to be six miles below the mouth of Caesar's Creek, marked Robert Connerly, R. A., 1787. As the entry (No. 737) of the land on which this tree stood was made August 7, 1787, the tree must have been marked prior to that date. It was six years afterward found by Gen. Massie with the same mark upon it, while he was surveying lands east of the Little Miami. There was seen sixty years ago a beech near the mouth of Caesar's Creek marked W. G., 17085—no doubt intended for 1785. Caesar's Creek and Todd's Fork both received their present names prior to August, 1787.

In the winter and spring of 1787, the Virginia Military District, between the Little Miami and the Scioto, was explored by Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, two enterprising surveyors of Kentucky. Their object was to obtain a knowledge of the lands for the purpose of making entries as soon as an office should be opened for entries, which was done on the 1st day of August, 1787. They explored the whole extent of country along the Ohio and passed some distance up the Scioto and the Little Miami, and some of the smaller streams which flow into these rivers. It was probably from this exploration that O'Bannon Creek received its name. A white oak tree at the mouth of this stream was marked O.B. Cr. as early as 1787, as is shown by the record of land entries.

Maj. Benjamin Stites was one of the earliest explorers of the region, which became Symmes' Purchase. Some have believed that he was the prime mover





in the inception of the purchase. According to the narrative of Dr. Ezra Ferris, Benjamin Stites was originally from Essex County, N. J., and, after emigrating to Western Pennsylvania, became a Captain in the militia, and took an active part in the frontier struggles with the Indians. In the spring of 1787, he descended the Ohio from Redstone with a flat-boat load of flour, whisky and other wares, to Limestone Point, now Maysville. Having little success in the disposal of them, he pushed back in the interior to Washington, where a marauding party of Indians ran off some of his horses and stole other property. He organized a pursuing party and followed the trail down the Kentucky shore to a point opposite the mouth of the Little Miami, where he constructed a raft, crossed the Ohio and followed the trail up the Little Miami Valley to the vicinity of Old Chillicothe, a few miles north of Xenia. The Indians being in camp there in considerable force, he deemed it prudent to return, and doing so at his leisure he had opportunity to observe the beauty and fertility of the country. On his return to the Ohio he decided to come back to the valley with a colony and make a permanent settlement. Some time afterward he met in Trenton, N. J., Judge John Cleves Symmes, and became interested with him in the grand speculation known as the Miami Purchase. Undoubtedly Symmes received much information from Stites concerning the lands between the Miamis. Maj. Stites became the owner of 10,000 acres near the mouth of the Little Miami. He also received deeds, dated May 14, 1795, for about 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the sites of Lebanon and Deertfield and between those points.

According to the author of *Western Annals*, the exploration of the Miami lands by Stites was made at an earlier date than that given in the preceding paragraph. The statement in *Western Annals* is that Symmes was led to visit the Miami region "by the representations of Benjamin Stites, of Redstone (Brownsville), who had examined the valleys of the Shawnees soon after the treaty of January, 1786. Symmes found them all and more than all they had been represented to be."

#### SYMMES' LAND SPECULATION.

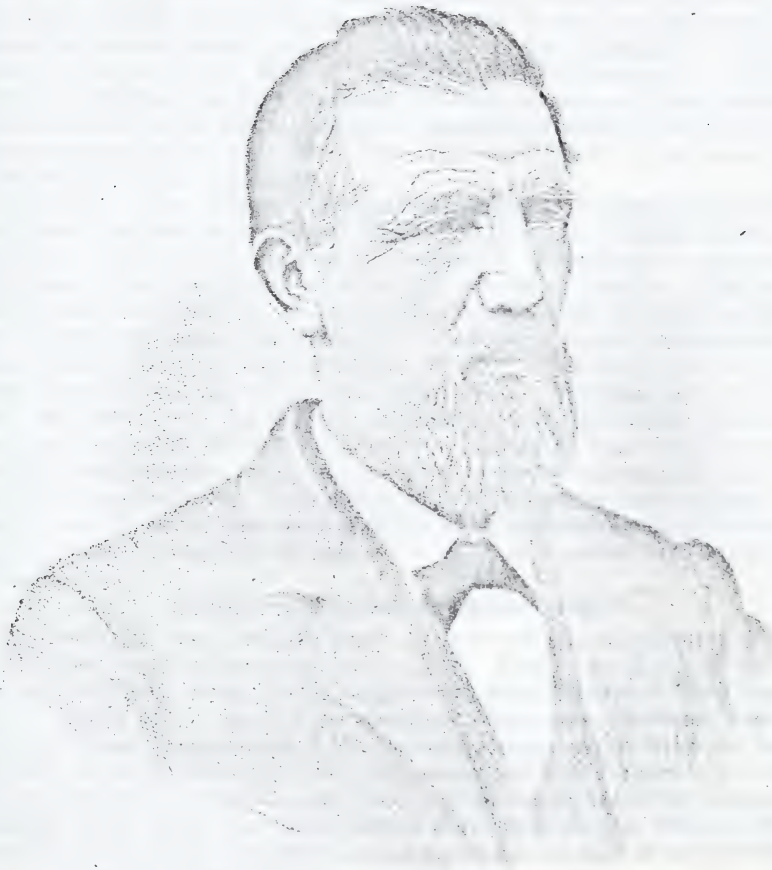
No attempts were made to establish permanent settlements in the Miami country until after the Revolutionary war, and after Virginia had generously ceded her Western territory to the General Government in 1784. The projector of the plan for the purchase and settlement of the lands between the Miamis, was an ex-Member of Congress and Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey—John Cleves Symmes.

This is not the place to give the history of Symmes' Purchase, although the earlier settlers of this county derived their titles from Judge Symmes. The whole history of that grand but unfortunate land speculation is fully narrated in Judge Burnet's excellent "*Notes on the Northwestern Territory*." It is sufficient for our purpose that Symmes proposed to Congress to purchase a tract between the Miamis, supposed to contain 2,000,000 acres; that when his contract was made with Congress, the amount was reduced to 1,000,000; that it was afterward found that there were but 600,000 acres between the two rivers up as far as the head-waters of the Little Miami; that Symmes having paid for only half that quantity, received a deed for a tract of 311,682 acres, being the number of acres including school and ministerial lands and other reservations, for which he had made payment. The northern boundary of Symmes' patent is an east and-west line, passing from a point on the Little Miami a short distance below Freeport to the Great Miami about three miles below Middletown.

Symmes published a pamphlet at Trenton, N. J., November 26, 1787, giving the terms of sale and settlement of the Miami lands. As the lands about the Muskingum had been purchased by a New England Company, Symmes' Pur-







Henry Dilatash.



chase was intended chiefly for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the States west of the Connecticut River. The price of the lands of this purchase was 60 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per acre, payable in certificates of debts of the Government and in land-warrants. But as the certificates of debts due from the United States were then worth only one-fourth of their face, the specie price at which Congress sold all the land from Cincinnati to Hamilton and Lebanon—now the most valuable tract in the State—was about 17 cents per acre. The lands were sold to settlers in quantities of not less than 160 acres, and the purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years or to forfeit one-sixth part of his purchase, which might be given by Symmes to any one who would settle thereon and remain seven years. One penny or the ninetieth of a dollar per acre was to be paid at the time of purchasing the land-warrant to defray the expense of surveying the tract; and one farthing, or the one three hundred and sixtieth of a dollar per acre to defray the expenses of printing the land-warrant and registering the entries. Such were the terms under which some of our fathers contracted for our homes.

Ministers of the Gospel were cordially invited in Symmes' pamphlet to settle in the new country, and were offered the free use of Section 29, set apart in every township for the support of the Gospel. Schoolmasters were offered the free use of Section 16, reserved for the benefit of schools. The policy of setting apart public lands for the support of religion was discontinued by Congress after the adoption of the National Constitution; but the reservation of one section in every township for the support of schools has been continued till the present time in the sale of all the public lands. We thus have in Warren County the anomaly of the churches in one-fourth of the county receiving out of a provision of the old Federal Congress a bounty of from \$1 to \$2 annually for each church member; while in three-fourths of the county ministerial lands are unknown, and religion is supported only by voluntary contributions. And an experience of more than three-quarters of a century has taught us that the donation of public lands for the support of religion, however well intended, was not wisely made.

#### ADVENTURES OF EARLY SURVEYING PARTIES.

The surveyors were early at work. The boundaries of Symmes' Purchase under his first contract were surveyed in 1789. East of the Little Miami, John O'Bannon surveyed lands in this county and near the stream that bears his name in March, 1792. And in the month of October in the same year, Gen. Nathaniel Massie, in the midst of the most appalling dangers from the Indians, surveyed and located land-warrants to the amount of 30,000 acres in this county, and chiefly on Caesar's Creek and Todd's Fork. Such were the dangers and hardships under which the early surveys were made in the Virginia Military District, that one-fourth, one third, and sometimes one-half of the tillable land of the entry was paid the surveyor.

In the early surveys the winters were selected as the season most secure, the Indians being in winter quarters. Massie was the most extensive surveyor and land speculator in Ohio at this early day. In his surveys he usually had beside himself three assistant surveyors and six men with each surveyor. The parties all moved with great caution. First went the hunter looking for game and on the watch for the Indians; next, the surveyor, two chainmen and marker; then the pack-horse man with baggage, and, two or three hundred yards in the rear, a watchman, on the trail to guard against an attack from behind. In the spring of 1792, Massie surveyed the bottoms of the east side of the Little Miami as far as the site of Xenia without being molested by the Indians. Some of the foregoing facts are stated on the authority of John McDonald's *Life of Gen. Nathaniel Massie*. The following extract is from the same work:





During the winter of 1794-95, Massie prepared a party to enter largely into the surveying business. Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee were employed as the assistant surveyors. The party set off from Manchester, well equipped, to prosecute their business, or, should occasion offer, give battle to the Indians. They took the route of Logan's trace, and proceeded to a place called the deserted camp, on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami. At this point they commenced surveying, and surveyed large portions of land on Todd's Fork, and up the Miami to the Chillicothe town, thence up Massie's Creek and Caesar's Creek nearly to their heads. By the time the party had progressed thus far, winter had set in. The ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten inches deep. During the tour, which continued upward of thirty days, the party had no bread. For the first two weeks a pint of flour was distributed to each mess once a day, to mix with the soup in which meat had been boiled. When night came, four fires were made for cooking—that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in the most social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. Resting time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave their comfortable fires, carrying with them their blankets, their firearms, and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would then scrape away the snow and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed; they would spread down on the ground one half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together by skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together with their rifles in their arms, and their pouches under their heads for pillows; lying spoon fashion, with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to about the middle of their bodies. When one turned the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken and the cold let in. In this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise and scarce a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, Massie would call up two of the men in whom he had most confidence, and send them to reconnoiter and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was an invariable custom in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection." Some time after this, while surveying on Caesar's Creek, his men attacked a party of Indians, and the savages broke and fled.

After the defeat of the Indians by Wayne, the surveyors were not interrupted by the Indians; but on one of their excursions, still remembered as "the starving tour," the whole party, consisting of twenty-eight men, suffered extremely in a driving snow-storm for about four days. They were in a wilderness, exposed to this severe storm, without hut, tent or covering, and what was still more appalling, without provision and without any road or even track to retreat on, and were nearly one hundred miles from any place of shelter. On the third day of the storm, they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts, and devoured with great avidity, heads, feet, entrails and all.

The dangers of exploration and survey on the west side of the Little Miami were not less. John Filson, who was interested in laying out Cincinnati and who coined the word *Losanteville* as the name of the projected city, was killed in the winter of 1788-89. He had gone up the Miami Valley some thirty or forty miles with Judge Symmes and others, and, for some cause not now known, left the party for the purpose of returning to the Ohio, and was murdered by the Indians. In the same winter a surveying party was attacked and two men killed. A surveyor named Abner Hunt was killed in the season of 1790-91.

#### METHOD OF SURVEY.

No part of Warren County, except the few sections west of the Great Miami, had the benefit of the beautiful and admirable system of public land surveys now followed by the United States Government. The original surveys of both the Virginia Military District and the Miami Purchase were defective, the former without any system whatever; uncertainty, confusion and litigation were the result.

In the Virginia Military District, lands to satisfy the military warrants were located in various geometrical figures and with boundary lines running in every direction. The tract was never laid out into regular townships or sections. The owner of a Virginia military warrant was permitted to locate it in such shape and in whatever place in the district it pleased him, provided the land





had not been previously located. The only limitation of the shape of the location was that of a Virginia statute which required the breadth of each survey to be at least one-third of its length in every part, unless the breadth was restricted by mountains, water-courses or previous locations. In consequence of this want of system, there were interferences and encroachments of one land entry upon another, and great difficulty is to-day experienced in tracing titles in this district.

Symmes' Purchase was laid out in ranges, townships and sections somewhat in the manner of the present system of Government surveys, but in a defective manner. The sections were numbered in a different manner. The north and south lines were run by the compass and not by the true meridian. All the north-and-south section and township lines between the Miami River vary from the meridian about five degrees, which was the variation of the magnetic needle at the close of the last century.

Sections were numbered thus between the Miami Rivers:

36	30	24	18	12	6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22	16	10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32	26	20	14	8	2
31	25	19	13	7	1

West of the Great Miami, the lines were run and the sections numbered according to the present system of surveying public lands. The lands between the Miamis were not surveyed by the General Government, but under the terms of the sale of the Miami Purchase, by the direction and at the expense of Judge Symmes and his associates.

Sections were numbered thus west of the Great Miami:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

If the reader will carefully observe a recent map of Warren County, drawn on a large scale, he cannot fail to notice the zig-zag course of the section lines running east and west. The history of the plan of survey adopted by Symmes gives a satisfactory explanation of this feature of the map. For the most part, only the north and south lines were run by the original surveyors, and stakes were planted for the section corners, the subsequent purchasers being left to run the east-and-west lines connecting the corners. At the commencement of the survey, the principal surveyor was directed to run a line east and west from one Miami River to the other for a base line. This base line was placed so far north as to avoid the most northern bend of the Ohio, and is only seven miles south of the southern boundary of Deerfield Township. Along this base line





stakes were planted at the termination of every mile. The assistant surveyors, of whom there was a considerable number, then ran north and south lines by the compass from these stakes. Along these lines stakes were also planted at the termination of every mile for section corners, and the purchasers were left to complete the survey by running, at their own expense, lines east and west to connect the section corners.

An examination of a large map of the county will show the further fact that in the third or military range, the east-and-west lines do not present the zigzag appearance to be seen in other ranges. It appears that, for some reason, Judge Symmes directed his surveyors not to place stakes at the termination of each mile in running the meridian lines through this range. Gen. Jonathan Dayton afterward employed Israel Ludlow to complete the survey of this range.

The result of this imperfect method of survey was that hardly any section in the whole purchase contains the proper quantity of land; and except in the third range, hardly a section has two of its corners on the same east-and west line. Some sections are too large, and some too small. Section No. 31, in the fourth range, adjoining on the north one of the four sections on which Lebanon is laid out, instead of 640 acres, which it was intended to contain, measures about 840 acres. Other sections fall far short of the required amount of land. After these irregularities were found out and complained of, and litigation had arisen concerning corners of sections, Judge Symmes endeavored to correct the evil by carefully re-measuring one of the meridians and setting up new stakes from which purchasers were to determine their corners. But this would have altered every original corner, and resulted in still greater confusion. The Supreme Court of the State confirmed the old corners.

An act of Congress passed March 3, 1801, provided that the lands between the Miami Rivers which Symmes had failed to pay for, and which lie between the northern boundary of his patent and the seventh range, should be divided into sections by the Surveyor General, and both northwardly and southwardly, and eastwardly and westwardly lines should be run, but, in so doing, the magnetic meridians run under the direction of Symmes, and the corners established in his survey, were to be recognized.

#### LAND TRACTS.

Explanations of the terms used to designate the various kinds of tracts of land in Warren County, with reference to the difference in the origin of their titles or the mode of transfer to the occupying owners, are here given:

*Virginia Military Lands.*—These lands lie between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, and are bounded by the Ohio on the south. The State of Virginia, under the charter granted by King James I. in 1609, claimed all the lands extending 200 miles north and 200 miles south from Point Comfort along the coast, and "*up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest.*" In 1784, the State of Virginia ceded to the United States the right of soil and jurisdiction of the territory northwest of the Ohio, reserving the lands between the Little Miami and Scioto for the purpose of satisfying the land warrants of the Virginia troops on continental establishment in the Revolution. The land bounties promised by Virginia in her statutes of 1779 and 1780 to her Revolutionary troops who should serve until the close of the war, were liberal, especially to the officers of the higher grades. A private was to receive 200 acres; a non-commissioned officer, 400 acres; a subaltern, 2,000 acres; a Captain, 3,000 acres; a Major, 4,000 acres; a Lieutenant Colonel, 4,500 acres; a Colonel, 5,000 acres; a Brigadier General, 10,000 acres; a Major General, 15,000 acres. The lands south of the Ohio granted for these bounties having been exhausted, on the 1st day of August, 1787, the books were opened for the location of war-





rants between the Little Miami and Scioto. A large number of locations were entered on the first day the books were opened, and on that day, one entry was made of land within the present limits of Warren County, viz.: Clement Read's entry of 1,333 acres (No. 399). So rapidly were locations made that 55,000 acres within the present limits of Warren were located before the expiration of the month of August, 1787. The regular surveys of these entries were not made until several years later. The patents for the lands were signed by the President of the United States.

*Symmes' Patent.*—A brief history of the Miami Purchase has already been given. As finally patented to Symmes and his associates, the tract contained only 311,682 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Little Miami, on the west by the Great Miami, and on the north by a parallel of latitude, so run as to comprehend the quantity of land named. The north boundary passes about one mile north of Lebanon. Symmes and his associates had paid the Government for only 248,540 acres, but the township of land for a college, the lands for the support of schools and religion, and other reservations, were included in his patent. The patentee, John Cleves Symmes, was born at Riverhead, on Long Island, in the State of New York, July 21, 1742, and died at Cincinnati January 26, 1814. Having removed to New Jersey, he became a member of Congress and Chief Justice of the State. He was one of the three Judges of the Northwest Territory in whose hands, in connection with the Governor, was vested the government of the Territory. His name should not be confounded with that of John Cleves Symmes, author of the theory that "the earth is hollow, habitable within, and widely open about the poles." The author of this theory, which has been ridiculed in the expression, "Symmes' Hole," was a nephew of the land speculator.

*Ministerial Lands.*—In both the purchases of the Ohio Company and Symmes, Section 29 in every township of six miles square was reserved for the support of religion. The purchasers of these tracts came from parts of the Union in which it was customary to have a settled support for a clergyman in each town, and they stipulated with Congress for a reservation of land to be set apart for this purpose. In no other parts of Ohio than these two tracts are any such reservations made, nor has the United States Government devoted any portion of the public lands for the support of religion since the adoption of the constitution of the United States. Judge Symmes, in publishing his pamphlet giving the terms of sale and settlement of his purchase, seems to have had the notion that ministers of the Gospel would be permitted to occupy Section 29, and schoolmasters Section 16. There are but three ministerial sections in Warren County. Two of these have been sold under State laws, and the interest on the proceeds of the sale is applied for the benefit of all the religious societies in the townships in which the sections are located. The third section is still leased, and the rent is applied to the support of religious societies in the township in which it is situated.

*School Sections.*—Section 16 in each township, or the one-thirty-sixth part of Symmes' Purchase, was reserved for the use of schools in the original contract for this purchase. For the Virginia Military District, which was not laid out into sections, Congress, in 1807, enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one-thirty-sixth part should be selected from the lands then lately purchased from the Indians, and lying between the Western Reserve and the United States Military District, for the use of schools. The first reservation of Section 16 for the use of schools was made by the Colonial Congress in an ordinance passed May 20, 1785, for the survey and sale of the lands comprehended in the Ohio Company's Purchase. The policy has been continued to the present time, and, in the newer States and Territories, the reservations for schools have been in-





creased to two sections, or 1,280 acres, in each township of six miles square. In Ohio, where the school sections have been sold, the deeds have been made under authority of the Legislature by the Governor of the State, and the proceeds form a part of the irreducible State school fund.

*Military Range.*—The third range of townships in Symmes' Purchase, six miles wide and extending from the Great to the Little Miami River, is called the Military Range. In this range are Lebanon, South Lebanon and Union Village in Warren County, and Hamilton, Monroe and Bethany in Butler County. The whole range is probably not excelled in fertility and excellence of soil by any tract of equal extent in the State of Ohio. The fertility of the lands of this range was noticed by Symmes in a letter of an early date written to Gen. Dayton. It is called the Military Range because it was paid for by military land warrants issued by the United States to officers and soldiers for services in the Revolution. In the contract of Symmes with Congress, it was stipulated that United States military land warrants would be taken in payment, acre for acre, provided the aggregate of such payments did not exceed one-seventh of the whole tract purchased. These warrants were at that time of little value. In publishing the terms of sale and settlement of the Miami Purchase, Symmes directed the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army who desired to have their land warrants located in his purchase to send their names, rank, regiment and line to Gen. Dayton, at Elizabethtown, N. J., who was appointed to receive applications of this nature. A sufficient quantity of warrants was obtained to cover an entire range, and the third range was selected, and, after Symmes received his patent, he conveyed to Jonathan Dayton this range in trust for the owners of the warrants. The military warrants on which the title to this range rests, paid into the United States Treasury by Gen. Dayton and placed to the credit of Symmes, amounted to \$42,897. The titles to all the lands in this range are derived from Gen. Jonathan Dayton, except the school sections, the ministerial sections, and Sections 8, 11 and 26, reserved by Congress for such purposes as should be afterward directed. The larger part of the lands in Warren County comprehended within Symmes' patent lie in the Military Range, and a larger number of deeds from Dayton are to be found in the county land records than from Symmes.

*Forfeitures.*—In Symmes' plan of sale and settlement of his purchase, it was provided that, in order to avoid the detrimental effects of large tracts whereon no families are settled, every locator of land should, within two years from the time of entering his location, place himself or some other person or persons on the land, or in some station of defense, and begin an improvement on the land located, and continue the improvement for seven years—provided they are not disturbed by the Indians for that period—and failing to do so, he should forfeit the one-sixth part of his land, to be taken off in a square at the northeast corner. The forfeited part was to revert to the Register, who was authorized to grant it to any volunteer settler who should first apply for the same and perform what was required of the original locator. The terms on which titles to these forfeitures could be obtained were stated in Symmes' pamphlet in confused and indefinite phraseology, and a large number of suits of ejectment were brought against the occupants of the forfeitures. Judge Burnet says that for the first ten years of his practice at Cincinnati, one half of the ejectment cases in which he was employed arose on forfeiture titles. Popular feeling was in favor of the volunteer settler who made the improvement, and, if he could make out a plausible case, he was most likely to succeed.

In January, 1795, Judge Symmes gave notice in the *Centinel of the North western Territory*, published at Cincinnati, that, as deeds will soon be given to those citizens in the Miami Purchase who have paid for their sections or frac-





tions of sections of land, it is "incumbent on all who have entered forfeitures below the military or third range of townships, if they wish to save their forfeitures, to begin their improvements thereon as soon as possible. It being now required that every owner of a forfeiture below said military or third range fence and clear, in a proper manner, and plant with corn and duly cultivate two acres of land in the course of the next season, otherwise, it will be considered as a dereliction and relinquishment of the claim."

*Congress Lands.*—All the lands of Warren County west of the Little Miami and north of Symmes' patent may be called Congress lands; that is, lands sold to purchasers by the officers of the General Government, under laws enacted by Congress from time to time. It was not until April, 1801, that these lands could be purchased from the United States in quantities as small as a half-section, or 320 acres, and there were no settlers on the lands west of the Great Miami, except a few squatters, and no improvements made until after that date. The price fixed by Congress for the public lands at this time was \$2 per acre.

*Pre-empted Lands.*—Symmes had sold large quantities of land between the Miami Rivers north of the line which marked the northern boundary of his patent. For these lands he was unable to secure a patent from the Government, and consequently could not grant titles to those who had purchased from him. A large number of persons within the present limits of Warren and Butler Counties, and, indeed, as far north as Dayton, were thus left in the unhappy condition of having contracted for lands for which they could not obtain deeds. Some had paid for their lands in full; others in part; many had expended considerable time and labor in improving them. The towns of Franklin, Waynesville and Dayton had been laid out on lands thus purchased, and all over the tract were many clearings and settlements commenced. The claims of these persons were presented to Congress. An act was promptly passed which secured to all persons who had made written contracts with Symmes for lands which did not lie within his patent a preference over all others at \$2 per acre. Other pre-emption acts were passed which enabled a number of worthy persons to complete their payments, and save the titles to their lands with the improvements they had made thereon.

#### THE CHAIN OF LAND TITLES.

Let us look for a moment at the chain of titles to the lands of Warren County, taking one tract as an example, and tracing its title to its origin.

The lots on which the court house and jail stand were conveyed to Warren County in trust, for the purposes for which they are devoted, by William Sinsard, Abraham Wambaugh, Paul Egbert, Daniel Skinner and their wives, by deed of gift dated September 7, 1820.

The above named grantors derived their title from Samuel Manning by deed dated October 2, 1808.

Samuel Manning derived his title from Benjamin Stites, who conveyed to Manning the west half of Section 36, or 320 acres in consideration of \$320, by deed dated October 10, 1797.

Maj. Benjamin Stites derived his title from Jonathan Dayton, who conveyed to Stites about ten thousand acres in the third or military range, including the sections on which the east half of Lebanon stands, by deed dated May 14, 1795.

Gen. Jonathan Dayton derived his title from John Cleves Symmes, who conveyed to Dayton the third entire range of townships in his purchase, called the Military Range, in trust, for the benefit of the owners of the United States military warrants with which the range was purchased, by deed dated October 30, 1794.



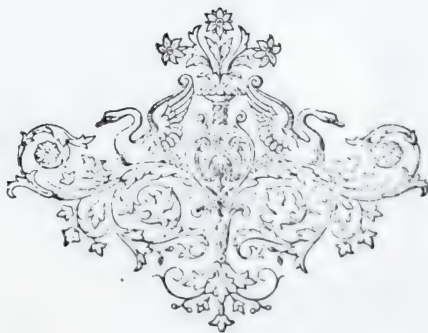


Judge John Cleves Symmes derived his title to his purchase from the United States by deed signed by George Washington, President, dated September 30, 1794.

The United States derived its title from the State of Virginia by deed of cession, signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, delegates from the commonwealth of Virginia in the Second Colonial Congress, authorized by an act of Virginia passed October 20, 1783, entitled "An Act to authorize the delegates of the State in Congress to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all right of this commonwealth to the territory northwest of the River Ohio," the deed of cession being dated March 1, 1784.

The State of Virginia derived its title from James I, King of England, by charter dated May 23, 1609.

And Great Britain derived its title by right of discovery of Sebastian Cabot in 1498.







*Isaac K. Steddon*





## CHAPTER IV.

## PIONEER HISTORY.

"Bold forest settlers! they have scared  
The wild beast from his savage den,  
Our valleys to the sunshine bared  
And clothed with beauty, hill and glen.

"The car of steam now thunders by  
The place where blazed their cabin fires,  
And where rang out the panther's cry  
Thoughts speed along electric wires.

"They vanish from us one by one,  
In death's unlighted realm to sleep;  
And Oh! degenerate is the son  
Who would not some memorial keep."

NO permanent settlements were attempted within the limits of Warren County for more than six years after the first adventurers had established themselves at Columbia, Cincinnati and North Bend. Yet extensive purchases of land had been made in this region long before its first settlement. Before three years had elapsed after the establishment of the first colony at Columbia, Symmes had sold sections, half-sections and quarter-sections in every range and township of his purchase. Why this long delay in occupying the healthy and fertile lands of Warren County? The explanation is easy: The Indians had manifested their hostility as soon as the white settlements had been commenced, and parties of savages were constantly lurking in the woods awaiting opportunities to kill and plunder. Even at the stations, as they were called, near each other and near Fort Washington, and protected by block-houses and pickets, the inhabitants were kept constantly on the alert, and went to church with their guns. To have attempted the occupancy of any lands within the limits of this county prior to Wayne's victory would have been extreme temerity.

## STATIONS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Many of the first settlers of Warren and Butler Counties remained at Columbia, Cincinnati, or some of the "stations" within the present limits of Hamilton County for several years after they had purchased the lands which became their permanent homes. The unhappy condition of many of these adventurers who were prevented from occupying their lands, and the methods adopted of building stations of defense, are described by Judge Burnet in the following extract from his Notes:

"A large number of the original adventurers to the Miami Purchase had exhausted their means by paying for their land and removing their families to the country. Others were wholly destitute of property, and came out as volunteers, under the expectation of obtaining, gratuitously, such small tracts of land as might be forfeited by the purchasers, under Judge Symmes, for not making the improvements required by the conditions stipulated in the terms of sale and settlement of Miami lands, published by the Judge in 1787. The class of adventurers first named was comparatively numerous, and had come out under an expectation of taking immediate possession of their lands, and of commencing the cultivation of them for subsistence. Their situation, therefore, was distressing. To go out into the wilderness to till the soil appeared



to be certain death; to remain in the settlements threatened them with starvation. The best provided of the pioneers found it difficult to obtain subsistence; and, of course, the class now spoken of were not far from total destitution. They depended on game, fish, and such products of the earth as could be raised on small patches of ground in the immediate vicinity of the settlements.

"Occasionally, small lots of provisions were brought down the river by emigrants, and sometimes were transported on pack-horses from Lexington, at a heavy expense, and not without danger. But supplies thus procured were beyond the reach of those destitute persons now referred to.

"Having endured these privations as long as they could be borne, the more resolute of them determined to brave the consequences of moving on to their lands. To accomplish the object with the least exposure, those whose lands were in the same neighborhood united as one family; and on that principle, a number of associations were formed, amounting to a dozen or more, who went out resolved to maintain their positions.

"Each party erected a strong block-house, near to which their cabins were put up, and the whole was inclosed by strong log pickets. This being done, they commenced clearing their lands and preparing for planting their crops. During the day, while they were at work, one person was placed as a sentinel to warn them of approaching danger. At sunset, they retired to the block-house and their cabins, taking everything of value within the pickets. In this manner they proceeded from day to day and week to week, till their improvements were sufficiently extensive to support their families. During this time, they depended for subsistence on wild game, obtained at some hazard, more than on the scanty supplies they were able to procure from the settlements on the river.

"In a short time, these stations gave protection and food to a large number of destitute families. After they were established, the Indians became less annoying to the settlements on the Ohio, as part of their time was employed in watching the stations. The former, however, did not escape, but endured their share of the fruits of savage hostility. In fact, no place or situation was exempt from danger. The safety of the pioneer depended on his means of defense, and on perpetual vigilance.

"The Indians viewed those stations with great jealousy, as they had the appearance of permanent military establishments, intended to retain possession of their country. In that view they were correct: and it was fortunate for the settlers that the Indians wanted either the skill or the means of demolishing them.

"The truth of the matter is, their great error consisted in permitting those works to be constructed at all. They might have prevented it with great ease, but they appeared not to be aware of the serious consequences which were to result until it was too late to act with effect. Several attacks were, however, made at different times, with an apparent determination to destroy them; but they failed in every instance. The assault made on the station erected by Capt. Jacob White, a pioneer of much energy and enterprise, at the third crossing of Mill Creek from Cincinnati, on the old Hamilton road, was resolute and daring; but it was gallantly met and successfully repelled. During the attack, which was in the night, Capt. White shot and killed a warrior, who fell so near the block-house that his companions could not remove his body. The next morning it was brought in, and, judging from his stature, as reported by the inmates, he might have claimed descent from a race of giants. On examining the ground in the vicinity of the block-house, the appearances of blood indicated that the assailants had suffered severely.

"In the winter of 1790-91, an attack was made, with a strong party,





amounting, probably, to four or five hundred, on Dunlap's Station, at Colerain. The block-house at that place was occupied by a small number of United States troops, commanded by Col. Kingsbury, then a subaltern in the army. The fort was furnished with a piece of artillery, which was an object of terror to the Indians; yet that did not deter them from an attempt to effect their purpose. The attack was violent, and for some time the station was in imminent danger."

#### PREMIUMS FOR INDIAN SCALPS.

The long war which was ended with Wayne's treaty at Greenville was a cruel one. The Miami country was known as the "Miami Slaughter-House." The depredations of the savages led the settlers into some measures of defense which it is not pleasant to record. It is perhaps not generally known that men of high standing formed a committee to publish a notice offering premiums for Indian scalps. Warren County was included in the district within which young men were offered inducements to range the woods "to prevent savages from committing depredations on defenseless citizens." Early in the spring of 1794, a subscription paper was in circulation at Columbia to provide premiums for scalps of Indians. And in the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory* of May 17, 1794, a committee, consisting of L. Woodward, Darius C. Orcutt and James Lyons, of Cincinnati, and William Brown, Ignatius Ross and John Reily, of Columbia, publish a notice offering rewards for Indian scalps taken between the 18th of April and the 25th of December, 1794, in a district beginning on the Ohio ten miles above the mouth of the Little Miami, extending ten miles west of the Great Miami, and twenty-five back into the country, above where Harinar's trace crosses the Little Miami, and in a direct line west. Rewards were offered as follows:

"That for every scalp having the right ear appendant, for the first ten Indians who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid, by those who are subscribers to the said articles, shall, whenever collected, be paid the sum of \$136, and for every scalp of the like number of Indians, having the right ear appendant, who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid by those who are not subscribers, the Federal troops excepted, shall, whenever collected, be paid the sum of \$100; and for every scalp having the right ear appendant of the second ten Indians who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid, by those who are subscribers to the said articles, shall, whenever collected as aforesaid, be paid the sum of \$117; and for every scalp having the right ear appendant of the second ten Indians who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid by those who are not subscribers to the said articles shall, whenever collected, be paid the sum of \$95."

Wayne's decisive victory over the Indians on the 20th of August, 1794, put a check to their depredations, but did not at once reduce them to absolute submission. The first settlements in Warren County were begun in 1795. During the winter and spring of this year, six months after Wayne's victory, there were occasional reports of murders of white men by the Indians. In February, two white men were killed near the mouth of the Great Miami, and in March, one man was killed and eight horses stolen in the village of North Bend. On the 7th of May, the Indians stole nine horses from Ludlow's Station, only five miles from Cincinnati, and, though pursued, made their escape. The treaty of peace at Greenville, concluded August 3, 1795, put an end to the murder of white men by Indians in the Miami settlements, but horses continued to be stolen by them. Judge Symmes thought that white men who bought horses from the Indians were to blame, as the Indians would steal horses to take the place of those they had sold. The Judge wrote to Gen. Dayton, in 1796, that he wished Con-





gress would make it a penal offense for a white man to buy a horse from an Indian, as no Indian would walk when he could steal a horse.

Sometimes, however, a white man would steal a horse from the Indians, and we have the record of the conviction of at least one man for this offense. In March, 1796, at Cincinnati, the seat of justice for the whole Miami region, Daniel McKean, lately arrived from New Jersey, was found guilty of stealing a horse from an Indian. He was sentenced to pay the red man \$1, and to receive thirty-nine lashes in the most public streets of the town, and bear on the front of his hat, during the infliction of the punishment, a paper, with the inscription, in large letters: "I stole a horse from the Indians."

#### FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement within the limits of Warren County is involved in some obscurity. Many of the earliest settlers had purchased their lands long before it was safe to settle upon them. They may have made frequent visits to their lands, and perhaps have begun the work of clearing and making improvements, before becoming permanent residents thereon.

Several written accounts concur in representing the settlement at Bedle's Station as the first in the county. The only block-house in the county for protection against the Indians was here erected. It was built of logs, and constructed in the ordinary manner of block-houses. The distinguishing feature of block-houses was that the upper part of the building above the height of a man's shoulder projected one or two feet over the lower part, thus leaving a space through which rifles could be thrust on the approach of enemies. Bedle's Station was about four miles west of Lebanon and one mile south of Union Village, and was a well-known place among the early inhabitants. The date usually given for the commencement of this settlement is September, 1795. Although this is one month after Wayne's treaty of peace, it should be remembered that it could not at that time be known that the Indians would respect the treaty. Hence the block-house was erected. William Bedle, who, in connection with his son and sons-in-law, established this station, was a native of New Jersey. At what time he came to the Western country is unknown. In Littell's *Genealogies of the Passaic Valley of New Jersey*, it is stated that "William Bedell sold his lands in October, 1792, to his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Littell, and, with his son-in-law and son (James) and their families, removed to a section of land that he purchased of Daniel Thompson for \$250, between the two Miami Rivers, in Warren County, Ohio, where they all settled." The family surname is variously written, but Bedle is the most common orthography in the Warren County records. There were several families of this name among the early settlers of Turtle Creek Township, and all of them were from New Jersey. William Bedle probably purchased from Daniel Thompson a land warrant issued by Symmes, as his deed for Section 28, Town 4, Range 3, was executed by Jonathan Dayton and dated November 30, 1795. At the time of the erection of Bedle's block-house, White's Station, on Mill Creek, was probably the nearest and most accessible settlement.

Family traditions give September, 1795, or the month following Wayne's treaty, as the date of the settlement of Mounts' Station, on the south side of the Little Miami, two and one-half miles below the mouth of Todd's Fork. Here, on a tract of broad and fertile bottom land, William Mounts, with his family and four other families, established themselves, and were afterward joined by others. They erected their cabins in a circle around a spring, as a protection against the Indians.

In the spring of 1796, settlements were made in various parts of the county. The settlements at Deerfield, Franklin, and the vicinities of Lebanon





and Waynesville, all date from the spring of 1796. It is probable that a few cabins were erected at Deerfield and Franklin in the autumn of 1795, but it is not probable that any families were settled at either place until the next spring. The towns of Waynesville and Franklin were both laid out early in 1796, and it is probable that Deerfield was platted about the same time. Samuel Heighway, the projector of Waynesville, built what appears to have been the first cabin in that town March 9, 1797, but numerous tracts in the vicinity of that place had been sold and settled prior to that time.

Among the earliest white men who made their homes in the county were those who settled on the forfeitures in Deerfield Township. They were poor men, wholly destitute of means to purchase land, and were willing to brave dangers from savage foes, and to endure the privations of a lonely life in the wilderness to receive gratuitously the tract of 106 $\frac{2}{3}$  acres forfeited by each purchaser of a section of land who did not commence improvements within two years after the date of his purchase. In a large number of the sections below the third range, there was a forfeited one-sixth part, and a number of hardy adventurers had established themselves on the northeast corner of the section. Some of these adventurers were single men, living solitary and alone, in little huts, and supporting themselves chiefly with their rifles. Others had their families with them at an early period. Tradition gives the date of the settlements on some of the forfeited tracts as prior to Wayne's treaty, and, while the exact history cannot now be learned, it is not improbable that some of the claimants of forfeitures may have begun a clearing and erected some kind of a dwelling not long after Wayne's victory over the Indians, and prior to the building of Bedle's block-house. Under the terms of sale and settlement of the Miami Purchase, claimants of forfeitures were required to make and continue improvements thereon for a period of seven years, when they were entitled to receive deeds therefor. The claimants were permitted to reside in some station of defense. Several claimants in Deerfield Township were unsuccessful in perfecting their titles to the tracts on which they had made improvements.

It may be safely assumed that September, 1795, the date given in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, is not far from the correct date of the first settlement of Warren County. The following dates exhibit the progress of settlements up the Miamis:

August 20, 1794, Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers.

December 17, 1794, Hamilton laid out at Fort Hamilton.

August 3, 1795, Wayne's treaty of peace.

September, 1795, Bedle's Station commenced.

November 4, 1795, Dayton laid out.

Spring of 1796, Waynesville, Franklin and Deerfield settled.

April 1, 1796, permanent settlements at Dayton commenced.

April 7, 1796, first cabin raised in Greene County.

As soon as it became known that the treaty of Greenville had secured peace, and that block-houses and pickets were no longer necessary, the tide of immigration, so long delayed by savage hostility, flowed in, and before two years elapsed, the pioneer's ax rang out in every township between the Miamis, and settlements extended up Todd's Fork far into the Virginia Military District.

#### RAPID GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

The rapidity with which this region was populated and improved is well known. The rapid growth of Ohio had perhaps never been equalled in the history of the world by any State not possessing mines of the precious metals; of the whole State of Ohio, the growth of the Miami Valley was by far the most rapid; and of the Miami Valley, if we are allowed to judge from the imperfect





census of the white male inhabitants twenty-one years old and upward, taken by the Tax-Listers in August, 1803, Warren County contained, the year it was organized, more inhabitants than Butler, Montgomery, Greene or Clermont. Clinton was not then formed—and stood among its neighbors second to Hamilton only. Below is given the number of white male inhabitants twenty-one years old and upward in the different counties of the Miami Valley, according to the census of the Tax-Listers, August, 1803:

Hamilton, 1,700; Warren, 854; Butler, 836; Montgomery, 526; Greene, 446; Clermont, 755.

Immigrants came in crowds. Stories of the wonderful fertility of the Miami lands were everywhere circulated in the older States. Some of the stories may have been extravagant, but there were well-attested facts that from hills four feet apart grew four or five stalks of corn one and a half inches in diameter and fifteen feet high, and each stalk producing two or three good ears: and that the first corn-fields at Columbia produced, under favorable circumstances, as high as 110 bushels to the acre. The first corn crop grown in the immediate vicinity of Lebanon was raised by Ichabod Corwin, and tended with oxen, after his horses had been stolen by the Indians; yet, though growing among stumps and roots the first year after the ground was cleared, and but imperfectly cultivated, it surprised him at husking time by yielding 100 bushels to the acre. Facts like these were enough to strike with astonishment the inhabitants of the Eastern and Middle States. They heard them, believed them and came West. Jerseymen, Pennsylvanians and Virginians floated down the Ohio in flat-boats or came with wagons, ox-carts or pack-horses, to find homes in Symmes' Purchase and in the Virginia Military Reserve. The reputation of the Miamis extended to Europe, and in Holland, Germany and Ireland, emigrants to America declared that they were going to "the Miamis."

#### STATES FROM WHICH THE SETTLERS CAME.

The high official positions and characters of Symmes and his associates in the State of New Jersey drew from that State a large number of immigrants to the Miami Purchase. Symmes was Chief Justice of New Jersey at the time he entered upon his Western land project. Gen. Jonathan Dayton, one of his associates, was a Revolutionary officer, a distinguished statesman, and, at the inception of the speculation, represented New Jersey in the convention which formed the national constitution. Dr. Elias Boudinot, another associate, was also a Revolutionary patriot, a President of the Federal Congress, and afterward first President of the American Bible Society. It is not strange, then, that so large a proportion of our earliest settlers were from New Jersey. The lands east of the Little Miami reserved by Virginia for the payment of bounties to her troops on Continental establishment, drew from that State large numbers of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, and others who had purchased Virginia Military land warrants. Among the Revolutionary officers who entered lands in this county, but without settling upon them, were Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates and Col. Abraham Buford. Quakers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, settling largely in the northern and eastern parts of the county, and Waynesville soon became a noted place among the Friends. Opponents of slavery came from all the slave States to the territory dedicated to freedom, and the first State of the American Republic that never had a slave. Emigrants from the State of Kentucky crossed the Ohio to find better land titles. During the seven years preceding the organization of the county in 1803, there must have been an increase of six hundred persons annually in the territory of the county, and during the seven years succeeding the organization more than eight hundred annually.





## PRICES AND COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

In the year of the first settlement of this county, Cincinnati, the market and entrance-gate for the whole Miami Valley, was a little village, shown by a census of that year (1795) to contain a population of 500 persons, living in ninety-four log cabins and ten frame houses. A voyage to New Orleans was then made by flat-boats in a hundred days. For the journey eastward, the primitive pack-horses were beginning to be exchanged for the large and heavy old-time Pennsylvania wagons, with four and six horse bell teams. As a consequence of the difficulty attending commercial intercourse, every article the Miami farmer could produce was low; every foreign article he was compelled to buy was relatively high. Corn and oats were 10 or 12 cents a bushel, sometimes 8 cents; wheat, 30 or 40 cents; beef, \$1.50 to \$2, and pork, \$1 to \$2 per hundred. On the other hand, here are some of the prices for foreign articles our fathers paid at Cincinnati in 1799: Coffee, 50 cents per pound; tea, 80 cents; pins, 25 cents a paper; gingham, 50 cents per yard; fine linen, \$1 per yard; brown calico, 7 shillings 6 pence to 10 shillings; goslin green and gray cotton velvet, 7 shillings 6 pence to 11 shillings 6 pence; cassimere, \$3 per yard; cotton stockings, 6 shillings to 15 shillings; bonnet ribbon, \$1 per yard; "thin linen for flour-sifters," 10 shillings per yard; "small piece of ribbon for tying cues," 11 pence.

There was little encouragement for the farmer to raise more than he could use at home. In 1806, a traveler wrote that he had no conception how the farmers can maintain themselves with flour at \$3.50 per barrel, and pork \$2.50 per hundred. The merchants, however, he said, made an exorbitant profit. In four years, those who came from Baltimore or Philadelphia with goods obtained on credit had paid their debts and lived at their ease. There was little use for corn even for cattle or hogs, as the cattle found subsistence on the wild grasses of the woods, and hogs lived and fattened on the mast of hickory nuts, acorns and beech nuts.

## FRIENDLY INDIANS.

For some years after the whites made their homes in this county, small parties of friendly Indians encamped occasionally near the settlements. They came in the fall for their annual hunt to a favorite hunting-ground on Todd's Fork, now in Clinton, then in Warren County, until as late as the battle of Tippecanoe, encamping sometimes in parties of fifty, with their squaws, papooses, ponies and dogs. A considerable party of Shawnees, Wyandots and Pottawatomies visited the Shakers at Union Village in the summer of 1807, representing themselves in great distress for want of food, and were relieved by the Shakers. The numbers of the tribes which roamed over this region had long before been greatly reduced by the wars with the whites, and still more by the ravages of the small-pox.

The Indians encamped frequently, in the spring, in some of the sugar camps, for the purpose of making sugar—a matter they always attended to. They also visited Salt Run, in Hamilton Township, for the purpose of making salt, although the salt there obtained was of an inferior quality, and manufactured with difficulty. These savage parties were generally few in numbers. They were considered friendly, but sometimes stole horses from the settlers.

Rev. John Kobbler, the pioneer Methodist preacher, gives the following account of a visit from a party of Indians while he was preaching at Franklin, in March, 1799: "In the time of the first prayer, a company of Indians, to the number of fifteen, came to the door. When we rose from prayer, the old chief fixed his eyes on me and pushed through the company to give me his hand. He was much strung out with jewels in his ears, nose and breast, and the round tire about his head was indeed like the moon. His men all behaved well."





## EARLY MILLS.

One of the greatest difficulties attending the settlement of the Northwest Territory was the want of mills to furnish meal and flour. The builder of the first grist-mill in a settlement was justly regarded as a public benefactor. The completion of the mill increased the value of neighboring lands and encouraged immigration. The settlers for miles around not only cheerfully met to help at the raising of a mill, but frequently labored gratuitously in the construction of the dam.

The earliest settlers of Warren County got their grinding done at Waldsmith's mill, on the Little Miami, twenty miles below the central part of the county, and near the site of Milford. The first mill on the Little Miami within the limits of the county was built about 1799, by William Wood, at the site now occupied by King's powder mills, and where the town of Gainesboro was afterward laid out. Wood's mill passed into the hands of Hunt & Lowe, by whom it was owned for many years. About 1799 or 1800, Henry Taylor built a mill on Turtle Creek, within the present corporate limits of Lebanon. There were several small mills erected on the streams running into the Miamis within ten years after the first settlements, and, although these streams furnished a more permanent supply of water than in later years, yet even then the mills were not able to do much work in the drier seasons, and were generally abandoned. Jabish Phillips built a mill about 1802 on the Little Miami, midway between the sites of Morrow and South Lebanon, afterward long known as Zimri Stubbs' mill, and soon after, Nebo Guantt built one at the site of Freeport. There was a mill erected at an early day at Franklin, and on January 23, 1802, Shubal Vail announced in the *Western Spy* the completion of his fulling-mill on the Great Miami near the "Big Prairie." In 1806, Brazilla Clark commenced the construction of a mill below the site of Foster's Crossing, which was afterward owned by Piercy Kitchell, and six years later Gov. Morrow built one a mile lower down on the Little Miami. In the county road records, mention is made of Capt. Stites' mill-dam, in November, 1804; "John Haines' mill at Waynesville," 1805; "Robert Each's mill on Todd's Fork," 1805; "Dr. Evan Bane's mill-dam near the county line," January, 1805; and "Samuel Heighway's mill," 1805. Some of these may have been saw-mills.

## DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP, HAMILTON COUNTY, TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO.

This extensive township embraced the greater part of the territory now included in Warren County. It was formed under the Territorial laws, by the County Commissioners, about eighteen months after the first settlement at Baddle's Station. Deerfield, the most important settlement on the Little Miami above Columbia, was the capital, and early elections for the Deerfield district were held at the house of David Sutton, in that town. When the people failed to meet and elect a Constable and Assessor, the County Commissioners filled these offices by appointments. On June 10, 1797, the Commissioners appointed Benjamin Stites, Jr., Assessor, and Isaac Lindley, Constable and Collector for Deerfield Township. The tax return that year for the whole township was \$111.15. Stites' fees were \$5.20, and Lindley's \$2.30.

Peter Drake was appointed Assessor in 1798, and Joshua Drake, Constable and Collector. In that year, the Assessor was paid \$11.21 for his fees, and the Constable and Collector, \$4.12.

In 1799, Michael H. Johnson was Assessor; fees, \$8.22; William Sears, Constable; fees, \$6.19; William Mounts, Collector. Total assessment of the township, \$366.22. In the same year, Timothy Boothby was Lister of the







Very Respectfully  
Davis Furnas



township, and enumerated the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. His fees amounted to \$21.

In 1801, Ephraim Kibby was Lister, and Alexander Hamilton and Henry Taylor, Valuers of Property.

#### ELECTIONS.

The first elections for Representatives in the Legislature were held at Cincinnati, the seat of justice of the extensive county of Hamilton. There was so little of democracy in the government established by the celebrated ordinance of 1787 that the settlers were seldom called on to exercise the right of suffrage. Under that ordinance, no one could vote unless he was the owner of fifty acres of land. All the officers of the Territory were required to be residents for specified periods, and all to be land-owners--the Governor, to own 1,000 acres; the Secretary and Judges, 500 acres each; the members of the Legislative Council, 500 acres each; the members of the House of Representatives, 200 acres each.

The first election for Representatives from Hamilton County was held in pursuance of a proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, on the third Monday of December, 1798. At this election, Robert Benham, who soon after moved from Cincinnati and became a resident within the present bounds of Warren County, was elected one of the Representatives.

On the 12th of September, 1799, a special election was held for the selection of two additional members of the House of Representatives from Hamilton County. At this election the vote stood: A. Cadwell, 347; Isaac Martin, 265; Francis Dunlevy, 260; J. White, 65; T. Brown, 55. Francis Dunlevy contested the election of Isaac Martin, but the House of Representatives decided in favor of Martin by a vote of yeas 9, nays 8.

In October, 1800, an election was held for Representatives in the second Territorial Legislature. This election was held under a law, passed by the first Territorial Legislature, which required the polls to be opened in each county at the court house on the second Tuesday in October, 1800, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon, and to be kept open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and again opened the next day from 10 until 5 o'clock, and then finally closed, unless some candidate or the judges desired the election to be continued, in which case the poll was to be open the third day from 10 until 3 o'clock. The election at Cincinnati continued three days. The vote was taken *viva voce*. There were seven Representatives to elect from Hamilton County, and the following is the vote of the successful candidates: M. Miller, 284; J. Smith, 273; F. Dunlevy, 229; J. Morrow, 212; D. Reeder, 204; J. Ludlow, 187; J. White, 162. On the same day, William Lytle was elected for the ensuing session in place of Aaron Cadwell, who had removed from the Territory. The vote stood: William Lytle, 153; F. Dunlevy, 140. Thirty-five persons had been announced by their friends in the columns of the *Western Spy* as candidates, and at least twenty-four of them received votes. The total number of votes cast at this election cannot now be ascertained.

The election of members of the convention to form a State constitution in October, 1802, was attended with great excitement. It was the first election north of the Ohio in which entered questions of national party politics. One of the questions before the people was whether a State government at all should at that time be formed. The enabling act of Congress, under which the election was held, provided that, after the members of the convention had assembled, they should first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it was or was not expedient to form a constitution and State government at that time. The friends of Gov. Arthur St. Clair and the Federalists generally were opposed to the formation of a State government; the Repub-





licans generally favored an immediate admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. At the last session of the Territorial Legislature, the opponents of a State government had been largely in the majority, and, under the lead of Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, had passed an act having for its object the division of the Territory into two future States, a measure, which, had it received the sanction of Congress, would long have delayed the admission of both into the Union. The act passed the Council unanimously, and the House by a large majority. A minority of seven Representatives, two of whom were Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy, entered their solemn protest against it, and began an appeal to the people and to Congress with a fixed determination to defeat the division of the Territory and to secure an early State government. They were successful. Congress not only refused to divide the Territory, but passed an act to enable the people to form a State government. The canvass which preceded the election of members of the convention was one of great bitterness; fast friends became enemies for life. The increasing unpopularity of Gov. St. Clair, who was accused of a tyrannical and arbitrary exercise of the powers of his office and the declining fortunes of the Federalists in the States intensified the popular excitement.

Some weeks before the election, Representatives from seventeen Republican societies in Hamilton County met at Big Hill, and nominated the following ticket, all but two of whom were elected Francis Dunlevy, William Goforth, C. W. Byrd, Jeremiah Morrow, J. W. Browne, J. Kitchell, Stephen Wood, John Paul, Thomas Smith and John Wilson. The Republicans were overwhelmingly successful, not only in Hamilton County, but throughout the State.

Hamilton County was entitled to ten members of the convention. Ninety-nine candidates were voted for. The names and the vote of those who received over fifty votes are given below, several of whom, it will be seen, resided within the bounds of Warren County. The first-named ten were elected:

F. Dunlevy, 1,635; John Paul, 1,630; J. Morrow, 1,536; C. W. Byrd, 1,333; John Wilson, 1,381; J. Kitchell, 1,172; W. Goforth, 1,128; J. W. Browne, 1,066; John Smith, 964; John Reily, 924; W. James, 910; Thomas Smith, 887; S. Wood, 791; W. C. Schenck, 638; William McMillan, 621; Jacob Burnet, 541; John Bigger, 500; John Ludlow, 571; James McClure, 458; W. Ward, 315; Jacob White, 251; B. Van Cleve, 248; David E. Wade, 183; Abner Gerrard, 150; J. Corbly, 121.

On the second Tuesday of January, 1803, the first election under the State constitution was held. Hamilton County was at this time divided into election districts, the greater portion of Warren County being included in the Deerfield District, with its voting-place at the house of David Sutton in the town of Deerfield. In counting the votes, the vote of the Deerfield District was excluded on account of some irregularity. In Hamilton County, twenty-two persons received votes for Governor, thirty-six for members of the Senate, ninety-seven for members of the House of Representatives and sixteen for Coroner. The county was entitled to four Senators and eight Representatives.

The following was the vote in Hamilton County for Senators: John Paul, 1,490; J. Morrow, 1,374; F. Dunlevy, 1,362; Daniel Symmes, 754; John Reily, 749; William Ward, 293.

The following was the vote for Representatives: Thomas Brown, 1,372; John Bigger, 1,336; William James, 1,323; James Dunn, 994; Thomas McFarland, 924; E. Kibbey, 915; Robert McClure, 842; William Maxwell, 692; William C. Schenck, 491; John Wilson, 501; John Kitchell, 446; William Ward, 442; Edward Meeks, 237; Daniel C. Cooper, 226; Daniel Reeder, 175; John W. Browne, 157; David Sutton, 135; John Reily, 132; James Silvers, 100; Jacob White, 55.





## PIONEER LIFE.

A truthful account of the mode of life among the early settlers of the Miami forests cannot fail to interest and instruct. As the backwoods period recedes, its interest increases. It is to be regretted that more of the traditions of the pioneers, giving homely but faithful pictures of the every-day life of the early settlers have not been preserved. Their recollections of their journeys from the older States over the Alleghany Mountains, the flat-boat voyage down the Ohio, the clearing in the wilderness, the first winter in the rude cabin and the scanty stores of provisions, the cultivation of corn among the roots and stumps, the cabin-raising and log-rollings, the home manufacturing of furniture and clothing, the hunting parties and corn-huskings, their social customs and the thousand scenes and novel incidents of life in the woods, would form a more entertaining and instructive chapter than their wars with the Indians or their government annals. Far different was the life of the settler on the Little Miami from that of the frontiersman of to-day. The railroad, the telegraph and the daily newspaper did not then bring the comforts and luxuries of civilization to the cabin-door of the settler; nor was the farm marked out with a furrow and made ready for cultivation by turning over the sod.

{The labor of opening a farm in a forest of large oaks, maples and hickories, was very great, and the difficulty was increased by the thick growing spice bushes. Not only were the trees to be cut down; the branches were to be cut off from the trunk, and, with the undergrowth of bushes, gathered together for burning. The trunks of the large trees were to be divided and rolled into heaps and reduced to ashes. With hard labor the unaided settler could clear and burn an acre of land in three weeks. It usually required six or seven years for the pioneer to open a small farm and build a better house than his first cabin of round logs. The boys had work to do in gathering the brush into heaps. A common mode of clearing was to cut down all the trees of the diameter of eighteen inches or less, clear off the undergrowth and deaden the larger trees by girdling them with the ax and allowing them to stand until they decayed and fell. This method delayed the final clearing of the land for eight or ten years, but when the trunks fell they were usually dry enough to be burned into such lengths as to be rolled together.}

The first dwellings of the settlers were cabins made of round logs notched at the ends, the spaces between the logs filled in with sticks of wood and daubed with clay. The roof was of clapboards held to their places by poles reaching across the roof called weight-poles. The floor was of puncheons, or planks split from logs, two or three inches in thickness, hewed on the upper side. The fire-place was made of logs lined with clay or with undressed stone, and was, at least, six feet wide. The chimney was often made of split sticks plastered with clay. The door was of clapboards hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. The opening for the window was not unfrequently covered with paper made more translucent with oil or lard. Such a house was built by a neighborhood gathering with no tools but the ax and the frow, and often was finished in a single day. The raising and the log rolling were labors of the settlers, in which the assistance of neighbors was considered essential and cheerfully given. When a large cabin was to be raised, preparations would be made before the appointed day; the trees would be cut down, the logs dragged in and the foundation laid and the skids and forks made ready. Early in the morning of the day fixed, the neighbors gathered from miles around; the captain and corner men were selected, and the work went on with boisterous hilarity until the walls were up and the roof weighted down.

The cabin of round logs was generally succeeded by a hewed log-house more elegant in appearance and more comfortable. Indeed, houses could be





made of logs as comfortable as any other kind of building, and were erected in such manner as to conform to the taste and means of all descriptions of persons. For large families, a double cabin was common; that is, two houses, ten or twelve feet apart, with one roof covering the whole, the space between serving as a hall for various uses. Henry Clay, in an early speech on the public lands, referred to the different kinds of dwellings sometimes to be seen standing together, as a gratifying evidence of the progress of the new States. "I have," said he, "often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm you may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and unhewn logs, and wooden chimneys; the hewed-log house chinked and shingled, with stone or brick chimneys; and lastly, the comfortable stone or brick dwelling, each denoting the different occupants of the farm or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant. What other nation can boast of such an outlet for its increasing population, such bountiful means of promoting their prosperity and securing their independence?"

The furniture of the first rude dwellings was made of puncheons. Cupboards, seats and tables were thus made by the settler himself. Over the door was placed the trusty flint-lock rifle, next to the ax in usefulness to the pioneer, and near it the powder-horn and bullet-pouch. Almost every family had its little spinning-wheel for flax and big spinning-wheel for wool. The cooking utensils were few and simple, and the cooking was all done at the fire-place. The long winter evenings were spent in contentment, but not in idleness. There was corn to shell and tow to spin at home, and the corn-huskings to attend at the neighbors. There were a few books to read, but newspapers were rare. The buckeye log, because of its incombustibility, was valuable as a back-log, and hickory-bark cast into the fire-place threw a pleasing light over a scene of domestic industry and contentment.

The wearing apparel was chiefly of home manufacture. The flax and wool necessary for clothing were prepared and spun in the family, cotton being comparatively scarce. Carding wool by hand was common. Weaving, spinning, dyeing, tailoring for the family were not unfrequently all carried on in the household. Not a few of the early settlers made their own shoes. Wool dyed with walnut bark received the name of butternut. Cloth made of mixed linen and wool, called linsey, or linsey-woolsey, of a light indigo blue color, was common for men's wear. A full suit of buckskin with moccasins was sometimes worn by a hunter, but it was not common. A uniform, much worn in the war of 1812 is described as consisting of a light blue linsey hunting-shirt with a cape, the whole fringed and coming half-way down the thigh, a leather belt, shot-pouch, powder-horn, a large knife and tomahawk, or hatchet, in the belt and rifle on the shoulder. The author of the history of Miami County says he has seen Return J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio, and Jeremiah Morrow, United States Senator, and other high officials, wear this hunting-shirt while on frontier duty during that war.

With the early settlers, almost the only modes of locomotion were on foot and on horseback. The farmer took his corn and wheat to mill on horseback; the wife went to market or visited her distant friends on horseback. Salt, hardware and merchandise were brought to the new settlements on pack-horses. The immigrant came to his new home not unfrequently with provisions, cooking utensils and beds packed on horses, his wife and small children on another horse. Lawyers made the circuit of their courts, doctors visited their patients and preachers attended their preaching stations on horseback. The want of ferries and bridges made the art of swimming a necessary quality in a saddle-horse. "Is he a good swimmer?" was a common question in buying a horse for the saddle. Francis Dunlevy, as President Judge of a district embracing





ten counties, made the circuit of his courts on horseback, never missing a court and frequently swimming his horse over the Miamis rather than fail of being present.

In 1803, when Jeremiah Morrow was called to the national capital as the first Representative in Congress from Ohio, he made the journey on horseback, taking with him his wife and their two children, aged, respectively, three years and eighteen months, to the residence of Mrs. Morrow's parents in the old Red-stone country in Pennsylvania. Leaving his wife and children at the home of her parents until the close of the session, he continued his journey over the mountains to Washington. For sixteen successive years did Mr. Morrow make this annual horseback ride from his home on the Little Miami to attend the sessions of Congress. The journey was more trying on the strength and endurance of the horse than the rider. Especially was the return homeward in the spring slow and difficult. The forests kept the roads moist longer than they now remain, and in the fresh condition of the soil they often became almost impassable. With one favorite and hardy horse, Mr. Morrow made twelve trips over the Alleghanies. But this was exceptional. With no other horse he owned was it deemed advisable to attempt a third journey.

The country was infested with horse-thieves. The unsettled condition of the country made the recovery of stolen horses very difficult. The horse-stealing proclivity of the Indians was one of the chief causes of the hatred of the early settlers toward the red men; but, after all depredations by the Indians had ceased, the farmers continued to suffer much from horse-thieves, who were believed to be often organized into gangs. The great value of the horse and the difficulty of recovering one when run away, caused the pioneer to look with malignant hatred upon the horse thief. The early Legislatures were composed almost entirely of farmers, and they endeavored to break up this kind of larceny by laws inflicting severe penalties—corporal punishment, fines, imprisonment and even mutilation. The following is the penalty for horse-stealing prescribed in an act passed in 1809: "The person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, for the first offense, be whipped not exceeding one hundred and not less than fifty stripes on his naked back, and on conviction of each succeeding offense of a like nature shall be whipped not exceeding two hundred nor less than one hundred stripes on his naked back; for the third offense *shall have both ears cropped*, and in either case shall restore to the owner the property stolen or repay him the value thereof, with damages, in either case, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding \$1,000 at the discretion of the court; and be ever after the first offense rendered incapable of holding any office of trust, being a juror, or giving testimony in any court in this State."

Ear-cropping was prescribed for no other offense, and, as it was the penalty for the third offense of the horse stealer, it is doubtful if it was ever actually inflicted in Ohio. The railroad and the telegraph, by affording the means for the more certain detection of the criminal and the recovery of the stolen property, did more to put down this crime than the most severe penalties.

The little copper distillery was to be found in most neighborhoods throughout the county. Rye and corn whisky was a common drink. It was kept in the cupboard or on the shelf of almost every family, and sold at all the licensed taverns, both in the town and country. The early merchants advertised that good rye whisky, at 40 cents a gallon, would be taken in exchange for goods; houses and lots were offered for sale, flour or whisky taken in full payment. It was a part of hospitality to offer the bottle to the visitor. Whisky in a tin-cup was passed around at the house-raising, the log-rolling and in the harvest field. It is a mooted question not easily settled whether intemperance was more common then than now. That the spiritous liquors of those days were





purser is admitted, but the notion that they were less intoxicating seems not to have been well founded. Excess in drinking then as now brought poverty, want and death. The early settler with the purest of liquors could drink himself to death.

#### CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The early immigrants to Warren County may be described as a bold and resolute, rather than a cultivated people. It has been laid down as a general truth that a population made up of immigrants will contain the hardy and vigorous elements of character in a far greater proportion than the same number of persons born upon the soil and accustomed to tread in the footsteps of their fathers. It required enterprise and resolution to sever the ties which bound them to the place of their birth, and, upon their arrival in the new country, the stern face of nature and the necessities of their condition, made them bold and energetic. Individuality was fostered by the absence of old familiar customs, family alliances and the restraints of old social organizations. The early settlers of Warren County were plain men and women of good sense, without the refinements which luxury brings and with great contempt for all shams and mere pretense.

A majority of the early settlers belonged to the middle class. Few were, by affluence, placed above the necessity of labor with their hands, and few were so poor that they could not become the owners of small farms. The mass of the settlers were the owners in fee simple of at least a quarter of a section of land, or 160 acres. Many possessed a half section or a section. After the settlements were begun, few persons owned land in large tracts of two or more thousand of acres; while the poorest immigrant, if industrious and thrifty, could lease land on such terms that he would soon become the owner of a small farm in five or six years.

A large majority of the pioneers were anti-slavery in their sentiments. Although many of them were from slave-holding States, they fled from the evils of slavery and were the strongest opponents of the slave system. Many had manumitted their slaves before emigrating to the Northwest Territory. As a consequence, that form of pride which looks upon labor as degrading never had a foothold in Warren County. Rev. James Smith, the ancestor of many families in Warren County, noted this fact on his first visit to the Northwest Territory. He had been reared in Virginia, but had a great abhorrence of every form of human bondage. In his journal he says: "Here the industrious farmer cultivates his farm with his own hands, eats the bread of cheerfulness and rests contented on his pillow at night. The mother instructs her daughters in the useful and pleasing accomplishments of the distaff and the needle, with all things else necessary to constitute them provident mothers and good housewives. The young man, instead of the cow-skin, or some other instrument of torture, takes hold of an ax or follows the plow. The ruddy damsel thinks it no disgrace to wash her clothes or milk her cows or dress the food of the family. In a word, it is here no disgrace to engage in any of the honest occupations of life, and the consequence is the people live free from want, free from the perplexity and free from the guilt of keeping slaves."

The backwoods age was not a golden age. However pleasing it may be to contemplate the industry and frugality, the hospitality and general sociability of the pioneer times, it would be improper to overlook the less pleasing features of the picture. Hard toil made men old before their time. The means of culture and intellectual improvement were inferior. In the absence of the refinements of literature, music and the drama, men engaged in rude, coarse and sometimes brutal amusements. Public gatherings were often marred by scenes of drunken disorder and fighting. The dockets of the courts show a





large proportion of cases of assault and battery and affray. While some of the settlers had books and studied them, the mass of the people had little time for study. Post roads and post offices were few, and the scattered inhabitants rarely saw a newspaper or read a letter from their former homes. Their knowledge of politics was obtained from the bitter discussions of opposing aspirants for office. The traveling preacher was their most cultivated teacher. The traveler from a foreign country or from one of the older States was compelled to admit that life in the backwoods was not favorable to amenity of manners. One of these travelers wrote of the Western people in 1802: "Their Generals distill whisky, their Colonels keep taverns and their Statesmen feed pigs."

Josiah Espy, author of "Memorandums of a Tour in Ohio and Kentucky in 1805," traveled through Warren County. He landed at Columbia July 25, 1805, after a voyage of ten days from Wheeling in the keel-boat "Mary." He visited his brothers, Thomas and David Espy, in Deerfield Township, Warren County, and afterward, his mother, who resided in Greene County, and whom he had not seen for seventeen years. He thus recorded in his journal his impressions:

"The emigration to the State of Ohio at this time is truly astonishing. From my own personal observations, compared with the opinion of some gentlemen I have consulted, I have good reason to conclude that during the present year from twenty thousand to thirty thousand souls have entered that State for the purpose of making it their future residence. These are chiefly from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, but, on inquiry, you will find some from every State in the Union, including many foreigners. The inhabitants of the State of Ohio being so lately collected from all the States, have, as yet, obtained no national character. The state of society, however, for some years to come, cannot be very pleasant—the great body of the people being not only poor, but rather illiterate. Their necessities will, however, give them habits of industry and labor and have a tendency to increase the morals of the rising generation. This, with that respect for the Christian religion which generally prevails among that class of people now emigrating to the State, will lay the best foundation for their future national character. It is to be regretted, however, that at present few of them have a rational and expanded view of the beauty, excellency and order of that Christian system, the essence of which is Divine wisdom. The great body of the people will, therefore, it is to be feared, be a party for some years to priestcraft, fanaticism and religious enthusiasm."

#### THE PRIMITIVE FORESTS.

It is not easy to describe the Miami Valley as it appeared in its primitive luxuriance to the eyes of the pioneers. No woodland to-day, even in the most unfrequented spot, wears the rich and exuberant garb which nature gave it. Under the transforming power of civilization, the earth assumes a new aspect. Even the woods and the streams are changed. Herbage and shrubs which once grew luxuriantly in our forests have been eaten out by cattle until they can only be found in the most secluded and inaccessible places. Trees cut down are succeeded by others of a different growth.

The general face of the country exhibited to the pioneer of the Miami a wild luxuriance which cannot well be described. The great fertility of the soil was attested by the variety and exuberance of its vegetation. The native forests covered the whole surface of the county, unrelieved by those open plains or natural meadows so common fifty or seventy-five miles north. Even without the savage war-whoop, it was a wild country. There stood the forests, not as now, by their contrast with the sunny fields and dusty roads inviting the trav-





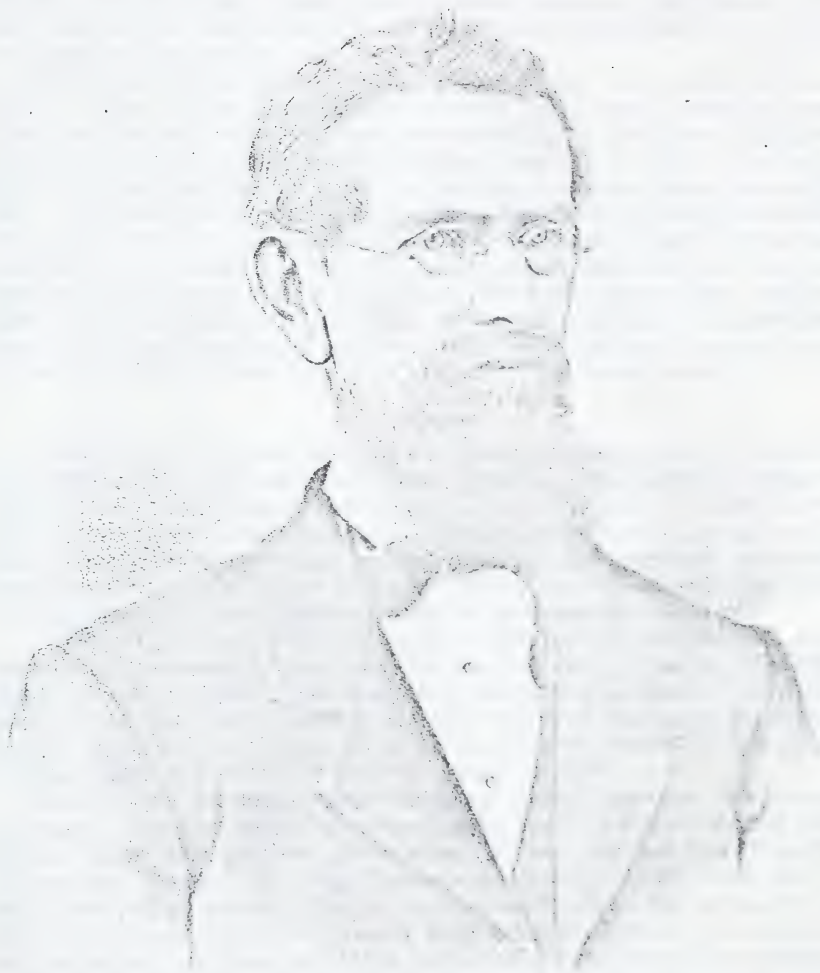
eler and laborer to repose in their shade, but every tree seemed an enemy to be slaughtered by the woodman's steel. Now the grove is the attractive spot; then the clearing which let in the sunlight seemed only inviting.

One hundred and three species of trees and herbaceous plants, native of the Miami woods, were catalogued by Dr. Daniel Drake at the beginning of this century, thirty of which rose to the height of sixty feet or more. There is no dividing line in nature between a tree and a shrub, but most botanists have agreed arbitrarily upon thirty feet as a minimum height of a species entitled to be called a tree. The richness of the Miami woods will be seen when it is stated that in all Germany, embracing the whole of Central Europe, there are but sixty species of trees. In France, the number is given by some as thirty; by others, as thirty-four. In Great Britain, there are but twenty-nine species above thirty feet high, and of these, botanists describe but fifteen as large or moderately high.

In Warren County many species of valuable hardwoods grew to magnificent size and of good texture. The white oak here attained a remarkable development of size, if it did not quite reach the same strength attained in West Virginia. This noble tree, at the first settlement, would be found wherever there was a good clay soil, three or four feet in diameter and three or four hundred years old, but still green and flourishing; now these monarchs of the forest no longer flourish. The old and large white oaks are dying throughout Warren County; scarcely any large ones can be found which are not dead at the top. Other valuable trees are also dying slowly but surely from the top downward. The wild cherry, so valuable to the cabinet-worker, was scattered throughout the county, and, in some localities, was abundant. Now it is rarely found. On the plain between Muddy Creek and Turtle Creek, west of South Lebanon, stood an extensive forest of wild cherry trees of large size, which long since disappeared. Large black walnut trees were cut down and reduced to ashes, a single one of which could now be sold as it stood upon the ground for more than an acre of cultivated land in some parts of the county. Along the margins of the streams were seen the giant sycamores and elms; near by on the alluvial bottoms, the camp of sugar-maples, with its undergrowth of papaw, indicative of a rich soil; on higher grounds, the poplars, hickories and white walnuts grew to a stately height. In some places, the beech had almost exclusive possession. But a single grove of native chestnut trees was found between the Miami Rivers. It stood near the boundary line between Butler and Warren Counties, not far from Pisgah Church. The trees reached a diameter of four feet and produced large quantities of chestnuts. Of the trees and plants whose fruit might furnish food for man or mast for game and swine, the fox grape, fall grape and winter grape, the gooseberry, the black currant, the haw, the crab-apple, the mulberry, the beech, the black walnut, the butternut, the hickory and several varieties of the oak, the hazel nut and the persimmon, were all natives of the Miami forests.

An undergrowth of spice brush was spread over all the richer uplands of the county, almost as impenetrable as the cane brake of Kentucky, and, like the cane, it has disappeared with the encroachments of civilization. The spice bushes greatly retarded the work of the early surveyors. They were abundant on the plat of Lebanon long after the town had become a county seat. The flowers of the shrub appeared early in spring before the leaves, and were succeeded by small clusters of berries, which, when ripe, in September, were of a bright crimson color. The berries are said to have been used sometimes instead of allspice. A decoction from the branches made a gently stimulating drink, sometimes used in low fevers, and the shrub was often called the fever-bush.





*J. C. Bersey, M.D.*





There was beauty as well as magnificence in the primeval forests. Under the branches of the giant trees grew shrubs and flowers, as perfect as if they had been cultivated by the skillful florist. There were wild lilies and roses. In the early spring were seen the bright green of the buckeye leaves, the pure white blossoms of the dogwood, the purple hue of the red-bud, and on the ground the many hues of more than a hundred species of wild flowers. A tall weed covered the fertile bottoms of the streams, growing thick as hemp and overtopping horse and rider.

The age of the gigantic denizens of our forests has probably been overstated. Some writers have spoken of them as of many centuries' growth. There are probably very few trees now standing in the Miami Valley which had begun to grow before the discovery of America in 1492. The greatest portion of even our largest trees are probably less than three hundred years old. Our hardwood species probably attain a diameter of thirty inches in two and a half centuries. A limited number of species, or a single species having possession of a forest, it is thought, indicates that the forest has but recently sprung into existence, and at no distant period the ground was destitute of trees. The tendency of forests is toward a multiplication of the varieties of trees. The great number of species of trees would indicate that most portions of the Miami Valley have long been clothed with a forest covering.

#### STREAMS.

When this region was covered with forests, creeks which are now nearly dry half the year, were constant running streams. Mills built on streams like Turtle Creek, would run at least ten months in the year by water-power. It is worthy of notice in this connection that Judge Symmes, in giving information by his pamphlet, to those seeking homes in his purchase, assumed that the streams running into the Miamis would be the mill-streams, and that the two Miamis would be of most value for the purposes of navigation.

"The tract is said to be well watered with springs and rivulets, and several fine mill-streams falling from the dividing ridge into the two Miamis, which lie about thirty miles apart, and are both supposed to be navigable higher up in the country than the northern extent of this purchase, so that the interior farms will have navigation in the boating seasons within fifteen or eighteen miles at farthest."—*Symmes' Pamphlet, 1787.*

And in fact, for many years, the Great Miami, before it was obstructed with dams, proved of much value for floating loaded flat-boats started for New Orleans, many boat loads of produce having been shipped from Franklin in this county. Little did Judge Symmes anticipate in 1787 that the Little Miami would furnish a mill-seat at every few miles of its course, and that even the Great Miami would be crossed with dams to furnish water-power for thriving cities and towns, and that, with the cultivation of the country and the destruction of the forests, not only would the smaller streams become almost worthless as mill-streams, but even in the Miamis low water would be one of the greatest difficulties water-power mills and factories would have to contend against.

The clearness of the waters of the Little Miami, before the forests were cleared away and the country was cultivated, was noted in the journal of Rev. James Smith. He says it was no uncommon thing to see shoals of fish in the rivers. He stood, in 1797, in the yard of Rev. Francis McCormick's residence, about fifty yards from the Little Miami, and saw numbers of fish near the opposite bank of the river, which was about one hundred yards wide. The same traveler afterward noted the clearness of the waters of Paint Creek, in which he saw a shoal of fish on the farther side, where it was one hundred yards wide.



## WILD ANIMALS.

The buffalo and elk, probably never numerous in this vicinity, had disappeared before the approach of the white man, but the bear, the deer, the wolf, the panther, the wildcat, the otter, the beaver, the porcupine, the wild turkey, the rattlesnake, racer, moccasin and copperhead of the *fauna*, which have now disappeared, remained in greater or less numbers for some years after the occupancy by the whites. The streams were infested with leeches. Swine were the chief means of the destruction of poisonous snakes from which the county has been almost entirely free for fifty years.

Wolves were so numerous and destructive to sheep that several acts were passed by the Territorial and State Legislatures providing premiums for killing them. Considerable sums were allowed by the Commissioners of this county for wolf scalps, the bounty varying at different times from \$2 to \$2.50 for each wolf killed over six months old, and half these sums for those under six months. The wolf-killer, before receiving his bounty, was required by law to produce the scalp of each wolf killed, with the ears entire. The first law required the whole head of the wolf, with the ears entire, to be produced. He was also required to take an oath, which, in 1799, was of the following form:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the head now produced by me, is the head of a wild wolf, taken and killed by me in the county of —, within six miles of some one of the settlements within the same to the best of my knowledge, and that I have not wittingly or willingly spared the life of any bitch wolf, in my power to kill, with the design of increasing the breed, so help me God.

The same premium was offered for killing panthers as for killing wolves; but only two panther scalps were presented to the Commissioners in this county in the course of eight years; \$20 for wolf scalps have been allowed in this county at a single meeting of the Commissioners.

Countless numbers of squirrels were to be found in the woods, and unceasing vigilance was required on the part of the settler to protect his corn-fields from their ravages. They sometimes passed over the country in droves, traveling in the same direction. These animals were a nuisance, and were too common to be regarded as valuable for food. The Legislature, in 1809, passed a singular act having the double object in view of destroying squirrels and providing the people with a currency. It was entitled "An Act to Encourage the Killing of Squirrels," passed and bearing date December 24, 1807. Its first section provided "that each and every person within this State, who is subject to a county tax, shall, in addition thereto, produce to the Clerk of the township in which he may reside such number of squirrel scalps as the Trustees, at their annual meeting, apportion to the currency levies, provided that it does not exceed one hundred nor less than ten." Each tax-payer, at the time his property was listed for taxation, was to be furnished with a list of the scalps he would be required to furnish. On failure or neglect to furnish the required scalps, the tax-payer was required to pay into the treasury of the township 3 cents for every scalp he was in default; and every person producing to the Township Clerk an excess of scalps over and above the number apportioned to him was to receive 2 cents for each.

SECTION 6. That if any person shall produce to the Clerk of his proper township any number of squirrel scalps exceeding the number required of him by the first section of this act, such Clerk shall give to the person producing the same a certificate therefor, stating the number so produced in advance, which certificate, on being presented to the Treasurer of such township, shall be a sufficient warrant for him to pay to the person holding certificate the amount thereof, calculating the amount at the same rate prescribed in the second section of this act, out of any money paid into the treasury, under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, which certificate, with the receipt of the persons





producing the same, shall be by such Treasurer filed in his office as a proper voucher: and his settlement with the Trustees of the township, so far as relates to moneys paid into such treasury, under the provisions of this act.

The certificates of the Township Clerk furnished the people with a currency. They were secured by the faith of the township and were received by the merchant for goods and by the mechanic for work. The law, however, did not prove a great success and was soon repealed.

A. H. Dunlevy, who came to the vicinity of Lebanon when a boy, in 1797, thus speaks of the number of snakes:

"The high weeds in falling down formed fine harbors for snakes, which were as plenty as one could wish, consisting, mainly, of the black rattlesnake, the racer, the watersnake, and occasionally was found a moccasin snake, the most deadly of all. Near where we first lived was a camp of Gen. Harmar as he led his army toward the Maumee, in 1790. He had probably remained there for a week or ten days, as there were three or four graves there and some half acre or more cut off and the brush piled in heaps around the camp. These brush-heaps were decayed in 1798, but afforded fine harbors for snakes, and as the warm sun of spring came out, I think hundreds of them could be seen in an hour passing from one brush heap to another in apparent merry play. I used there to amuse myself in watching their movements, and noting their peculiar colors; every kind of snake seemed to nestle together in these brush heaps. As an evidence of the number of snakes then existing in this new country, I will mention one fact. My father took me once with him to a neighbors, about half a mile distant, and, in going to and returning from that neighbor's, he killed seven rattlesnakes and gave me the rattles, and that without any particular search.

"Again, in the first settlements of the country, the water-courses were infested with leeches so numerous that the most active boy would not run across any part of Turtle Creek in summer barefooted and barelegged without having a number of leeches fasten upon his feet and legs; and if one would walk through slowly, they would cover the feet and legs until they were black. Soon, however, the blood would flow freely, giving the limbs a most disgusting appearance. To get rid of them was a task requiring hard scraping with a stick. Many of our cattle died of bloody murrain at that time, and I now have no doubt the disease was caused by drinking in these leeches in great numbers, though I do not now recollect that this was then supposed to be the cause of that sickness. But as the country settled, snakes and leeches disappeared. There being no rocks to shelter either, hogs soon destroyed both, and, for fifty years, this section of country has been almost free from snakes, except the black snake, which is not poisonous."

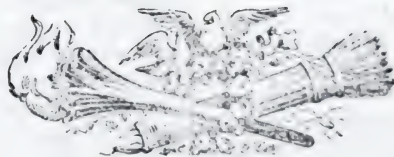
The same writer thus describes the manner of hunting the bear as he himself had witnessed the sport:

"Of all the sports of hunting in early times, the bear hunt was the most exciting. This usually occurred accidentally. I never knew a bear hunt to be regularly organized. Some one in the neighborhood would accidentally discover a bear, and if at a time when the animal was fat and worth possessing, he gave the sound of a horn, known in the neighborhood as a signal of the discovery of a bear and the call for help to capture the prize. Instantly, almost, men on horseback, with rifles and dogs, were on hand. The sound of the horn indicated the course of the bear and thither the neighbors hastened. For hours, sometimes from morning till nightfall, the chase would continue. The dogs would keep on the track of the bear, but unless they could cause him to take to a tree, they could do nothing with him but to keep his trail and enable the hunters to follow. If they ventured to attack him, they were soon



repulsed—sometimes killed on the spot. At last, after many hours chase, sometimes embracing an area of five or six miles circumference, the exhausted bear would take to a tree, around which the dogs quickly gathered, and, by their united noise, gave assurance to the hunters that bruin was at last treed. The signal-horn was sounded and the hunters were soon on the spot. If it was still light, the bear was soon brought down by the unerring rifle. If too dark to see, the tree was watched until morning, and then he was dispatched. The event ended with skinning the bear and cutting up the carcass into as many pieces as would give each hunter his portion, and usually sending a part to each family in the neighborhood. The flesh, though considered by most people a delicacy, I could never eat, but the sport of the bear-hunt had no equal with me at that early day or at any time since."

Other kinds of game were abundant. For some years the red deer were as numerous as cattle to-day. Wild turkeys could be shot or entrapped in great numbers. When mast was abundant, a drove of more than one hundred wild turkeys, all large and fat, might be found in the near vicinity of the settlements, and when mast was scarce large numbers would sometimes come to the barn-yards for grain. The rivers abounded with fish. The white and yellow cat-fish, black bass, red-horse and carp could be drawn from the Little Miami by brush drags in wagon loads.







## CHAPTER V.

## EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

SCHOOLS and churches were established in Warren County almost as soon as a neighborhood of settlers had built their log cabins and begun their clearings. The early school and meeting-houses were rude log buildings, but the instruction was as lasting and the prayers were as fervent as in the most stately school building or cathedral of the cities. The first school in the county of which we have any record was taught by Francis Dunlevy, afterward first President Judge of the Circuit of Southwestern Ohio, and was commenced in 1798, just west of the site of Lebanon. It was attended by youth from four or five miles around. Among the earliest pupils of this school was a black-eyed boy, who gave his age as four years and his name as Thomas Corwin.

Francis Dunlevy was a scholar with considerable attainments, both in languages and mathematics. As early as 1792, he had opened at Columbia what was probably the first classical school between the Miamis. This school was conducted in connection with John Riley, afterward of Butler County, Ohio. Dunlevy taught the ancient languages and higher mathematics; Riley, the common English branches. This school was continued until 1794, when Wayne's victory over the Indians permitted many of the inhabitants of Columbia, who had hitherto been prevented from so doing, to occupy their lands up the country. By this means the place was almost depopulated, and the school was given up.

Mr. Dunlevy afterward taught school for a time at "The Island," as then called, some ten miles up the Little Miami, and in the year 1797 removed to the neighborhood of Lebanon, as now known, and opened a large school at a point half a mile west of the center of the present town. But Lebanon was not laid out until 1802, and when the school was opened the present site was entirely in the woods. Besides the common branches, the ancient languages and the higher mathematics were taught. The school was continued until the year 1801, when Mr. Dunlevy moved it to the northwest about two miles, where many of his former pupils attended. While there, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was succeeded as teacher by David Spinning. A school was taught regularly in the same place until 1825.

Other schools were taught in the country around Lebanon at this early period, among which may be mentioned one conducted by Matthias Ross as early as 1801, 1802 or 1803, near the present site of Ridgeville; a large school taught by Thomas Newport, about one mile north of Lebanon, from 1805 for many years; and the first school at Deerfield, taught by the late Judge Ignatius Brown, about the year 1800.

The first school taught in Lebanon after it became a town, was conducted by Enos Williams, a pupil of Francis Dunlevy, in 1801, 1802 and 1803. The branches taught were reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

The first schoolhouses were built of logs—not by taxation, nor subscriptions of money, but by the labor of the settlers. On a fixed day, the neighbors assembled at the chosen site and the work was done. The ample fire-place occupied nearly the whole of one end of the structure. The furniture was as rude and simple as the building. A hewed slab or puncheon, slanting from the walls, extended on three sides of the room as the writing desk for the whole





school. The seats were of slabs, and without backs. The pupils sat with their faces to the wall, the teacher occupying the central part of the room.

While some of the early schools may be said to have been good schools, taught by intelligent teachers, others, and perhaps the majority, afforded but inferior facilities for learning. In some of them, the only text-books were Webster's spelling book, the New Testament or the English reader, and Pike's or Diebold's arithmetic. Grammar and geography were not generally taught, and arithmetic usually only as far as the rule of three. For years, it was customary, in indenturing an apprentice, to require the master to provide for the education of the minor only so far as to teach him "to read, write and cipher as far as the rule of three." The examples for practice in the arithmetics were given almost exclusively in pounds, shillings and pence. More importance was attached to the spelling of all the words in the spelling book than those which are ordinarily used in writing, and spelling matches were common. The teacher wrote the copies for the writing lesson, and the making and mending quill pens was an essential part of the teacher's work.

Francis Glass, author of the *Life of Washington* in Latin, a man of rare attainments in the ancient languages, was for several years a teacher in different localities in Warren County. He was educated in Philadelphia, and came to the Miami country about 1817. J. N. Reynolds, who edited Glass' *Life of Washington* and secured its publication, gives, in the preface of that work, some account of the author. Glass was a poor man with a large family, and all his worldly goods and chattels could not have been sold for \$30. The *Life of Washington* seems to have been commenced in Warren County, and completed at Dayton. Reynolds was his pupil in the winter of 1823-24, in some part of Warren County, but its exact locality he does not give. The school-house "stood on the bank of a small stream in a thick grove of native oaks. The building was a low log cabin with a clapboard roof, but indifferently tight; all the light of heaven found in this cabin came through the apertures made on each side in the logs, and these were covered with oiled paper to keep out the cold air, while they admitted the dim rays." Here he had about forty pupils, only about half a dozen of whom were studying Latin and Greek. His book was published in 1825, by the Harper Brothers, after the death of the author, with the following title: "*Georgii Washingtonii. Americæ Septentrionalis Civitatum Fæderatarum Præsidis Primi, Vita. Francisco Glass. A. M., Ohioensis.*"

The pioneer preachers on the Miamis were mounted rangers. The Methodist preachers were circuit-riders, and their circuits extended a hundred miles. The Presbyterian and Baptist ministers had several congregations or preaching-stations under their charge, which were often at a great distance apart. All were expected to seek out and preach to the scattered members of their fold over a large territory. They traveled on horseback, with their capacious saddle-bags under them; but these seldom contained manuscript sermons; a sermon written out and read to a congregation would have been received with little favor.

The first preaching in a community was almost always at a private house. The first churches in Warren County were made of logs, hewed inside and outside. They were larger and built with more care than the schoolhouses, and when the spaces between the logs were properly filled in with mortar, they proved to be comfortable rooms, cool in summer and warm in winter.

The itinerant clergy were important teachers among the early settlers. They lodged in their cabins and conversed with their families. Newspapers and periodicals of every kind were rare. Religious newspapers were then unknown. The preacher was usually a welcome guest.





*Baptist Church.*—The Baptists established the first church between the Miamis, at Columbia, in 1790, and the first regularly organized church within the bounds of Warren County was the Clear Creek Baptist Church. It was organized as early as 1797, and its first meeting-house was built that year. It stood about half a mile north of the site of Ridgeway. When a general conference meeting was held at Columbia, June 3, 1798, for the purpose of forming a Baptist association, the Clear Creek Church was one of the four churches represented, the other three being Columbia, Carpenter's Run and Miami Island; and at the next meeting for the same purpose, held at Columbia October 20, 1798, the Clear Creek Church was represented by James Sutton, Ebenezer Osborn, Thomas Kelsey and Francis Dunlevy. The church at this time included in its membership the Baptists on Turtle Creek, and consisted of but twenty members. Thomas Kelsey was one of the first, the most active, and, for many years, the leading member of the Clear Creek Baptist Church. Nathaniel Blackford and Fergus McLean, father of Justice John McLean, were also early and prominent members of this church. It is worthy of remark here, that, while the father of John McLean was a Baptist and his wife a Presbyterian, their distinguished son and his two brothers were all Methodists.

The Baptists in the Turtle Creek neighborhood were constituted a branch of the Clear Creek Church in 1798, and commenced the erection of a meeting-house about one mile east of the site of Lebanon. In 1800, the Miami Baptist Association held its regular annual meeting at Turtle Creek. John Smith, of Columbia, a Baptist preacher of fine abilities, then a member of the Territorial Legislature, and afterward one of the first United States Senators from Ohio, was the Moderator of this association. At this meeting, ten churches were represented, with a total membership of 291 persons. The Turtle Creek Church was organized into an independent church and admitted into the association in 1803. At this time, it numbered forty-five members.

Other churches in Warren County, or near the borders of the county, were organized and admitted into the Miami Baptist Association as follows:

Middle Run Church, near the boundary line between Greene and Warren, 1800; members, 16; first Messengers, John Buckles, Daniel Wilson and Absalom Thomas.

Prairie Church, now Middletown, 1801; members, 11; first Messenger, Philip Sutton.

Sugar Creek Church, now Centerville, 1803; members, 12; first Messengers, David Price, Josiah Elam, Amos Wilson.

Muddy Creek Church, 1804; members, 8; first Messengers, J. Seward, T. T. Brown and R. Witham.

Bethel Church, 1810; members, 19; first Messenger, Josias Lambert.

Todd's Fork Church, 1811; members, 11; first Messengers, James Wilkerson and James McManis.

When the second meeting of the Miami Baptist Association, at Turtle Creek, then called Lebanon, was held, in 1811, the association included twenty-six churches, with a membership of 1,012 persons.

Elder James Sutton was the first Baptist Pastor in Warren. He preached at Clear Creek in 1797. He was succeeded the following year by Elder Daniel Clark, who took charge of both the Clear Creek and Turtle Creek Churches.

As early as 1800, the Miami Baptist Association, at a meeting held at Turtle Creek, adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That in the future the title of *Reverend* as applied to ministers be laid aside, and that of *Elder* be substituted in its place.

This is believed to have been the origin of a custom which, for a long pe-





riod, was nearly universal among the Baptists of Western Ohio and Indiana, and still prevails among the Old School Baptists.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The first sermon in Warren County by a regularly constituted Methodist minister was preached at Deerfield August 9, 1798, by Rev. John Kobler. Before this, however, Francis McCormick, a Methodist local preacher, had settled near the site of Milford, and he may have preached within the limits of Warren County before the visit of John Kobler. From the journal of Mr. Kobler, we learn that, on the 7th day of August, 1798, having but recently arrived in the Miami country, he set out from Mr. McCormick's house with a guide to form a two-weeks' circuit. Arriving at Deerfield, a little village, in which, he says, there might reside ten or fifteen families, he found some difficulty in finding a place to preach, for a Quaker in the town was opposed to his preaching and praying, and went from house to house to have the doors barred against him. He finally found a cordial reception at the house of a Mr. Sutton, who, he says, was a Baptist. He preached at Sutton's house early in the morning of August 9, and rode on six miles to Turtle Creek, where he preached at 4 o'clock on the same day at the house of Ichabod Corwin. He then passed in an eastern direction through a very thinly settled region.

After preaching at Dayton, he rode down the Great Miami, and preached, on August 13, at the block-house near the site of Miamisburg, to the inhabitants, whom he describes as truly poverty-stricken. He then rode on several miles to a little village called Franklin, where he was kindly entertained by Capt. Ross, at whose house he preached to the inhabitants of the place, which consisted of six or eight families.

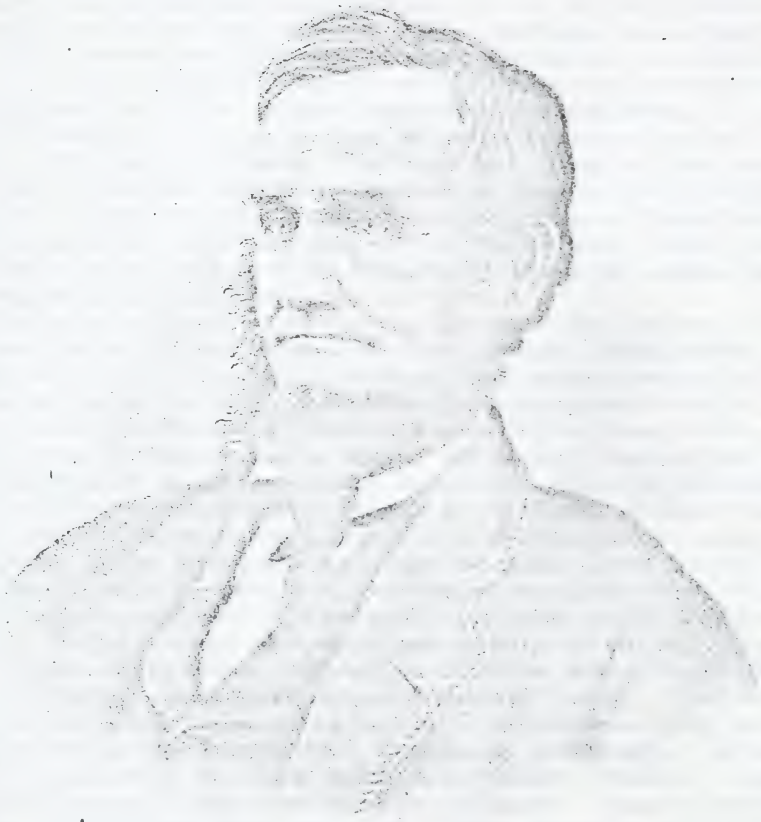
The circuit established by Rev. John Kobler, the first regularly constituted Methodist missionary in the Miami Valley, extended from the Ohio to Dayton. The preaching-places were at private houses. At this time, the roads were so imperfect that twenty-five miles made a full day's journey on horseback. One of the preaching-places early established was at the house of Capt. Davis, on Clear Creek. This dwelling was a cabin, containing two rooms. Justice John McLean, then a boy, lived within less than half a mile of Capt. Davis' cabin, and often heard John Kobler preach, and thus writes of him: "I will never forget his appearance and manner. I was always much interested with his discourse, and especially with his prayers. He was tall and well proportioned; his hair was black, and he wore it long, extending over the cape of his coat. His dress was neat, with a straight-breasted coat, and in every respect as became a Methodist preacher of that day. He had a most impressive countenance."

In August, 1798, John Kobler appointed Philip Hill a Class-Leader. In 1800, the conference sent no regular Methodist preacher to the Miami Circuit. There were, however, by this time, four or five local preachers within the circuit. They went everywhere preaching the Word. They preached not only on Sundays, but on other days. They held two-days meetings, and kept up a system of quarterly meetings, which, by this time, were attended by large numbers. Men and women would walk twenty and sometimes thirty miles to attend them. At night, the men would be quartered in barns and outhouses; the women, in the cabins. In 1802, Elisha W. Bowman, then a beardless youth, was sent to the Miami Circuit. In 1803, John Sale and Joseph Oglesby were the preachers for this large circuit.

*Presbyterian Church.*—The first Presbyterian Churches between the Miami Rivers were under the charge of the Transylvania Presbytery of Kentucky until October, 1798. From that date, they were under the charge of Washington Presbytery, so called from Washington, Mason Co., Ky., until 1810.







*S. R. Crane*



when the Miami Presbytery was formed. It is from the records of these Presbyteries that the only accurate data of the history of the early Presbyterian Churches in Warren County are to be obtained. At a meeting of Washington Presbytery, at Bethel, in Kentucky, October 3, 1797, there was a verbal supplication for pulpit ministrations from Clear Creek, Turtle Creek and Big Prairie, west of the Ohio, and the Presbytery appointed Rev. Peter Wilson, who had a few months before moved to Cincinnati, to supply each of these three places one Sunday; and Rev. James Kemper, and Rev. William Robinson, each to supply two Sundays, on the Miamis. The preaching-place on Clear Creek was a short distance east of Franklin; Turtle Creek was at or near Bedle's Station and west of the site of Lebanon; and Big Prairie was in Butler County, above the mouth of Dick's Creek and below the site of Middletown. At a meeting of Washington Presbytery, at Cane Ridge, in Kentucky, October 2, 1798, a call to Rev. Archibald Steele, a licentiate from Kentucky, was presented from Clear Creek and Big Prairie Churches, the latter at this time called Orangedale. A church called Bethany at the headquarters of Turtle Creek was received under the care of the Presbytery in October, 1800. This appears to have been a church built about two miles east of the site of Lebanon, and did not long maintain an existence.

The foregoing are all the Presbyterian Churches within the limits of Warren County organized prior to the great revival, commonly called the New-Light revival, which, in 1802 and 1803, swept all those named as within the limits of Warren, as well as nearly every other Presbyterian Church in the Miami Valley, out of the Presbyterian denomination. None of these churches were able to secure the whole time of a pastor. All the early preachers had two or more congregations under their charge, besides preaching at private houses or in the woods at different localities. Turtle Creek Church, at Bedle's Station, was probably the largest and most influential of the Presbyterian congregations between the Miami Rivers, Cincinnati alone excepted. About the year 1798, Rev. James Kemper, the pioneer of Presbyterianism in Southwestern Ohio, and the first minister stationed in Cincinnati, took charge of the Turtle Creek Church. He was a man of much energy and industry, and was highly esteemed as a preacher and as a man. Although he had other congregations under his care at the time, he made the Turtle Creek settlement his home. He purchased a half-section of land, built a good hewed-log house and made lasting improvements, evidently with the expectation of remaining permanently. He did not remain long, however, as pastor of the church, or as a resident. Tradition gives two reasons for his separation from the church. One was a misunderstanding with William Bedle, one of his Elders, about a line dividing their farms; the other, that the pastor's wife wore too costly and stylish a bonnet to suit the membership of the church.

A. H. Dunlevy says: "The Turtle Creek Church was made up almost exclusively of plain farmers, and they determined to preserve, if possible, that plainness and simplicity of manners and dress which they conceived the New Testament enjoined on all members of a Christian Church. While all extravagance and gayety of dress were prohibited among male members, the women were to 'adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shame-facedness and sobriety, not with embroidered hair or gold or pearls, or costly array.' While the church existed, this plainness of dress was rigidly enforced."

#### THE GREAT REVIVAL OF 1801, 1802, 1803, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF SHAKERISM.

The great revival at the commencement of this century was the most remarkable event in the religious history of Warren County. It destroyed every Presbyterian Church then in the county, and nearly every one in Southwestern





Ohio. That denomination never fully recovered from its disastrous effects. Had it not been for that work, there is reason to believe that Presbyterianism would have been as strong in the Miami Valley to-day as it is in Western Pennsylvania. The effects of this revival are seen to-day. It originated or introduced west of the Alleghanies, three different religious sects, still existing. It diverted from its usual channel the title of lands, turning from the prosperous uses of personal ownership to the unproductive charge of communism 4,000 acres of the best soil of the county.

This remarkable religious excitement began in Kentucky, and is known in church history as the Great Kentucky Revival of 1800. It soon spread into Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia and the Territory north of the Ohio. It originated in the Cumberland country under the preaching of Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian clergyman, who is described as a homely man, with sandy hair and rugged features, so terrific in holding forth the terrors of hell that he was called a son of thunder. He pictured out "the furnace of hell with its red-hot coals of God's wrath as large as mountains;" he endeavored to open to the sinner's view "the burning lake of hell, to see its fiery billows rolling, and to hear the yells and groans of the damned ghosts roaring under the burning wrath of an angry God." Under his preaching, several persons fell down with a loud cry and lay powerless, groaning, praying and crying to God for mercy. The excitement spread. Great camp-meetings were held—the first in the United States. Large numbers fell down and swooned, with every appearance of life suspended. Families came to these meetings a distance of fifty or a hundred miles. The camp-meetings continued three or four days and nights. Those from a distance slept in their wagons, in tents or temporary structures. At Cane Ridge, Bourbon Co., Ky., in August, 1801, it was estimated that 20,000 persons were present, many of whom were from the north side of the Ohio. It was estimated at this meeting that 3,000 persons fell to the ground under the unnatural excitement. There were at these meetings other strange physical manifestations, which increased the excitement and deeply moved the multitude. There were nervous affections, which produced horrible convulsions of the body and contortions of the countenance. The more shocking bodily exercises caused a division among the clergy as to the work. But opposition was compelled too often to succumb at the cry, "It is God's work!" At Concord, in May, 1801, seven Presbyterian ministers were present, four of whom opposed the work until the fourth day, when they, too, succumbed, and all professed to be convinced that it was the work of God.

At what time the great revival broke out in the Turtle Creek and Clear Creek settlements in Warren County is unknown. It commenced in the northern part of Kentucky, under the preaching of McNemar and others, early in 1801. The first large camp-meeting north of the Ohio was held at Eagle Creek, in Adams County, commencing June 5, 1801, and continuing four days and three nights. Doubtless the effects of the great awakening were felt in the region between the Miamis before the close of the year 1801. It should be borne in mind that the great revival, both in Kentucky and Ohio, prevailed chiefly among the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The Baptists were little affected by it.

In the spring of 1802, there came to the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church a new Pastor, the Rev. Richard McNemar. This man was a leading spirit in the great revival. He came from Kentucky, where he had seen and assisted in some of its most remarkable scenes. To him it was evidently a miraculous work. He was tall and gaunt, but commanding in appearance, with piercing, restless eyes, ever in motion, and an expressive countenance. He was a classical scholar, and read Latin, Greek and Hebrew with ease. His manner of





preaching inclined to the fervent and exciting, with much animation and vociferation, which gave him great power over the uncultivated audiences he addressed. He began his work at Turtle Creek with enthusiasm. He preached at different places in the vicinity of his church. His congregations were so large that, in the summer, the meetings were held in a grove near his church; and at night meetings in winter, log-heaps were built and set on fire to protect from cold those who could not gain admission.

The strange physical phenomena which, from the first, attended the revival in Kentucky, followed McNemar's preaching in Warren County. The singular bodily exercises and convulsions which accompanied this revival on both sides of the Ohio, wherever there was undue excitement, have often been described by eye-witnesses of unimpeachable veracity, and their accounts agree so substantially that all suspicion of exaggeration is dispelled. There are still living a few old persons who, in early life, saw some of this remarkable work. Mr. McNemar published a brief history of the revival. Peter Cartwright, the pioneer Methodist preacher, in his autobiography, gives an account of what he himself saw of the work in Kentucky; and A. H. Dunlevy has published a brief sketch of the revival work at Turtle Creek. With such authorities before us, we feel confidence in the substantial accuracy of the description of the physical manifestations we shall now give.

It was not uncommon in large meetings for large numbers to fall in a short time, and to lie unconscious, with hardly any signs of breathing or beating of the pulse. Some would lie for a short time only; others, for hours. Under McNemar's preaching at Turtle Creek, almost all the adult persons in a large congregation sometimes fell in this manner. After lying in an unconscious state, they would revive, some to sing or shout with joy, some to cry in agony, and others to exhort with strange power and feeling. "But what seemed strangest to me," says A. H. Dunlevy, "was that sometimes men and women, who never even thought seriously of religion, were stricken down as if dead for hours, and yet, on recovering, could give no account of themselves during the trance, and had not as they said, any serious thoughts, or felt in any way more affected than usual. This, however, was not very frequently the case."

The *jerks* was the popular name for convulsions, which caused a rapid and spasmodic motion of the head, and sometimes affected the limbs and the whole body. The head would fly backward and forward, or from side to side, with such rapidity that the features could not be recognized. The looker-on would fear a dislocation of the neck, but no such injury is known to have ensued. "I have seen," says Rev. Peter Cartwright, "more than five hundred persons jerking at one time in my large congregations. To see those proud, well-dressed gentlemen and ladies take the jerks would often excite my risibilities. The first jerk or so, you would see their fine bonnets, caps and combs fly; and so sudden would be the jerking, that their long, loose hair would crack almost as loud as a wagoner's whip." The disease was sometimes communicated to those who had no serious impressions, and mocked at the revival. There were recurring fits of the strange disorder seven or eight years after the revival, and, indeed, sporadic cases at a much later period. The most graphic description of the jerks is that given by Richard McNemar. He says:

"Nothing in nature could better represent this strange and unaccountable operation than for one to goad another, alternately on every side, with a piece of red-hot iron. The exercise commonly began in the head, which would fly backward and forward, and from side to side, with a quick jolt, which the person would naturally labor to suppress, but in vain: and the more any one labored to stay himself and be sober, the more he staggered, and the more his twitches increased. He must necessarily go as he was inclined, whether with a violent





dash on the ground and bounce from place to place like a foot-ball, or hop round, with head, limbs and trunk twitching and jolting in every direction, as if they must inevitably fly asunder. And how such could escape without injury was no small wonder among spectators. By this strange operation, the human frame was commonly so transformed and disfigured as to lose every trace of its natural appearance. Sometimes the head would be twitched right and left, to a half round, with such velocity that not a feature could be discovered, but the face appeared as much behind as before; and in the quick, progressive jerk, it would seem as if the person were transmuted into some other species of creature. Head-dresses were of little account among the female jerkers. Even handkerchiefs bound tight round the head would be flirled off almost with the first twitch, and the hair put into the utmost confusion; this was a very great inconvenience, to redress which the generality were shorn, though directly contrary to their confession of faith. Such as were seized with jerks were wrested at once, not only from under their own government, but that of every one else, so that it was dangerous to attempt confining them or touching them in any manner, to whatever danger they were exposed, yet few were hurt, except it were such as rebelled against the operation, through willful and deliberate enmity, and refused to comply with the injunctions which it came to enforce."

There were other exercises which were not so common and are sufficiently described by their names, viz., rolling, running, dancing and the holy laugh. There were instances at Turtle Creek of spinning around on the foot after the manner of the whirling dervishes of the East. The most disgusting of all the exercises was called the "barks," in which the subject not only imitated the bark of the dog, but sometimes ran upon all fours, growling, snarling and foaming at the mouth. That there were cases of this kind of brutish action cannot be doubted, but to the credit of human nature it is to be recorded that they were rare. It is noteworthy here that among the *Convulsionistes* of France seventy years before, there were persons similarly affected, some being called barkers and others mewers.

The subjects of these strange disorders were sincere men and women who could give no rational account of their movements and would only say they could not help it. In persons of peculiar nervous organization, overexcitement may result in actions which seem to be wholly involuntary, when there is really a hidden volition of their own, and they are influenced by sympathy with, and imitation of, what they have seen or heard of others doing under like circumstances. Psychological diseases always have been more or less epidemic and contagious. Emotions which do not seriously affect us when alone may become overpowering when many are affected. Thus, sympathy, "that wonderful instinct that links man to man in a social whole," in the wild excesses of popular feeling, becomes a dangerous power that seizes upon all it can reach and sweeps them round and round until they are drawn into the devouring vortex. Hysterical symptoms in times of great religious excitement should be promptly repressed or they may become epidemic. There is evidence that where the excesses we have described were most encouraged by the clergy and others in authority, they were most common; where they were encouraged, they were kept in check. It is narrated that a Baptist clergyman who did not believe that convulsions were the work of the Holy Spirit, seeing symptoms of the jerks appearing under his own preaching, exclaimed in a loud voice, "I command all unclean spirits to depart hence," and thus completely stayed the disorder.

Soon there were visions, prophecies and revelations among the revivalists. Their sons and daughters prophesied, their young men saw visions and their old men dreamed dreams. The new light which dawned upon them, or the





internal manifestation of Divine wisdom, was such a favorite phrase with them that for several years the revival party were called New Lights. At a meeting of the Synod of Kentucky, September 6, 1803, at Lexington, it was proposed to enter upon a trial of Richard McNemar and John Thompson for unsoundness of doctrine, but they resisted the action, and, with three other ministers, declared their independence and formed a separate Presbytery. John Thompson preached at Springdale, in Hamilton County. On the 20th of April, 1804, according to McNemar's account, the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church, by a unanimous vote, with uplifted hands, was constituted a schismatic church. McNemar, at this time, was proud of the name of schismatic. At this time, the Turtle Creek Church laid aside the use of lead tokens on sacramental occasions, and thenceforward they called each other brother and sister. On the 28th of June, 1804, the ministers of the revival party, three north and three south of the Ohio, members of the Independent Presbytery, becoming convinced that all Presbyteries were unauthorized human devices, dissolved that body by writing its *will* and subscribing their names as witnesses. The witnesses to last will and testament of the Springfield Presbytery, as it was called, say that from its first existence, the body was knit together in love, lived in peace and concord and died a voluntary and happy death. Before the close of the year 1804, the New Lights, or revivalists, reported seven societies in Southwest Ohio, viz., Turtle Creek, Eagle Creek, Springdale, Orangedale, Clear Creek, Beaver Creek and Salem. They repudiated all creeds and confessions of faith except the Bible. They soon gave up the doctrine of the Trinity, and became immersionists. They declined to be called New Lights and adopted the name of Christians, and are to-day a distinct and respectable body. The New Light revival swept all the Presbyterian Churches in Southwestern Ohio, except those at Duck Creek and Round Bottom. The church at Cincinnati was largely tainted with the new doctrines and methods. The influence of Richard McNemar, for a time, seemed irresistible.

The public meetings of the revivalists were often scenes of tumult and confusion. There would be singing, praying and exhorting at the same time. They invented what was termed the "praying match," which is stated to have had for its object the determination of "the brightest, boldest and loudest gift of prayer." According to McNemar, it was a custom when one would begin to preach or exhort and was deemed uninteresting, that he would presently be confronted with a prayer by some one else, and which ever manifested the greatest warmth and awakened the liveliest sensations, gained the victory and secured the general shout on his side. The Turtle Creek pastor approvingly represents his flock as "praying, shouting, jerking, barking, or rolling, dreaming, prophesying and looking as through a glass at the infinite glories of Zion." The whole congregation also sometimes prayed together with such power and volume of sound, that if the pastor does not exaggerate, "the doubtful footsteps of those in search of the meeting might be directed sometimes to the distance of miles around." Some time in the year 1804, they began to encourage one another to praise God in the dance. The custom of giving the right hand of fellowship to the new members having been introduced, "and, finding that it tended to increase the inner workings of the Spirit," says Richard McNemar, "it was gradually introduced as a common act of worship in concert with singing hymns and spiritual songs. The whole society, young and old, male and female, would commonly unite in this mode of worship, and, taking each other by the hand, would shake not only their hands, but their whole bodies, like one churning, with such violence that the place would seem to quiver under them. This they called rejoicing, and in this worship they considered it the privilege of every one to unite who believed in the new doctrine of atonement."





Twenty years before, there had died in the wilds of New York an illiterate woman, who had been the wife of a blacksmith until her religion taught her to abandon the marriage relation. During her whole life, she endured great tribulation, saw visions, had frequent communications with the world of spirits, and was believed to be mad. A native of England, she had been imprisoned in Manchester for raising a tumult by street preaching. She believed that the Savior appeared to her in her prison-cell, and, in some mysterious manner, became united to her, and through her Heaven set up a church which is never to be destroyed. She gathered around her a little knot of followers, who called her Mother Ann, and styled themselves "Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," but they were usually known as Shakers, an appellation at which they took no offense. Coming to America in 1774, a band of eight persons, they made a settlement near Albany, and continued few in numbers until a great revival in 1779 occurred at New Lebanon, N. Y., which was attended with physical manifestations, not altogether unlike those just described. A number of the subjects of this revival visited Mother Ann and found the key to their religious experience. Thus did the Shakers receive their first considerable accession to their numbers.

The Shakers at New Lebanon heard of the remarkable religious work in the forests of Kentucky and Ohio. They were naturally interested in any religious experience, accompanied with bodily exercises similar to their own religious gymnastics. They began, too, to recall the fact that when Ann Lee was alive—she died in 1784—she one day uttered a prophecy, afterward published in the Shaker books and attested, as they say, by numbers of persons. As she walked the floor, singing a melodious song by Divine inspiration, her mind apparently abstracted from all the objects which surrounded her, she suddenly stopped, and, turning to the people in the room, she said: "I feel a special gift of God; I feel the power of God running all over me." Then, extending her hand toward the southwest, she added: "The next opening of the Gospel will be in the Southwest; it will be at a great distance, and there will be a great work of God." And, turning to Eliphalet Slosson, she said: "You may live to see it; I shall not." And the Shakers began to ask themselves the question, Is not this great revival in Kentucky and on Turtle Creek the beginning of the great work foretold by Mother Ann? They resolved to send missionaries to proclaim to the subjects of the revival the mystical creed in which they had found peace.

On the 22d of March, 1805, there arrived at Turtle Creek three strangers with broad-brimmed hats and a fashion of dress like that of the followers of George Fox, in England, a generation before. They were John Meacham, Benjamin S. Youngs and Issachar Bates, the first of the sect of Ann Lee ever seen west of the Alleghany Mountains. They had set out from New Lebanon, N. Y., on January 1, and had made a journey of 1,000 miles on foot. They had already visited Kentucky, but had not fully proclaimed their principles or objects. Nowhere did they find the conditions so favorable for carrying out the purposes of their mission as at Turtle Creek.

The Shaker missionaries at Turtle Creek went first to the house of Malcham Worley, where they remained over night. The next day they visited Richard McNemar, who says that this was the first means by which he knew that such a people as Shakers existed upon earth. He was soon to become a member and a leader in the sect. The next day was Sunday, and, by permission of McNemar, two of the strangers attended the Turtle Creek Church and occupied the pulpit. For the first time in that log meeting-house was proclaimed the doctrine of a Dual God, male and female—a Father and a Mother of humanity. The seed sown by the missionaries fell upon good ground. The frenzy





and extravagance of the revival had well prepared the way for the new faith—a singular combination of Christianity, Spiritualism, Communism and Acetism. The first convert was Malcham Worley, a man of liberal education, independent fortune and unblemished character, but his excitable temperament had led him into such wild exercises during the revival that many doubted his sanity. The pastor soon followed and in a month a dozen families had embraced Shakerism. Husbands and wives abandoned the family relation and gave all their property to the church. Some of the best men, honest, conscientious and benevolent, some of them intelligent, joined the community under the conviction that they were seeking salvation by renouncing the world and all its temptations. Their sincerity no one can question. Many who became members owned considerable tracts of land, which they consecrated to the use of the church, and the Shaker society at Union Village is to-day in possession of 4,000 acres of excellent land surrounding the spot where stood the Turtle Creek log church.

The missionaries were successful elsewhere. They established several communities both in Ohio and Kentucky. Four of the ministers who had been foremost in the revival work became their converts, and died in the Shaker faith, having passed in four years from the creed of Calvin and Knox to that of Ann Lee. The Shaker society at Union Village was regularly organized May 25, 1805. In the month following, there were a number of converts at Eagle Creek, in Adams County, including Rev. John Dunlavy; in August, the work broke out in Kentucky, and, in the spring of 1806, at Beaver Creek, in Montgomery County, Ohio. The society at Union Village is the oldest and has always been the largest of the Shaker communities west of the Alleghanies.

Nearly all the members of the Turtle Creek Church, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Bedle's Station, became Shakers. Their meetings were held for some time at the house of McNemar—the space between the two apartments of his double cabin being used for their dancing exercises. Afterward a floor was built near by, much like an early threshing-floor, on which their meetings were held until their first church was erected. The society at Union Village thus formed has existed for three-quarters of a century. It stands with its sister communities among the few examples of Communistic societies existing for more than one generation. All the adult persons who saw the remarkable scenes attending its origin have passed away, but some of their children, now old and infirm, are still alive and members of the community. A few white-haired Shakers remain who were baptized in their infancy into the membership of the Presbyterian Church by McNemar at the Turtle Creek log meeting-house.

Richard McNemar, who, by his gifts as a speaker and his scholarship, exercised so great an influence as a preacher on both sides of the Ohio River, continued in the faith of the Shakers, and a leader among them, until his death, in 1839.

Of late years, the society has not increased in numbers. They look with hope on the progress of modern Spiritualism. They say there is nothing new in its manifestations, for long before the era of table turnings and spirit-rappings they had, as they continue to have, a living intercommunication with the world of Spirits.





## CHAPTER VI.

## GENERAL PROGRESS.

## CIVIL AND JUDICIAL.

THE act organizing Warren County took effect May 1, 1803. The Legislature had elected three Associate Judges and fixed a temporary seat of justice. The first official business of the new county was transacted at a meeting of the Associate Judges—William James, Jacob D. Lowe and Ignatius Brown—at the house of Ephraim Hathaway, the temporary seat of justice, May 10, 1803, when the whole county was divided into four townships, and voting-places established in each as follows:

Deerfield, at the house of David Sutton.

Franklin, at the house of Edward Dearth.

Wayne, at the house of Thomas Goodwin.

Hamilton, at the house of James Maranda.

The boundaries of the four original townships will be readily understood when it is stated that the north boundary of the third range extended east of the Little Miami, separated Franklin and Wayne on the north from Deerfield and Hamilton on the south; the section line which passes through Ridgeville was the boundary between Franklin and Wayne, and the Little Miami divided Deerfield from Hamilton. The whole territory included within the present boundaries of the county, exclusive of that part west of the Great Miami which then belonged to Butler, was therefore divided into four townships, nearly equal in size. Lebanon was in Deerfield Township.

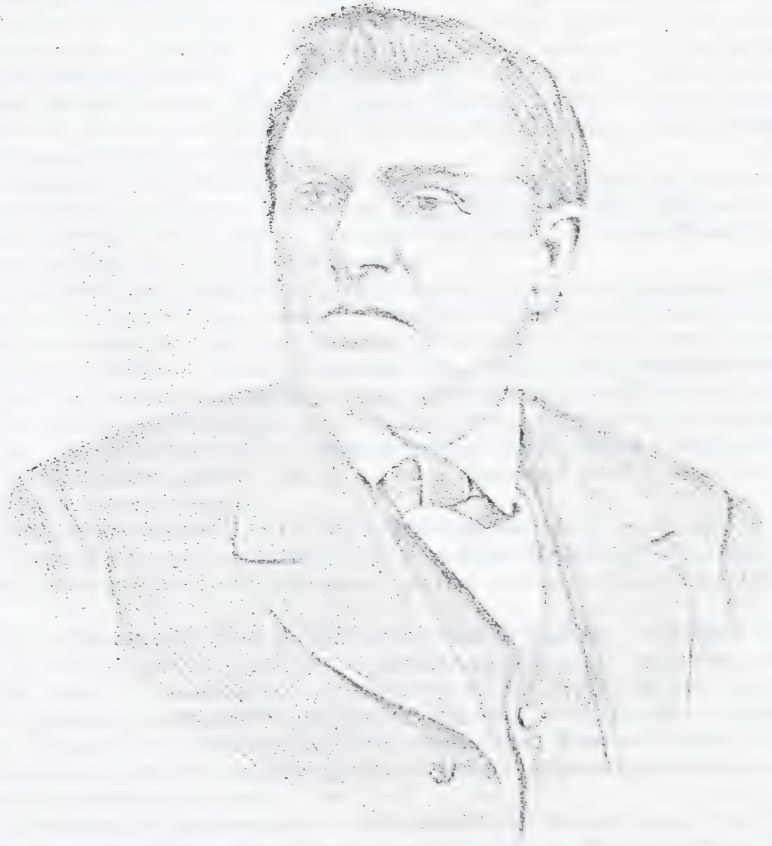
The first election in the county after its organization was held on Tuesday, June 7, 1803, between the hours of 10 and 4, at which time George Harlan was elected Sheriff, and Andrew Lytle, Coroner. Three Justices of the Peace were elected at the same time in each township, except in Hamilton, to which but two had been assigned by the Associate Judges. All the county offices the first year, except those of Coroner and Sheriff, were filled by appointment. Silas Hurin was the first Treasurer; David Sutton, the first Clerk; Michael H. Johnson, the first Recorder; Allen Wright, the first Surveyor; and Daniel Symmes, of Cincinnati, the first Prosecuting Attorney. The first County Commissioners were elected on the first Monday in April, 1804, on which day Matthias Corwin, William James and Robert Benham were chosen. Their first meeting was held June 11, 1804.

On June 21, 1803, a special election was held in the new State for the purpose of electing the first Representative in Congress, the State being entitled to only one Representative. On that day, a citizen of Warren County, Jeremiah Morrow, was elected; and for ten years he continued the sole Representative of Ohio in the Lower House of Congress.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held at the house of Ephraim Hathaway, in Lebanon, beginning on the third Tuesday of August, 1803. Francis Dunlevy, President Judge. The following-named persons were impaneled and sworn as Grand Jurors, constituting the first Grand Jury of the county:

William C. Schenck, foreman; Richard Cunningham, Jacob Covert, James McManis, Robert McCain, Enos Williams, Andrew Alexander, Samuel Holloway, William Jay, Ichabod B. Halsey, James McCashen, Edward Dearth, Elijah Reeder, Samuel Kelly, Abia Martin, John Griffen.





*W. C. Lewis*





Several indictments for assault and battery, and one or two for affray, were found. No cases, either civil or criminal, seem to have been tried until the next term, which convened on the third Tuesday of December, 1803, when two cases, one civil and one criminal, were tried. In the criminal case, the defendant was found guilty of assault and battery. In the civil case, the plaintiff was a woman, and gained her case. There were seven cases on the civil docket, six of which were dismissed or continued. At this time, Joshua Collett was the only attorney residing in Lebanon. His name appears as attorney for the defendant in the only civil case which was tried. The names of Jacob Burnett and Arthur St. Clair, attorneys from Cincinnati, also appear in the records of the proceedings at this term. The following are the names of jurors impaneled at this term, constituting the first petit jury of the county: Ichabod Corwin, James Stewart, James Caldwell, James Bartlett, John Dennis, Francis Bedle, Thomas Lucas, Alexander Van Pelt, Samuel Manning, John Osborn, Peter Sellers and Cornelius Vorhees.

The Supreme Court was then held in every county. The first session of the Supreme Court in Warren County was held October 6, 1803. Judges Huntington and Sprigg on the bench. No cases were tried. Francis Gowdy and James Montgomery were admitted to practice.

The Supreme Court then had original criminal jurisdiction concurrent with the Court of Common Pleas, and the Judges then spent half their time on horseback, and a part of the other half in trying cases of assault and battery and other petty offenses. At the November term, 1805, of the Supreme Court, a defendant was arraigned on an indictment for stealing from Ephraim Hathaway, the tavern-keeper at Lebanon, one pocket-book, one Spanish milled dollar and one cut eighth part of a Spanish milled dollar, of the value of 116 cents. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to "be whipped on his naked back three stripes."

The *cut* money referred to in this indictment was used on account of the scarcity of small coin. A cut eighth part of a dollar passed for 12½ cents. A dollar was often cut into "five quarters," or five pieces, each passing for 25 cents.

Public whipping was then inflicted under the laws of this as well as other States. It disappeared early in the legislation of Ohio; yet many emigrants from States where it was practiced seemed to think that whipping was the natural and peculiarly appropriate penalty for stealing; and the first reported speech of Thomas Corwin was made while representing Warren County in the Ohio Legislature, and was an earnest and successful protest against the re-instatement of the whipping-post.

The Associate Judges met at various times for the transaction of business while the President Judge was absent holding court in other counties. The official business relating to probate and testamentary matters, the granting of letters of administration and the appointment of guardians was performed chiefly by the Associate Judges. For the first year, they also discharged the duties which afterward devolved upon the County Commissioners. Granting licenses was an important part of the county business. On the first day the Associate Judges met, four licenses for taverns were granted, viz., to Thomas Goodwin, Edward Dearth, David Sutton and Elijah Reeder. Within four years, there were granted licenses for thirty different taverns in the county. The sums charged for tavern licenses at this time varied from \$4 to \$10 per year; \$10 was the fee fixed for license for one year to retail merchandise, but the merchants seem to have been far less numerous than the tavern-keepers. The only ferry licensed was at Franklin.



The following is the first financial exhibit of the county made by the County Commissioners in October, 1804:

On settlement with Treasurer.....	\$123 50
County levy for 1804.....	820 97
Third part of State tax.....	177 69
Probable amount due from licenses.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	1223 16
Demands against the county.....	408 23
Contingent expenses for the year.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	908 23
Balance in favor of the county.....	313 93

On the 17th of June, 1805, the Commissioners ordered that "a tax be laid according to law, viz.: 30 cents on horses; 10 cents on cattle; 50 cents on each \$100 value of mansion houses and town lots." A memorandum accompanying this order gives the return of the Listers of Taxable Property: Horses, 1,767; cattle, 2,154; lots and mansion houses valued at \$19,801--the whole tax income amounting to \$845.50, which was exclusive of the license tax and some other sources of revenue.

On June 26, 1805, it was ordered that the allowance for wolf and panther scalps be, for all under the age of six months, \$1, and for all over the age of six months, \$2.

The official business for the entire county transacted by the first county officers did not equal in amount that of one of the smaller townships at the present day. For several years after the organization of the county, all the records of the courts, County Commissioners and County Recorder could have been made by a single clerk.

The first letters of administration were granted June 8, 1803, to Hannah Hicks and Joseph Robertson, to administer on the estate of David Hicks, deceased. Michael H. Johnson, Philip Coleman and Thomas Watson were appointed appraisers of the estate of the decedent.

The first will recorded was that of Robert Ross. It was executed September 20, 1803, and probated December 21, 1803. One small octavo volume contains the record of all the wills probated from 1803 until 1825.

The first marriage license was granted July 4, 1803, to James Armstrong, who was "of lawful age," and Ebby Ligget, who had "the consent of her parents."

The first deed recorded at Lebanon was executed by Thomas Paxton and Martha Paxton, his wife, to Daniel Artel--the family name of his descendants is Ertel--for 110 acres on the east side of the Little Miami, in what is now Hamilton Township. The deed was dated January 18, 1799; the consideration was "120 pounds lawful money of this Territory," and the grantee is stated to be in actual possession. For the first four years of the county's history, the number of deeds and mortgages recorded averaged 140 annually. At the present time, the number annually recorded exceeds 1,200.

From 1795, when John Cleves Symmes began the execution of deeds for lands between the Miami Rivers until 1803, conveyances of lands in Warren County were recorded at Cincinnati, the whole number not exceeding 250 for the eight years.

The first deed recorded at Cincinnati for lands in Warren County was from John C. Symmes and wife to Moses Kitchel, of Morris County, N. J., for Section 18, Township 4, Range 2, in what is now Deerfield Township. It was dated April 10, 1795, and the consideration for the 640 acres was \$426, "in certificates of debts due from the United States."





It was not until 1851 that the conveyances of Warren County lands recorded at Cincinnati were transcribed and placed in the Recorder's office at Lebanon.

#### SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The towns of Lebanon, Deerfield, Franklin and Waynesville all contested for the seat of justice. Lebanon and Deerfield, however, were the principal contestants. Deerfield was the older and the more important place. Lebanon had the advantage of a more central location. One of the two or three houses on the town plat of Lebanon was designated in the act creating the county as the temporary seat of justice. On the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature, by a joint resolution, appointed James Barret, John Brownlee and Cornelius Snider, Commissioners, under the act of March 28, 1803, to locate the seat of justice in Warren County. These Commissioners were non-residents of the county, and owned no real estate within its limits. They were required by law to give twenty days' notice to the inhabitants of the county of the time and place of their meeting, and then to "proceed to examine and select the most proper place as the seat of justice, as near the center of the county as possible, paying regard to situation, extent of population and quality of the land, together with the general convenience and interest of the inhabitants." They were required to make a report to the next Court of Common Pleas, but no report from the Commissioners for Warren County is found in the records of the courts. Tradition says that two of the Commissioners were in favor of Lebanon, and one in favor of Deerfield. Whatever may have been their report, the contest was not finally settled until nearly two years later. The proprietors of Lebanon made offers of liberal donations of the proceeds of the sale of lots for the erection of county buildings in order to secure the seat of justice. What offers were made by the advocates of other towns is unknown. The contest was finally settled in favor of Lebanon by a special act of the Legislature. The act "establishing a seat of justice for the county of Warren" bears the date of February 11, 1805. At the time of the passage of this act, the county was represented in the House of Representatives by Matthias Corwin and Peter Burr, and in the Senate by William C. Schenck and John Bigger. The House of Representatives was nearly equally divided on the passage of this act, and a motion to reject the bill was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

#### COUNTY BUILDINGS.

*First Jail.*—Before the seat of justice was permanently located, the County Commissioners did not feel justified in erecting any permanent public buildings. At their first meeting, however, June 11, 1804, they decided to erect a temporary jail, and agreed upon the plan of the building. On September 14, the contract for its construction was let to John Tharp for \$275, and on the 30th of November, 1804, the Commissioners accepted the building completed. This, the first county building of Warren County, stood on the northwest lot of the public square of Lebanon. It was constructed of logs, hewed one foot square and notched so as to lie close together. The floor was made of the same kind of timber. The building was 24x16 feet on the outside, and two stories high. Eighteen months later, a log house, sixteen feet square, for the use of the jailer, was built in front of the jail, by Benjamin Sayres, at a cost of \$75. The jail was not a secure one, and on March 5, 1807, it was determined to inclose the building with "a wall or picket, for the better securing of prisoners." Notice of the letting of the contract for this work was ordered to be given in the *Western Star*. This notice, for which John McLean afterward received \$1, appears to have been the first county official advertisement inserted in that paper. On the 3d of April, however, the order for the "wall or picket" to sur-





round the jail was annulled, and the Commissioners decided to construct a new jail.

*First Court House.*—The seat of justice having been permanently established by a special act of the Legislature, passed February 11, 1805, the Commissioners, at their meeting in March, 1805, received the donations of the proprietors of the town for the purpose of erecting a court house. The original owners of the land on which the town was laid out, in order to secure the seat of justice, had agreed to donate each alternate lot on the original plat to aid in the erection of county buildings, and the act of the Legislature establishing the seat of justice authorized the Commissioners to accept all subscriptions and obligations, whether given for money, property or labor, in behalf of the county, and to receive, from time to time, from any persons, voluntary contributions for the completion of county public buildings. On March 16, the proprietors of the town came before the Commissioners and delivered into their hands for the use of the county, notes on various individuals, aggregating as follows:

Ichabod Corwin, \$425.75; Silas Hurin, \$292.55; Ephraim Hathaway, \$457; five lots donated and sold afterward for \$66.50; total, \$1,241.80.

On March 25, 1805, the Commissioners agreed upon a plan for a court house. The building was to be constructed of brick, and to be thirty-six feet square and two stories high—the first story twelve feet high, the second ten feet high. The floor was to be constructed of tile or brick twelve inches square and four inches thick. There were to be eight windows in each story, with black walnut frames, twenty-four glasses in each window of the lower story, and twenty in the upper story; a fire-place five and one-half feet wide in the lower story, and two fireplaces four and one-half feet wide in the upper story. Two summers were to extend through the house, and an upright post to be placed in the middle of each summer. The building was to be ornamented with a handsome gutter cornice. The contract for the erection of the building was let, April 27, 1805, to Samuel McCray, at \$1,450; and on January 3, 1806, the house was accepted from the contractor. Six years later, a cupola was placed on the house.

This plain building was one of the first brick structures in Warren County. It stood on the northeast lot of the public square, and was the court house of the county for about thirty years. The lower floor was the court room. The upper story was divided into three compartments, and occupied by the county officers. The contract for finishing the lower story was awarded, in March, 1806, to John Abbott, at \$660.

*Second Jail.*—In October, 1807, the Commissioners contracted with Daniel Roe to erect a jail, which was built on the southwest lot of the public square. It was a stone building, and cost \$900. It was forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide and one story high. It contained two apartments—one designed for imprisoned debtors, and the other for criminals, and a dungeon twenty feet square under the room for criminals. This was the county prison for nearly twenty years, but in the latter years of its use it was not a secure jail. Prisoners dug out an exit under the foundations. It is related of one character who was frequently incarcerated that it was his habit to remain in the jail during the day, but, after the jailer retired at night, he would make his way home and return to the jail before it was daylight. Sometimes he was tardy in returning, and would meet the jailer, to whom he would say, "I'm a little late this morning, but I guess I'm in time to put in a whole day."

*Third Jail.* David Bone, in September, 1820, contracted to erect the third county prison. It was built on the lot on which the present court house stands, and northeast of the court house. It was a two-story brick building, and cost about \$4,000. The front rooms were the jailer's residence. In the





rear were two cells in the lower story, and two in the upper story. Each cell was lined with logs, and over the logs were fastened two-inch planks. Under one of the cells was a small, underground dungeon. This jail was not completed until 1828.

Before the erection of this county prison, the question of removing the county buildings from the public square to what was then the eastern limit of the town was agitated, and, as is usual in such cases, two factions were formed. The removal party was victorious, and ground for the county buildings on East and Silver streets was donated to the county, one of the conditions named in the deed being that "the next court house and jail of Warren County shall be erected on said lots." The jail just described was built on the new site, and for several years the jail and court house were five squares apart.

*Second Court House.*—On November 1, 1830, a committee appointed by the Commissioners reported that they had examined the walls of the old court house, and that they were insufficient for repairs. The Commissioners thereupon resolved to build a new court house. They afterward determined to erect it on the ground donated for the purpose in the eastern part of the town. In February, 1832, the Auditor was instructed to advertise in Lebanon, Cincinnati and Dayton newspapers for proposals for furnishing the materials for the edifice. The plan of the court house at Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, was adopted on the recommendation of some Judges of the court. John E. Dey was appointed Superintendent of the construction, and work was commenced in the spring of 1832. The walls were so far advanced in September of the same year that serious damages were caused by a wind-storm in that month to the south wall. The building was not completed until 1835. The total cost was about \$25,000. When completed, it was looked upon with pride by the people of the county, and was regarded as one of the most convenient and finely finished court houses in the State. It continues to be the court house of Warren County to-day, and for forty-five years no additions were made to it, nor were any considerable sums expended to keep it in repair.

In 1879, the Commissioners issued a proclamation to the voters of the county, announcing that the court house had been pronounced unsafe, and that the erection of a new court house was deemed necessary, and that it might be found best to procure a new site therefor, more conveniently located. The questions of building a new court house and procuring a new site were submitted to a vote of the electors on the first Monday in April, 1879. The voters, by an overwhelming majority, decided both questions in the negative. The Commissioners, still believing that a new court house was demanded by the best interests of the county, and an affirmative vote being requisite under the laws of the State before a new edifice could be contracted for, again submitted the question, unencumbered by any proposed change of site, to a popular vote in October, 1879, and again the voters gave a majority of more than two thousand against the tax for a new court house. Nothing was left but to repair the existing building, and in 1880 the house was enlarged, improved, refitted and given a new appearance at a total cost of \$13,000.

*Fourth Jail.*—The present jail was erected about 1844. Ebed Stowell was one of the chief contractors in its construction. It is a two-story building. The front half, which is the residence of the jailer, is constructed of brick. The prison is built of cut stone, surrounded on the outside with brick. It contains six cells, which are large enough to hold four prisoners each. One of the cells in the lower story was so arranged that it could be darkened, and in the days when the laws of Ohio provided for imprisonment in the dungeon of the jail, it was used as a dungeon. This jail has been repeatedly, within the last fifteen years, condemned by Grand Jurors as both insecure and an unhealthy





place for the confinement of prisoners. The cells and interior have, however, generally been kept in as clean and comfortable a condition as practicable, and it still continues the only Warren County prison.

*Infirmary.*—Until 1831, paupers in Warren County were under the charge of township officers, who let the contracts for the maintenance of the unfortunate poor to the lowest responsible bidders, after due public notice had been given in accordance with the provisions of the law. A farm for poor-house purposes was purchased by the county in 1829, and the same year the construction of a two-story brick infirmary was commenced. The building was fifty-six feet long and thirty feet wide. Smith Ludlum was the contractor for its construction. A large addition was built to this infirmary in 1836. In 1845, a small brick structure was erected for the separate accommodation of insane persons cared for by the county. The infirmary was almost entirely destroyed by fire, in the day-time, December 31, 1866.

The present infirmary was commenced in 1867, and is the largest of the county buildings. It was planned by Capt. William H. Hamilton, who was one of the County Commissioners at the time of its erection. He also served as Superintendent of its construction. The building is three stories high, with a basement nine feet in the clear under the whole structure. It is nearly square, being 90x98 feet, with an open area or court in the center, 36x46 feet. It is built of brick, and contains about seventy apartments. Most of the sleeping-rooms are 12x10½ feet. The total cost was \$51,459.

The Warren County Infirmary was opened for the reception of inmates on April 13, 1831, on which day eleven paupers were admitted. The whole number admitted during the year 1831 was twenty-two. The first Board of Infirmary Directors consists of James Cowan, John Osborn and Joseph Kibby, who were appointed by the County Commissioners at their June session, 1831. Robert Porter was the first Superintendent of the Infirmary. Other Superintendents have been: A. Thomas; Bonham Fox; Aaron Stevens, 1841-1854; Joseph Jameson, 1854-1858; John Pauly, 1858-1864; William G. Smith, 1865-1872; A. D. Strickler, 1872-1875; E. F. Irons, 1875-1881; David Glasscock, 1881.

A record has been kept and preserved, giving the names and dates of admission of all the poor who have been admitted into the institution from its opening to the present time. The record also shows what persons have died and were buried at the infirmary, and the persons who have been removed by their friends or had become able to support themselves. On April 13, 1881, the semi-centennial anniversary of the infirmary, there had been received into the institution 3,816 persons.

*Orphan Asylum and Children's Home.*—Mary Ann Klingling made a bequest of about \$35,000 for the endowment of this institution. She died August 16, 1867, aged sixty-nine years. She was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and had resided in Lebanon for about twenty years preceding her death. Two of her brothers had been druggists in Lebanon before her arrival in this country. After their death, she had no relatives in America. She was never married, and, although possessed of considerable property, much of which consisted of real estate, she lived with great economy and plainness. Exaggerated reports of her wealth and a peculiar bonnet and dress worn by her, which may have been in vogue in Germany a generation before, attracted to her the gaze of the people whenever she appeared upon the streets. Miss Klingling was buried in the old graveyard at Lebanon, and at her own request, expressed in her will, no tombstone was erected over her grave.

The will of Mary Ann Klingling, after providing for two small annuities, contained the following: "Believing that great good may be done by the





erection and endowment of an orphan asylum, where poor white children who have lost one or both of their parents may receive a sound moral and Christian education, and, if necessary, be supported during their minority; and trusting that the fund set aside by this will for that purpose may receive large additions from those disposed to favor so charitable an enterprise, I do, therefore, devote to this purpose all the rest and residue of my estate."

The will further provided that if, within three years from her death, there should not be such additions made by others as would produce an equal income, then the whole amount should be tendered to the village of Lebanon, or to Warren County, or to both, the said corporations furnishing a like sum for the benefit of the asylum. But if no arrangement of this kind was effected within six years, the whole estate was to be conveyed to the German General Protestant Orphan Asylum of Cincinnati. The testatrix desired that the site of the proposed new orphan asylum be at or near Lebanon; that it be not controlled by any particular sect, and that the income of the estate be not expended in costly buildings. James M. Smith and Robert Boake were the executors of the will.

Warren County accepted the bequest and complied with the conditions on which it could be received. As the will provided only for an asylum for orphan children, an act of the Legislature was obtained enabling the county to unite with the asylum a home for indigent children whose parents were both living.

Fifty-three acres of ground, one mile west of Lebanon, were purchased for the institution in 1873, at a cost of \$8,162. A building planned by Joel Evans, with rooms to accommodate 100 children, was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$22,928, to which additions and improvements have since been added costing \$8,500. The first Board of Trustees, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, consisted of J. P. Gilchrist, President; Joel Evans, Secretary; Benjamin A. Stokes, William H. Clement, Lewis G. Anderson and John P. Keever.

The object of the institution is to furnish an asylum for orphans and indigent children of the county under sixteen years of age, where they will be supported and provided with physical, mental and moral training, until suitable homes in private families can be procured for them, or until they are capable of providing for themselves, or their parents or guardians for them.

Persons desiring to adopt children, or to take them as apprentices, must present to the Board of Trustees satisfactory testimonials of character and fitness to have charge of the training of such children. The Trustees reserve the right of supervision over the children sent out from the institution, and the privilege of visiting them.

#### ROADS.

The first roads in Warren County were mere traces or paths for horses. The trace of Harmar's army was used as a road at the beginning of this century. Public highways were soon located, but these for years were little more than tracks through the woods cleared of timber, with few bridges, and in the rich and fresh condition of the soil became almost impassable in the wet seasons. Wagoning, however, was a most important business, and it was common for several wagons to travel together for the mutual aid to be derived from combining teams when a wagon stuck in the mud. It was wagoning in this way, as well as driving a wagon-load of provisions for Harrison's army on the swamps of the St. Mary's in 1812, that gave the popular sobriquet of "the wagoner boy" to Thomas Corwin, who, it is said, proved himself "a good whip and an excellent reinsman."

After the admission of Ohio into the Union, Congress applied three per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads in the State. This three per cent fund was applied under the direction of the





Legislature. The roads laid out and constructed by authority of the Legislature were known as State roads. The first and most important State roads in Warren County were those described in old statutes, as "the State road leading from Chillicothe by the court house in the county of Warren to the center of the College Township west of the Great Miami," and "the State road from Cincinnati to Chillicothe by James Hopkins' tavern east of the Little Miami." For opening and making both these roads, the Legislature made the first appropriations February 18, 1804. The second-named State road followed the general direction of the road now known as the Montgomery pike. Leading as it did from Cincinnati, the commercial emporium of the State, to the then capital of the State, where it united with Zane's trace, leading from Wheeling through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe to Limestone, it was for more than a quarter of a century the great route of travel eastward from Cincinnati.

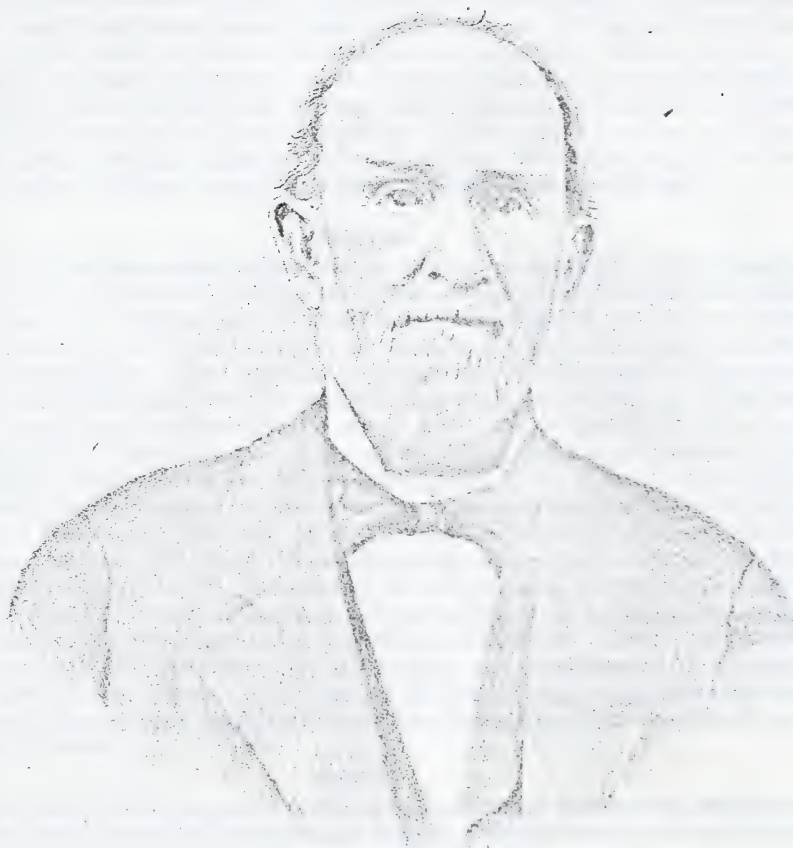
Below are given the roads in Warren County which received the benefit of the three per cent fund in 1820, the amount appropriated for each road and the names of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to expend the money. The total amount appropriated in the State was \$59,000, of which Warren County received \$1,000.

On the State road from Chillicothe to the College Township west of the Great Miami, for the part west of Lebanon, \$50; William Boal: for the part east of Lebanon, \$50; John T. Jack. On the State road from Lebanon by way of Jacob D. Lowe's to Cincinnati, \$150; William Coulson. On the State road from Lebanon leading through Waynesville, \$100; Noah Haines. On the State road from Waynesville to Wilmington, \$50; Noah Haines. On the road from Lebanon to Hamilton, \$75; Jonathan Tullis. On the State road from Lebanon to Wilmington, \$100; James Wilkerson. On the State road from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, by James Hopkins' tavern, east of the Little Miami, \$145; John Hopkins. On the road leading from Lebanon to Williamsburg, by way of Deerfield, \$50; John Hopkins. On the road leading from Lebanon to Dayton, as far as Benjamin Carty's, \$50; and from Carty's north, \$25; and on the road from Carty's toward Xenia, \$25; Henry King. On the State road from Dayton to Cincinnati, which passes through Franklin, \$100; Samuel Caldwell. And the sum of \$30 was appropriated for opening and improving a road, or so much thereof as lies in the county of Warren, from Wilmington to intersect the State road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, at a point east of the Little Miami: Mahlon Roach, Commissioner.

For more than the third of a century after the organization of the county, we had no graveled or macadamized highways. Long after the road through Lebanon became an important stage route, the coaches stalled and were left in the mud, while not unfrequently the passengers rode the horses into town; and along the route Postmasters sat up at night awaiting the arrival of the mail due one or two days before. Stage coaches began to be important means of carrying passengers and mails on the principal thoroughfares in Ohio about 1825. After the completion of the National road as far as Columbus, about 1836, travel from Cincinnati to the Eastern cities was diverted to Columbus through Mason, Lebanon and Waynesville. The time in 1837 was forty-nine and a half hours from Wheeling to Columbus, and twenty-four and a half hours from Columbus to Cincinnati. In 1842, Charles Dickens made the stage coach journey from Cincinnati to Columbus over a macadamized road the whole way at the rate of six miles an hour. Leaving Cincinnati at 8 o'clock in the morning, the passengers dined at Lebanon, and, traveling all night, reached Columbus a little before 7 o'clock the next morning. The great novelist describes the coach in which he rode as "a great mail coach, whose huge cheeks are so very ruddy and plethoric, that it appears to be troubled with a tendency







*J. M. Wales*



of blood to the head. Dropsical it certainly is for it will hold a dozen passengers inside. But wonderful to add, it is very clean and bright, being nearly new."

Before the first railroads in Ohio were completed, there was a demand for a more rapid method of communicating intelligence than the mail-coach. On July 1, 1837, a horse express was put on the road from Fredericktown, Md., to Cincinnati, carrying special mails from the Eastern cities. The schedule time of this express is given as follows: Forty-four and a half hours from Baltimore to Columbus, fifteen hours from Columbus to Cincinnati, by way of Dayton and Franklin. The route for the horse express was sometimes through Lebanon. Along the route, the people were on the lookout at their doors to see the blooded horses, ridden by boys, go by on the run. The inaugural address of President Polk, in 1845, was carried from Columbus to Cincinnati in nine and a half hours by special express. This is said to have been the fastest mail time ever made by horses in Ohio, being about eleven and a half miles per hour.

#### TURNPIKES.

In 1835, the first macadamized road to Cincinnati was built. The turnpike from Lebanon to Cincinnati was completed about the year 1838, and turnpikes from Lebanon to Dayton and Waynesville were completed one or two years later. From this time forward every year added a few miles to the macadamized roads of the county. The Cincinnati, Montgomery, Hopkinsville, Roachester and Clarksville Macadamized Turnpike Company was chartered in 1834, and the road completed to Hopkinsville about 1840. It is worthy of note that, while this pike followed the line of one of the oldest and most important State roads leading to Cincinnati, yet no bridge was built at the crossing of the Little Miami until the construction of the turnpike, when a toll-bridge was completed at Foster's Crossings. The first turnpikes were constructed by incorporated companies and were toll-roads. Since the year 1865, a large number of free pikes have been constructed, and most of the toll-pikes in Warren County have been made free. The county has now 126 turnpikes, with an aggregate length of about 550 miles, constructed at a cost of over \$500,000. The county stands among the very first in the State for the number and excellence of its graveled roads. Perhaps few villages of its size in the United States are better favored in the particular of good roads leading in every direction than the county seat of Warren County.

#### CANALS.

Of the three great improved methods of land transit—railroads, canals and turnpikes—canals were first in the order of time. Of the two great canals connecting the Ohio with the lakes, constructed by the State, one passed through the northwestern part of Warren County. The Miami Canal, begun in 1825, completed to Dayton in 1828, was an improvement of the very highest value to the northwestern part of the county and to the town of Franklin.

#### WARREN COUNTY CANAL.

In February, 1830, an act was passed incorporating the Warren County Canal Company, authorized to construct a canal from Middletown to Lebanon. The line of the canal passed through a valley of unsurpassed fertility, producing vast quantities of corn, wheat, oats, barley and pork, which it was believed would be transported by this branch of the canal system. The company was organized and proceeded to construct the work. In 1836, the Legislature passed an act requiring the canal commissioners to take possession of the work, adopt it as a State work, and cause it to be completed within two years. The canal was adopted by the State in accordance with an amicable agreement be-





tween the canal commissioners and the Warren County Canal Company, the State paying the company 50 cents on the dollar on what had been expended. The company was composed of men deeply interested in having the work completed, and agreed to suffer a loss of 50 per cent on what they had expended, the whole amount being \$22,000. The amount expended by the State was \$217,552.

The canal was made navigable for boats about the year 1840, but the Board of Public Works, in 1852, in a special report, declared that the work could not be said to have ever been completed, and that they were satisfied that it never was properly constructed, nor was it ever in a suitable condition for the navigation of boats of over forty tons. After about eight years unprofitable operation, the canal was abandoned, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty experienced in keeping it clear for navigation.

The canal followed, for the greater portion of its course, a low but broad channel, by means of which geologists believe that the Great and Little Miami Rivers were once united. No locks were necessary between Middletown and the Muddy Creek Valley. There were four locks within a few miles of Lebanon. The greatest cause of the failure of the work was the introduction into the canal of a small stream, called Shaker Run, which, in times of flood, filled up its channel with a vast quantity of earth, sometimes to the top water-line and extending five or six hundred feet each way from the confluence. This so frequently impeded and delayed navigation that it virtually drove boats away from the canal. Another hindrance to navigation resulted from the fact that the Dick's Creek aqueduct was placed so high as to prevent the passage of boats heavily laden. The canal remained in a ruinous condition after a breach had been made in the embankment at Shaker Creek, about 1848. No attempt was made to pass a boat over it after 1850, although as late as 1852 an attempt was made to have the State repair the work. The water for the canal, which entered at the western terminus, was drawn from Mad River, and passed through the Miami and Erie Canal twenty-one miles. The amount required was 1,800 cubic feet per minute. At the eastern terminus, the water was obtained from the two branches of Turtle Creek. A dam was constructed on the East Fork, and, on the North Fork, a reservoir was constructed, covering about forty acres. Joseph Whitehill's mill was built at a lock on this canal, about three miles west of Lebanon. The State leased the power for two runs of stones at this mill, which was valued at \$15,000. The water, after passing the mill-wheels, found its way into Turtle Creek.

The following is the last estimate made by an engineer of the costs of repairing the Warren County Canal. It was made in 1852. It is published in full, as it names the chief points along the line of the canal:

*To the Board of Public Works:*

GENTLEMEN--Having examined the Warren County Canal thoroughly, with a view to putting it in good order and repair for navigation, I now submit an estimate of the expense of so doing:

Safety gates and repairs, etc., at reservoir at Lebanon.....	\$ 500 00
Repairs at Jno. M. Snook's mill-dam.....	100 00
Repairs at dam across Turtle Creek, at Lebanon.....	250 00
Lock No. 1, at Lebanon, repairs at same, also new gates entered ...	500 00
Lock No. 2.....	500 00
Aqueduct across branch of Turtle Creek--repairs to trunk, towing path, bridge and abutments.....	500 00
Lock No. 3 requires new gates and repairs to stone work, etc.....	500 00
Lock No. 4 requires new gates and repairs to stone work, etc.....	500 00
Repairs to waste gates.....	200 00
To carry off the water of "Shaker Race," or run, the sum of.....	3,000 00
Repairs and re-building wooden culverts.....	1,200 00
Dick's Creek, Main Branch, trunk, 60 feet, at \$20 per foot.....	1,200 00





Rebuilding stone abutments and adding stone pier, in all, 250 perches, at \$5 per perch.....	1,250 00
Rebuilding waste gates and weir at north fork of Dick's Creek....	500 00
Rebuilding three waste weirs, each 200 feet long.....	450 00
Lock No. 5, at Middletown, requires new gates, and repairs to stone trunk.....	500 00
Lock No. 6, at Middletown, new gates, entire repairs to stone work.	500 00
Rebuilding bulk-head, and puddling new gates at north end of feeder to Warren County Canal, near Middletown.....	500 00
Removing deposits for canal feeder, and thoroughly bottoming same (20 miles), in all, 105,600 cubic yards, at 16 cents per yard.....	16,896 00
Closing breaches in banks, and repairing same, in all, 15,900 cubic yards, at 13 cents per cubic yard.....	2,067 00
Total amount.....	\$31,613 00

The above sum of \$31,613 I consider ample to put said canal in good repair.

In many places the canal is filled to the depth of two and a half or three feet, whilst at others but little deposit is found; the banks have been cut through in many places to accommodate private roads; at other points, they have been broken by freshets and muskrats. The space below the trunk of Dick's Creek Aqueduct was always too small to vent the water passing in said creek during freshets, and the consequence was the banks of the canal were overrun and frequently broken. My estimate, however, contemplates an enlargement of the water way to more than double the present. The gates of all the locks are almost entirely gone, and must be rebuilt, and probably several new miter sills will have to be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. ERWIN,  
*Rest. Engineer, Miami and Erie Canal.*

#### LITTLE MIAMI CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

The navigation of the Little Miami by means of slack water and canals was proposed in the early history of the State, but it was never carried out. In 1817, the Legislature incorporated the Little Miami Canal and Banking Company, authorizing it "to construct such dams and locks, and to open such canals as may be necessary for a practicable ascending and descending boat navigation on the Little Miami River from the Ohio to the town of Waynesville." The incorporators named in the act were Abijah O'Neill, John Satterthwaite, Richard Mather, Thomas Graham, Isaac Stubbs, Ralph W. Hunt, Jeremiah Morrow, John Elliot, Patterson Hartshorn, Zaccheus Biggs and John Armstrong. The company was authorized to carry on a general manufacturing and banking business; the capital stock was to consist of \$300,000, and the subscription books were to be opened in March, 1818, at Cincinnati, Milford, Gainesboro, Lebanon and Waynesville. The company was authorized to receive tolls at the rate of 10 cents per ton at each lock. It was expected that the canal would make Gainesboro, which had been laid out two years before, a thriving town, but work on the canal was never commenced, and Gainesboro, never attained the importance anticipated by its projectors, and long ago ceased to exist as a town.

#### RAILWAYS.

The first railroad in the Ohio Valley passed through Warren County. As early as 1832, the project was devised of forming a railroad line connecting the lakes and the Ohio River, and passing through the intermediate country between the two great State canals. For this purpose the Legislature granted a charter incorporating the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and authorized it to construct a railroad from Sandusky City, on Lake Erie, to Springfield, in the Mad River Valley. Subsequently, the Little Miami Railroad Company was incorporated and authorized to construct a railroad along the valley of the Little Miami River, extending to Cincinnati on the south, and connecting with the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad at Springfield, on the north, thus forming a railway route across the State.





The act incorporating the Little Miami Railroad Company was passed March 11, 1836. The capital stock authorized was \$750,000, and the following-named persons were appointed Commissioners for receiving subscriptions: Robert Buchanan, George W. Neff, Charles Schultz, of Cincinnati; William Lewis, of Fulton; Mathias Kugler, of Hamilton County; John Emery, of Milford; Jeremiah Morrow, M. Roosa, Thomas Smith, John M. Hadden, of Warren County; Allen Wright, of Lebanon; John Hadley, of Clinton County; James Galloway, Jr., R. D. Frosham, of Xenia; Bennett Lewis, of Clifton; John Hivling, Joseph Kyle, of Greene County; Peter A. Sprigman, James Boyle, Charles Anthony, of Springfield; John T. Stewart and Rowland Brown, of Clark County.

Stock books were opened and the subscriptions of individual stock were liberally made. The city of Cincinnati became a subscriber to the amount of \$200,000. Some counties through which the road passed made liberal donations, and the right of way was in many cases donated to the company by the land-owners. But the company met with great difficulties and discouragements. The road was built amid the doubts of many of the feasibility of railroads, the opposition of some and the most depressing financial embarrassments of the company. The State first promised assistance and afterward withdrew its proffered aid. Subscriptions by farmers were paid in cattle and other live stock, which were disposed of by the company often at a sacrifice to meet the more pressing demands of creditors. With no money in the treasury, there were judgments against the company, executions in the hands of the Sheriff, levies on the machinery and tools of the company, the road and fixtures in the hands of a trustee. The laborers with the shovel and pick surrounded the house of the Treasurer, William Lewis, of Fulton, demanding pay. But the courage of the President, Gov. Morrow, never gave way. He gave his time and energies for the success of the road and refused to accept compensation for his services. Laboring with a comparatively empty treasury, the company succeeded in pushing forward the work slowly. The work of construction was commenced in 1837; in December, 1841, the road was completed from Fulton to Milford, a distance of fifteen miles; some months later the road was completed to Foster's Crossings; in July, 1844, the first cars were seen in Deerfield; five months more, and they had reached the mouth of Todd's Fork; in August, 1845, the road was completed to Xenia, and, on the 10th of August, 1846, ten years after the road was chartered, the first train reached Springfield; and two years later, the Mad River & Lake Erie road united with the Little Miami at Springfield, making an uninterrupted railroad communication from the Ohio to the lake.

In the Cincinnati *Gazette* of December 15, 1841, was published the following account of the first grand excursion on the first railroad to Cincinnati:

"Fifteen miles of this road were opened yesterday. The company had invited the City Council and a large number of citizens to make a trip upon it, and a delightful one it was. The day, it is true, was overcast, but the excitement of the occasion, the conviction that now a work was commenced which would bind the extremes of the State together and give a new impulse to its prosperity, made all hearts glad and rendered the trip joyous in the extreme.

"No accident whatever occurred during the excursion. At 11 o'clock we left the bridge at Fulton, and in an hour and a half were at Milford. We were delayed some time at the first ascent, in consequence of the earth falling upon the track, but this only served to try and prove the power of the engine for, notwithstanding the obstruction, it bore us safely through on an ascent of 125 feet to the mile. At Milford, we tarried near an hour, and while there, such of the citizens of that flourishing town as chose, were taken on a short excursion, while those of us who had gone up, rested awhile on *terra firma*.





After this, we started on our return home, and reached Fulton in a little over an hour in safety.

"We have not time to go into detail, or to speak at length of this railroad. We cannot forbear, however, to thank those who, through good and evil report, persevered in urging this enterprise forward. They have acted nobly and well; and the day is not far distant when all will admit, as we believe, that this is one of the most important works which have been undertaken for Cincinnati and Ohio.

"We felt strongly, as we were whirled along at rapid pace, what a change a few years had caused in this glorious West. There were men with us who could tell the tales of Indian warfare, of the hardships of our pioneer fathers, of the isolated condition of the new settlement, with all its dangers and difficulties and trials, and yet in their day they have lived to see the power of science turning this wilderness into a garden, and bringing distant points together as if they were one neighborhood. All honor to the enterprise and energy of that people who can work such wonderful changes.

"The names of the engine and cars were appropriate. It was the blending of State and National affection. The engine was called Gov. Morrow, reminding us of Ohio, and of what self-energy can accomplish; while the name of James Madison, inscribed on the leading car, enforced the doctrine taught by his life—that State enterprise could only succeed while the people of a State were united together in harmony and affection."

After the trial trip in December, 1841, the road between Cincinnati and Milford was open to traffic, and daily trips were made, but it was two years later before any report of the operations was made. In December, 1843, the first annual report to the stockholders was made by Jeremiah Morrow, President of the company. At this time, twenty-eight miles of road were in daily use, and the company owned one locomotive, two passenger cars, eight freight cars and three hand cars; 11,271 passengers were carried during the year, and the President reported that, with the machinery on hand, it was impossible to run the train regularly or do the business offered.

When the road was located along the bank of the Little Miami, it was believed that the numerous flour-mills along that stream would furnish an important part of the freight to be carried. The methods of constructing and operating a railroad at that time were far different from those now followed, and railroad travel was far less safe and comfortable than it is at the present time. The Little Miami was first constructed with wooden rails laid with strap iron. In 1844, the President congratulated the company that, in the last contracts for iron, the size had been increased to a width of two and one-half inches by a thickness of seven-eighths of an inch. Some miles of the road were first laid with poplar rails, which proved unfit for the purpose, and soon were taken up and replaced with white-oak rails. About 1848, the old flat bar iron was removed and replaced with the heavy T-rail. Notwithstanding all the difficulties under which the road was operated, the President, in his second annual report, when but thirty miles were in use, said that the doubts of the advantages of railroad transportation had been already dispelled by the convincing evidence of facts. The price of all marketable commodities along the line had been increased, and, in a great measure, equalized, and wheat had, for some time, commanded the same price at every point on the road as in Cincinnati.

The Little Miami became an important railway. It became known as one of the safest and best managed railroads in the United States. It was long under the able superintendence of W. H. Clement. In 1869, the entire road was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company for





ninety-nine years, renewable forever, at an annual rental of \$480,000—eight per cent of its capital stock.

Very different was the history of the second railroad built to Cincinnati, the Great Miami, or Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, which also touched our county. It was constructed in a little more than one year after it was put under contract. In one month a cash subscription was obtained for it in Cincinnati of three-quarters of a million of dollars, and its bonds sold at par from the start. For, when this road was commenced, in 1848, the practicability of railroads was fully settled.

The Hillsboro & Cincinnati Railroad Company was chartered in 1846, and, a few years after, had its road completed from Hillsboro to Loveland—a distance of thirty-seven miles. In 1861, this road was purchased by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company. Ten and one-half miles of this line are in Warren County.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company was chartered in 1851. The road was opened for traffic in July, 1856. The line extended from Zanesville to Morrow, about ten miles of which are in Warren County. In 1870, this road was purchased by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway Company.

The Cincinnati & Springfield Railway Company was projected in 1870, for the purpose of building a road to form, in connection with other railroads already constructed, a trunk line from Cincinnati to the Eastern cities. The sum of \$265,000 was subscribed and offered as a donation to this company to secure the location of the road through Lebanon, but without success. The road was built through Dayton and Franklin. Only about four and one-half miles of this road are in Warren County.

The Cincinnati Northern Railway Company, having, in 1879, purchased at judicial sale, the uncompleted road of the Miami Valley Narrow Gauge Railway Company from Cincinnati to Waynesville, for \$61,000, constructed a three-foot gauge road, and commenced the running of one train daily between Lebanon and Norwood, on May 30, 1881.

The Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad was completed to the junction with the Cincinnati Northern, December 20, 1881.

There are now within the county limits seven railroads and eighty-five miles of track, exclusive of sidings and double track.

#### POST OFFICES.

There were no post offices within the limits of Warren County for more than eight years after the settlements were commenced. Cincinnati was for several years the post office for the whole Miami Valley. At the beginning of the present century, letters were advertised as remaining in the post office at Cincinnati addressed as follows: "John Bigger, Fourth Range;" "Thomas Espy, Little Miami;" "John Wallace, School Master, Turtle Creek;" "Moses Crane, Fourth Range;" others were addressed "Bailey's Station," "Below the Big Miami," "Duck Creek," "Big Prairie," etc.

Within two years after the organization of the State Government, four post offices were established in Warren County, viz.: at Waynesville, Deerfield, Franklin and Lebanon. Ten years then elapsed before any others were established. In 1812, Montgomery, in Hamilton County, was made a post office, and it accommodated a portion of the people of Warren living in the southwestern part of the county.

The first mail between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh was carried in a canoe, in February, 1794. A line of row-boats was established in that year between those points, with relays at different stations, to carry the mail. The first



mails to post offices in Warren County were carried by a post-rider. The route was from Cincinnati to Lebanon, Xenia, Urbana, thence across to Piqua, and down through Dayton, Franklin and Hamilton to Cincinnati, taking a week to make the trip. The people thought themselves fortunate in having a weekly mail for some years. The mail was carried by post-riders until about the year 1825, when stage lines were started with the mails.

There are persons still living who can remember when the postage on a letter, which must be written on a single sheet of paper, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, was 25 cents; and the freight on a barrel of flour between the same points was sometimes below that figure. Most men at that time would have regarded our present mail facilities an impossibility, and especially would the prediction that letters would one day be carried from Maine to California for three cents have been regarded as a Utopian dream.

The following complete list of all the post offices in Warren County, dates of their establishment and names of the first Postmasters, was prepared by George W. Frost, of the Pension Office, from the books of the Post Office Department at Washington:

- Waynesville, April 1, 1804, Samuel Heighway, Jr.
- Deerfield, January 1, 1805, Ephraim Kibbey.
- Franklin, April 1, 1805, John N. C. Schenck.
- Lebanon, April 1, 1805, William Ferguson.
- Ridgeville, October 1, 1816, John Blair.
- Springboro, March 3, 1821, John Pennington.
- Gainesboro, January 18, 1822, Jacob Reeder.
- Twenty Mile Stand, September 28, 1824, Samuel Clendenen.
- Hopkinsville, February 25, 1825, James Hopkins.
- Roachester, September 13, 1825, Oliver Cook; discontinued July 16, 1853.
- Kirkwood, July 27, 1829, William N. Kirkwood; changed to Mason, 1835.
- Mill Grove, January 9, 1832, James S. Duvall; discontinued 1845.
- Rosburg, January 19, 1833, Jefferson Stevens; changed to Butlerville, 1838.
- Mason (in place of Kirkwood), April 25, 1835, Mason Seward.
- Edwardsville, December 20, 1833, Thomas Adams.
- Red Lion, February 2, 1834, John S. Todd.
- Level, February 30, 1834, Thomas Adams.
- Butlerville (in place of Rosburg), December 17, 1838, Jefferson Stevens.
- Harveysburg, August 3, 1839, Robert E. Lefetra.
- Brown's Store, August 31, 1841, Samuel Brown; discontinued 1858.
- Mount Holly, March 8, 1843, Samuel Hill; discontinued 1863.
- Morrow, November 5, 1845, Warren Morrison.
- Oregon, February 8, 1846, William H. Hamilton.
- Fort Ancient, May 28, 1846, Thomas C. Nelson.
- Dallasburg, August 22, 1848, William Wene; changed to Cozaddale, 1871.
- Liberty Hall, October 25, 1848, David L. Brown; discontinued August 12, 1851.
- Dunlovy, January 17, 1850, B. A. Stokes.
- Scottsville, July 8, 1852, John C. Bercaw; discontinued 1855.
- Maineville, January 14, 1854, James Ford.
- Pleasant Plain, June 29, 1857, Peter C. Spurling.
- Foster's Crossings, October 27, 1859, Joseph T. Matthews.
- Murdoch, May 4, 1866, William H. Walker.
- Pence's Mills, June 21, 1867, Edward M. Pence; discontinued 1872.
- South Lebanon (in place of Deerfieldville), July 28, 1871, John Cooper.





Pekin, December 8, 1874, David W. Earnhart.

Socialville, May 1, 1878, Abel Conover.

Camp Hagerman, May 9, 1879, John B. Jack.

#### THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

Biographies of some of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in Warren County will be found elsewhere in this work. It is proposed in this place to narrate, with some regard to chronological order, some facts concerning the bench and the bar of the county not elsewhere recorded. The sketch must necessarily be imperfect.

The legal business of the earliest pioneers of the county for eight years after its first settlement was transacted at Cincinnati. In 1796, there were nine practicing attorneys at Cincinnati, all of whom, except two, became confirmed drunkards, and descended to premature graves. Many of the early lawyers of Cincinnati who continued long in the practice attended the courts at Lebanon after the organization of Warren County. Judge Jacob Burnet says:

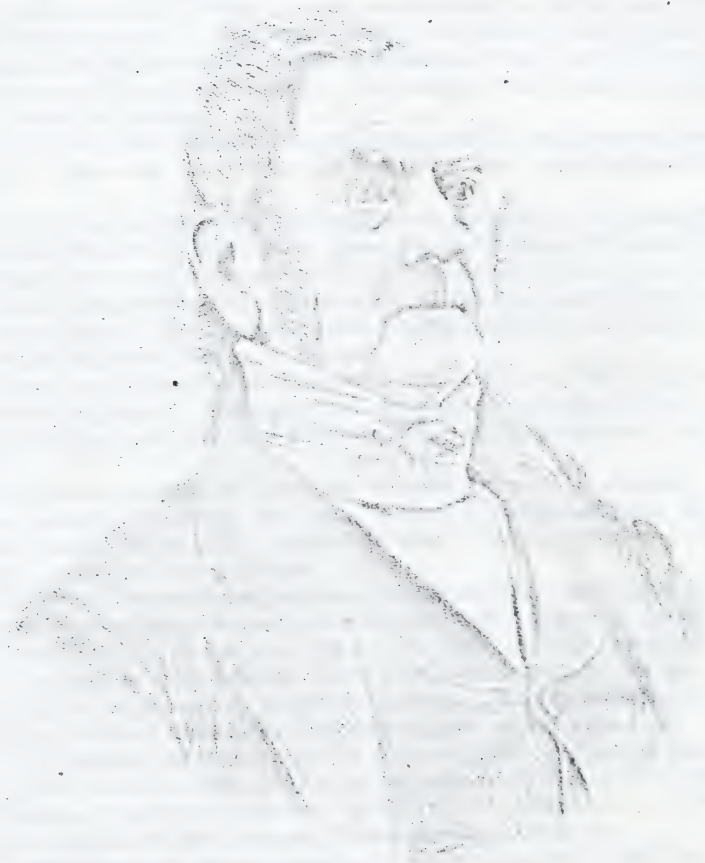
"It was always my opinion that there was a fair proportion of genius and talent among the early members of the bar. Some of them, it is true, were uneducated, and had to acquire their legal knowledge, after they assumed the profession. These were not numerous, but were noisy and officious, and, for some time, were able to procure a considerable amount of practice. This may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the docket contained a large number of actions for slander, and assault and battery, and indictments for larceny, libels and the like, which generally originated among the followers of the army, who were numerous, consisting of pack-horsemen, bullock-drivers, boatman and artificers, who were not always very discriminating in the selection of counsel."

The attorney who prosecuted pleas in behalf of the State was appointed by the Supreme Court. Daniel Symmes, of Cincinnati, a nephew of Judge John Cleves Symmes, was appointed to discharge that duty at the first term of the Court of Common Pleas in Warren County, and prepared the indictments returned by the Grand Jury at that term. The sum of \$20 was the usual allowance at that time for prosecuting pleas in behalf of the State at each term. Daniel Symmes served as Prosecuting Attorney in this county for a single term. He soon after became Speaker of the State Senate, and, in 1805, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Arthur St. Clair, Jr., also of Cincinnati, succeeded Daniel Symmes as Prosecuting Attorney in the courts of Warren County, and held the same position in some of the adjoining counties. He is said to have appeared in court with a cocked hat and a sword. He was a son of the Territorial Governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, and was a gentleman of culture and a lawyer of ability. Although he was not a resident of Warren County, yet, as he was for several years conspicuous in the administration of justice in this county, the following facts concerning him, communicated by Judge Burnet to the *Western Law Journal* in 1843, are here quoted:

"Arthur St. Clair was a native of Pennsylvania. He had been well educated, and was, moreover, a regular bred lawyer. Immediately after he came to Cincinnati, his father appointed him Attorney General for the Northwestern Territory, the duties of which office he performed acceptably to all concerned till it was abolished by the formation of a State Government. His manners were polished, his deportment popular, his talents highly respectable, and he supported an honorable standing at the bar. He was distinguished for great candor, which, it was supposed, he sometimes carried unnecessarily far. In 1799, he was a competitor with Gen. Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory,





John Edley





for the appointment of delegate to Congress, but failed to succeed by a single vote. Having acquired an independent fortune, principally by the rise of property, he retired from the bar. Unfortunately, he had been intemperate, and consequently more liable to be imposed on. His acquaintances, taking advantage of this circumstance, and of the natural kindness of his disposition, obtained his indorsements to an amount which eventually absorbed his estate, and consigned a helpless widow and family of children to poverty and want."

It is worthy of note that Francis Dunlevy, the first President Judge of the circuit which embraced Cincinnati and the southwestern third of the State, was not a regularly educated lawyer, nor was he admitted to the bar until after his retirement from the bench. He was, however, a classical scholar, and had served as a member of the convention which formed the State Constitution, and of the Territorial and State Legislatures. He practiced law some years after his retirement from the bench.

Joshua Collett, the first resident lawyer of the county, had studied law in Martinsburg, Va. He came to Lebanon soon after the organization of the county.

Richard S. Thomas commenced the practice at Lebanon in 1804 or 1805. He represented the Warren District in the State Senate in 1806, 1807 and 1808. In 1809, he received, in the joint session of the Legislature, twenty-nine votes for United States Senator, but was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who received thirty-eight votes. Mr. Thomas moved from Lebanon to the West about 1810. He became a Circuit Judge in Illinois.

John McLean was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1807, and commenced practice at Lebanon. His public life soon took him from the bar. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and became Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1816.

William McLean, a brother of John, was an early lawyer at Lebanon. He removed from Lebanon to Piqua, and was elected to Congress from Miami County, serving from 1823 to 1829. About the year 1829, he returned to Lebanon, and again practiced his profession.

Thomas Freeman came to the Lebanon bar from Cincinnati about 1809. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and practiced law with success in the Miami Circuit. His professional career was short. He died in 1818 from injuries received on being thrown from a horse, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Jacob D. Miller, a promising lawyer at Lebanon, died in early manhood, while representing Warren County in the State Senate, in the year 1827.

Thomas R. Ross who had studied law at Philadelphia, commenced practice in Lebanon in 1810, and was first elected to Congress in 1818. Phineas Ross, a brother of Thomas, was also a prominent early lawyer at Lebanon. He served for some time as Cashier of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

Jacoby Hallack was for twenty years a practicing member of the bar, and for several terms a member of the Legislature.

Thomas Corwin and A. H. Dunlevy came to the bar in 1817, and George J. Smith in 1820.

Benjamin Collett was one of the brightest lights of the Lebanon bar. Judge R. B. Harlan thus writes of him: "In my view, Ben Collett is entitled to be placed as a lawyer above all the lawyers of my acquaintance. If men have a natural genius for anything in particular, he had for the law. Apparently a slow thinker, he was the most ready man in the discussion of legal subjects that I ever listened to, and when he had closed an argument upon a legal question, nothing remained to be said on that side of the subject. His superiority on law questions over all his cotemporaries practicing at our bar was universally conceded. He had such a thorough knowledge of every branch





of the law as to easily make himself master of any question respecting it. He himself attributed his knowledge of the law to his having studied principles instead of mere cases. His earnest advice to young lawyers was to study the great principles on which the law is founded. His whole soul was in his profession. The books he read were mostly law books. He was a man of excellent temper. I never saw him out of humor, or heard him use discourteous language to court or bar, party or witness." This talented lawyer fell a victim to intemperance, and was cut off in the prime of life. He died June 24, 1831, aged thirty-eight years.

For twenty-five years after the organization of the county, not more than six members of the bar residing in Lebanon appear to have been engaged in active practice at any one time. The foregoing list, brief as it seems, is believed to contain the name of every attorney in the county who made a reputation at the bar or was engaged in the practice of law for any considerable time previous to 1825. There were doubtless others who became members of the bar and opened offices in the county and afterward retired to other fields of labor or removed to other localities.

In 1830, attorneys and physicians were subject to a tax of five mills on each dollar of their annual income. The records of the County Commissioners contain a list of the attorneys practicing in Warren County that year. At that time, John McLean was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joshua Collet, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; and George J. Smith, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The following is the list of practicing attorneys: Thomas R. Ross, Phineas Ross, Benjamin Collett, Thomas Corwin, Francis Dunlevy, A. H. Dunlevy, William McLean and Jacoby Hallack. The sum of \$750 is placed opposite each name as the income from the practice of law for the year, excepting those of Thomas Corwin and Jacoby Hallack, the income for the former being placed at \$1,000, and that of the latter at \$500. As the figures were merely estimates by the Commissioners, and not returns made by the attorneys themselves, they lose much of their value as evidences of the real profits of the profession fifty years ago.

The changes made in ten years will appear from the following list of practicing attorneys in 1840: Simon Suydam, J. Milton Williams, George J. Smith, John Probasco, Jr., A. H. Dunlevy, Robert G. Corwin, Thomas Corwin, Asahel Brown, Franklin Corwin, and, at Franklin, John W. Caldwell.

The following is the list for 1850: George J. Smith, J. Milton Williams, A. H. Dunlevy, E. Hutchinson, Durbin Ward, William S. Mickle, Lauren Smith, Robert G. Corwin, A. G. McBurney, John C. Dunlevy, J. Kelly O'Neill, James M. Smith and Horace M. Stokes. At this time, John Probasco, Jr., was President Judge.

Among the law firms of former years may be mentioned Ross & Corwin, consisting of Phineas Ross and Thomas Corwin; McLean & Smith, consisting of William McLean and George J. Smith; Williams & Collett, consisting of J. Milton Williams and William R. Collett; Corwin & Ward, consisting of Thomas Corwin and Durbin Ward; and later, a firm consisting of Thomas and R. G. Corwin and A. G. McBurney; Smith & Probasco, consisting of George J. Smith and John Probasco, Jr.; Dunlevy & Thompson, consisting of A. H. Dunlevy and Thomas F. Thompson.

Riding the circuit was the uniform custom of the early lawyers, whether they were old in the profession and had an established practice, or were young, briefless, and perhaps penniless, members, in search of business. They traveled on horseback, with their saddle-bags under them, an overcoat and umbrella strapped behind the saddle, and leggings well spattered with mud, tied with strings below the knees. Traveling the circuit became less common in the dec-





ado between 1830 and 1840, and finally ceased. Subsequent to 1840, it was continued only by the older lawyers, who had established a practice in the different counties of the circuit which made the toilsome journey, which took them away from their homes a considerable portion of the year, a remunerative one. Ferguson's Tavern, in Lebanon, which stood immediately east of the old court house, was a favorite stopping-place of the lawyers in the olden time. Here, in court terms, Jacob Burnet, Nicholas Longworth, Joseph S. Benham and Thomas Morris met Corwin, the Colletts and the Rosses, and the evenings were enlivened with mirth and jollity.

Lawyers' fees were low in the early days of Ohio. A charge of hundreds of dollars for an attorney's services in a single case was rare. A fee of \$1,000 was almost unknown. Ejectment suits, which most frequently arose from disputed land boundaries in the Virginia Military District east of the Little Miami, were perhaps the most profitable part of the early lawyers' practice. It may be safely assumed that for twenty-five years after the organization of courts at Lebanon, \$750, which was for much of that time the salary of the President Judge, was above rather than below the average annual income of a lawyer in full practice in Warren County. With the growth of population and wealth of the county, the profits of the practice of law increased.

In 1836, Judge George J. Smith was retired from the bench to the ranks of the profession by reason of a change in the political complexion of the Legislature. His salary as President Judge had been but \$1,000. The Judge in after years sometimes amused his friends by relating to them the anxiety by which he was oppressed on being deposed from his office, and the concern which he felt lest he should not be able to provide a maintenance for his family by his practice at the bar, from which he had been withdrawn for seven years. His forebodings, however, proved unfounded, as his receipts from his practice during the first year after its resumption exceeded \$3,000.

The salary of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was fixed, in 1803, at \$750; in 1816, at \$1,000; in 1837, at \$1,200; in 1852, at \$1,500; and in 1867, at \$2,500.

So far as is known, all the older members of the profession in the county were opposed to the adoption of the reformed method of civil procedure which was enacted by the Ohio Legislature in 1853. It had been under discussion in the State since its adoption in New York in 1848. It has since been adopted by more than twenty American States and Territories, and has been accepted by the British Parliament. The old system of pleading, with its conflicting and confusing distinctions in the forms of remedial actions, had long remained one of the greatest and most unnecessary burdens on the administration of justice, both in England and America. It had originated at a remote period, and was possibly contrived for the purpose of securing to the favored few the exclusive administration of justice. The style used in pleading was awkward and clumsy from the use of unmeaning phrases, and was redundant in the use of synonyms and repetitions. The old lawyers, familiar with the artificial and technical rules of the old system, had learned to admire even its fictions, circumlocutions and contradictions, and taught it to their students as the perfection of reason and the most beautiful of human sciences. In the opinion of Edmund Burke, the science of law "does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all other kinds of learning put together, but it is not apt, except in those happily born to open and liberalize the mind in exactly the same proportion." The lawyer's habit of constantly appealing to authorities and precedents is not the most favorable to the development of the true spirit of progress. Certain it is that the most needed reforms in the law make slow progress. Even after the enactment of the code of civil procedure





by the Legislature, the full measure of the reform intended by it was not experienced by the profession in this county. The older and leading lawyers, whose habits of thought had been formed under the former system, made the new practice conform to the old as far as possible. Judge Nash's work on pleading and practice was for many years in general use by the profession in this county. This author was an avowed enemy of the code system of practice, and confessedly resorted to the old precedents for his forms, and substantially followed them. A generation, however, has made great changes. Experience has given proof of the wisdom of reforming the practice, and to-day not a lawyer educated under the code system would be willing to go back to the common law pleading.

Below is given a list of the President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the circuits in which Warren County was placed under the constitution of 1802, and the Common Pleas Judges of the subdivision of the judicial district of which the county was a part under the constitution of 1852:

#### PRESIDENT JUDGES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1802.

Francis Dunlevy, of Warren County, 1803-1817.

Joshua Collett, of Warren County, 1817-1829.

George J. Smith, of Warren County, 1829-1836.

Benjamin Hinkson, of Clinton County, 1836-1843.

Elijah Vance, of Butler County, 1843-1850.

John Probasco, Jr., of Warren County, 1850-1852.

#### COMMON PLEAS JUDGES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1852.

William A. Rogers, of Clark County, 1852; died 1855.

William H. Baldwin, of Clinton County, 1855; appointed by the Governor.

Robert Barclay Harlan, of Clinton County, 1855-1856.

William White, of Clark County, 1856-1864.

George J. Smith, of Warren County, 1859-1869.

James J. Winans, of Greene County, 1864-1869.

E. H. Munger, of Greene County, 1869-1872.

Leroy Pope, of Clinton County, 1869-1874.

James M. Smith, of Warren County, 1872 to the present time.

[Since 1872, there has been a Common Pleas Judge residing in Warren County, and the names of the Judges after that date residing in the other counties of the subdivision of which Warren forms a part are omitted.]

#### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Evan Banes was probably the first practicing physician resident in Warren County. He was at Columbia as early as 1796, and, in that year, in connection with John Smith and Samuel Heighway, entered into a contract with John C. Symmes for the purchase of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Waynesville. He was present in the spring of 1796 when the first clearing in the woods was made at Waynesville, and it is believed that as soon as the population was such as to support a physician, he began the practice at that place. Francis Baily, in his journal of travels in North America in 1796 and 1797, gives an interesting account of his adventures in hunting bears in connection with Dr. Banes, in the forests about Waynesville, in the spring of 1797. Baily calls him Dr. Bean, but the name is written Banes in legal documents on record at Lebanon, and by his descendants in Clark County at this day. Dr. Banes was a native of Pennsylvania, studied medicine with Dr.





Rush, of Philadelphia, practiced his profession at Waynesville until 1811, when he removed to Clark County, where he died November 3, 1827.

The following is the professional card of the first physician who settled in the Turtle Creek settlement. It appeared for seven weeks in the *Western Spy*, published at Cincinnati, beginning in February, 1801:

John C. Winans, lately arrived from Elizabethtown, N. J., with a general assortment of medicines, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession as physician and surgeon. Those who may have occasion and are disposed to call on him, may find him at the Rev. Mr. Kemper's, on Turtle Creek, where he has opened his shop and is new in a capacity to serve them.

Dr. Winans was, for four years subsequent to 1801, the only physician residing in the vicinity of Lebanon.

Dr. David Morris was born near Reading, Penn., in 1769; he settled near Lebanon in 1805, and practiced his profession. He first settled about two miles northwest of the town; in 1816, he moved into Lebanon and continued the practice. In 1818, he moved to Brookville, Ind., where he remained one year; returning to Lebanon, he continued in the practice. In 1832, he moved to a farm, two and one-half miles west of Lebanon, where he died, in 1850, of asthma, aged eighty-one years. He was at one time a member of the Legislature. Dr. Morris was a brother of the distinguished United States Senator, Thomas Morris, of Clermont County.

Dr. Benjamin Dubois settled near Franklin in 1806, and practiced until his death, in 1851; he came from Monmouth County, N. J.

Dr. Joseph Canby practiced medicine in Warren County as early as 1810. He practiced at Lebanon for twenty years. His name occurs in five different acts of the Legislature among the Censors appointed for the examination of applicants for license to practice medicine.

Dr. John S. Haller removed from Lebanon, where he had practiced a short time, and settled in the practice at Franklin about 1818. He died in 1875, having practiced until within ten years of his death.

Dr. John Cottle came to what is now Maineville in 1818, and practiced from that time until 1843. From 1818 until about 1830, he was the only physician in Hamilton Township. He was a native of Maine and had practiced eight years before coming to Ohio. He died in 1853.

Dr. J. W. Lanier practiced at Franklin for several years succeeding 1811.

Dr. Jephtha F. Moore, a Methodist preacher, practiced medicine at Lebanon for about ten years, beginning in 1812.

Dr. Martin Lathrop commenced practice at Waynesville about 1812, and died about eight years later. He was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Horace Lathrop.

Dr. Calvin Morrill was a physician among the Shakers, at Union Village, from a very early day. He came from New Jersey and died at Union Village in 1833, in his sixty-ninth year.

Dr. Charles D. Hampton was born in Pennsylvania in 1792, came to Ohio in 1815, and practiced a short time at Cincinnati. In 1817, he moved to Clarks-ville, Clinton Co., Ohio, and, in 1822, joined the Shakers at Union Village. He practiced exclusively among the Shakers until his death, in 1863. He was a man of strong intellect.

Dr. Otho Evans, Sr., began the practice at Franklin, in April, 1827. Before this he had practiced in Butler County, Ohio, for some six years. He was born in Kentucky September 9, 1797; removed to Ohio in 1800. He was engaged in the practice for forty years.

Dr. John Van Harlingen was in the active practice in Warren County for half a century. He was born near New Brunswick, N. J., February 19,





1792. His ancestors were emigrants from Holland. The Dutch language was spoken in his father's family, and John learned to speak no other tongue until his eighth year. He was educated in New Brunswick, and graduated at Rutgers's College in 1809. Having read medicine in New Brunswick, and attended a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, he was licensed to practice by the State authorities of New Jersey after passing the examination of the Censors of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in 1812. He practiced five years in his native State, and in 1817 moved with his family to Lebanon, Ohio. He was engaged in the practice of medicine at that place and its vicinity for a longer period than any other person in the history of the town. In obstetrics, to which he particularly devoted himself, both in New Jersey and Ohio, his practice was very large and successful. This department of the practice, on his arrival in Warren County, he found almost exclusively in the hands of women. Dr. Van Harlingen's skill did much to take this important art out of the hands of empirics, and to place it in the hands of intelligent medical practitioners. He did not neglect other departments of his profession, and through the long years of his professional life, his labors were varied and arduous. He made journeys to distant parts of the county and to surrounding counties in the saddle by day and by night in the most inclement seasons: he endangered his life in crossing the flooded Miami when it was bridgeless; he passed successive days without sleep; but such were the strength of his constitution and his powers of endurance, that he has the full possession of his mental and physical faculties at the ripe age of ninety years. He retired from active practice about the year 1866.

Dr. Joshua Stevens was born near the village of Winthrop, Me., March 21, 1794. His early pursuits were farming and brick-laying. He had the advantages of a plain common-school education, which he greatly improved by diligent self-study. On the 4th of July, 1817, he left Maine and opened a select boarding-school at Bristol, near Philadelphia. Here he commenced the study of medicine, and subsequently entered the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia. He also attended the lectures of the medical department of the university, during the winters of 1818-19-20, and, without waiting to graduate, entered upon practice in Philadelphia. He decided to come West, and, in 1821, with two or three friends, floated down the Ohio in a flat-bottomed boat, bearing letters of introduction to Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati. He intended to locate in that city, but he became engaged in the practice at Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio, near which village he had relatives residing. In 1830, the Medical College of Ohio conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. In 1847, he removed to Lebanon, where he resided until his death. Dr. Stevens performed a vast amount of professional labor and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his patrons and professional friends. He was a reader of medical journals and new books, and a frequent contributor to both journals and societies. He took an active part in the old "District" Medical Society, and for years was its President; afterward, he was for more than ten years President of the Lebanon Medical Society. He was a member of the Methodist Church. About seven years before his death, he was thrown from his buggy while making a professional visit. The accident produced concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He died at Lebanon May 2, 1871.

Dr. Moses H. Keever was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 28, 1810. He was educated at Oxford, Ohio, and Augusta, Ky. When nineteen years old, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Joshua Stevens, at Monroe, where he continued some three years. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1834, and the same year began the practice near Ridgeville. For some thirteen years he was associated in the practice with Dr. W. H. Stokes, and





afterward, with Dr. J. B. Hough. Dr. Keever was an intelligent, energetic and successful medical practitioner.

Dr. Joseph G. Paulding commenced practicing in Deerfield Township about 1838. In 1844, he was sent by the Associate Reformed Church, of which he was a member, as missionary to Palestine. In connection with his brother-in-law, Rev. James Barnett, he assisted in establishing missions at Damascus and Cairo. Returning to this country in 1854, he took up his old practice at Mason, where he continued, with the exception of some time spent in the army, during the civil war, until his health compelled him to retire from the practice. In 1871, he removed to Piqua, where he died in 1874. Dr. Paulding was highly esteemed as a man of science and a Christian gentleman.

Dr. Jesse Harvey commenced the practice in Harveysburg in 1830. He was a native of North Carolina, but received his education in Ohio. He was distinguished for his knowledge of the natural sciences, zeal in the cause of education and his philanthropic efforts to elevate the negro and Indian races. In 1847, he went as a missionary of the Society of Friends to the Shawnee Indians of Kansas Territory, where he died the next year, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Jonathan W. Davis was born in Greene County, Ohio, on the 8th of July, 1821. He attended school but little during the early part of his life, being compelled to spend the most of his time in labor upon the farm. At the age of twenty-two, however, he had acquired a good English education, and soon after commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Edmund Hawes, of Mount Holly. He became a member of the Lebanon Medical Society in 1846, and, the next year, received the degree of M. D., conferred by the Ohio Medical College, having attended two courses of lectures at that institution. He commenced the practice of medicine at Waynesville. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera, in the summer of 1849, his labors were extensive and almost incessant. While engaged in the discharge of his professional duty, at the distance of five miles from home, he was attacked by that dread disease at 6 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1849. He ran his horse home and died at 3 o'clock the next morning. Thus, after an illness of just nine hours, died a promising physician, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

#### LIST OF PHYSICIANS OF WARREN COUNTY TAXED ON THEIR INCOMES IN 1830.

Turtle Creek Township—David Morris, John Ross, John Van Harlingen, Caleb B. Clements, Wilson Thompson.

Franklin Township—John S. Haller, Otho Evans, George McAroy, Benjamin Dubois.

Clear Creek Township—Joseph Stanton, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Hildreth, William H. Anderson.

Deerfield Township—John De Hart.

Hamilton Township—John Cottle, Benjamin Erwin.

Wayne Township—Horace Lathrop, John E. Greer, Joseph Craft.

Salem Township—George Starbuck.

The foregoing list includes practitioners of all schools of medicine. The tax at this time was five mills on each dollar of annual income. The County Commissioners, in 1830, estimated the income of each of these physicians at \$500, except John Cottle, whose income was placed at \$1,000.

#### LIST OF PHYSICIANS OF WARREN COUNTY TAXED ON THEIR INCOMES IN 1840.

Turtle Creek Township—John M. Starbuck, Adam Sellers, William M. Charters, Henry Baker, Lewis Drake, Jr., James Boggs, W. V. H. Gard, Robert L. Van Harlingen.





Franklin Township—Benjamin Dubois, John S. Haller, John P. Haggott, Joseph Lampkin, William B. McAroy, David Baird.

Clear Creek Township—E. D. Crossfield, Moses H. Keever, Andrew and C. W. Patton, W. H. Anderson.

Union Township—John Van Harlingen.

Wayne Township—Edmund Hawes, Wesley B. McGuire, Elias Fisher, Henry E. Drake, Turner Welch, Jesse Harvey, John McCowan.

Deerfield Township—Samuel M. Ballard, Joseph G. Paulding, Henry Johnson, Thomas McCowan.

Salem Township—Richard Roach, Isaac N. Thacker, Collins Levi.

Hamilton Township—John Cottle, L. A. Cottle, Benjamin Erwin.

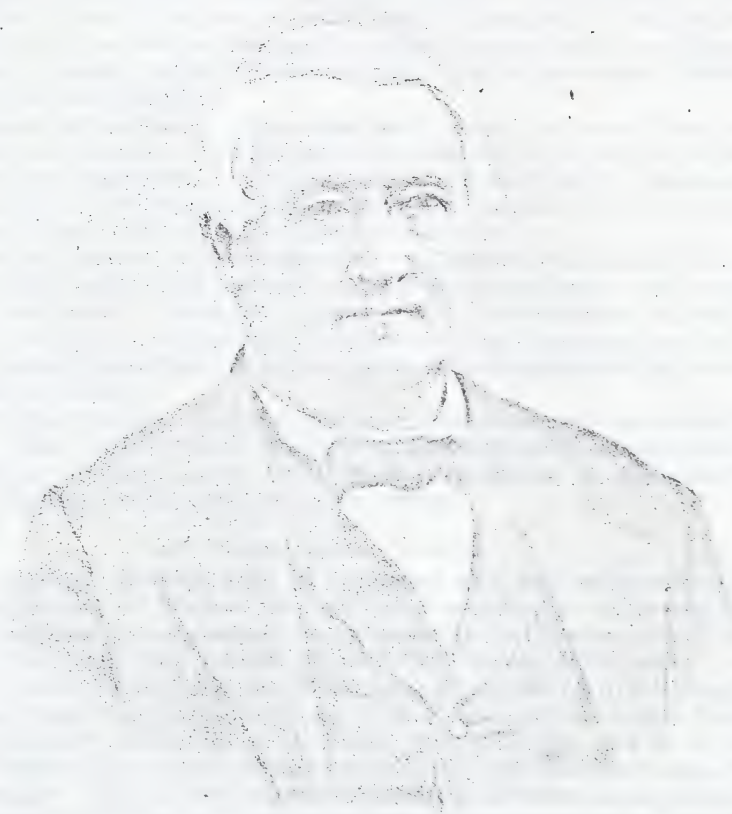
Washington Township—W. B. Strout.

The Legislature passed various acts to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. The State was divided into districts and Censors were appointed in each district with authority to grant licenses to practice medicine and surgery. The first of these acts was passed in 1811, when the whole State was divided into five districts. The Censors named in the act for the district in which Warren County was placed were Dr. Joseph Canby, of Warren County; Dr. Richard Allison and Dr. Daniel Drake. Dr. Canby held the position of Censor for most of the time up to 1824. In 1812, Dr. David Morris, of Warren, was appointed Censor. In the act of 1813, Dr. Joseph Canby and Dr. Jephtha F. Moore were appointed; and the same names occur in the act of 1817. In 1821, Dr. Joseph Canby is the only physician of Warren named. In 1824, Warren and Greene Counties were placed together in a district, and the following named physicians of the two counties were named as members of the Third Medical Society of Ohio, with authority to grant licenses to practice medicine, viz., Joseph Canby, John Ross, David Morris, Benjamin Dubois, James Johnson, Joshua Martin, John Van Harlingen, John Collet, Jehu John, James W. Lanier, John S. Haller and George W. Stipp.

The medical system of the noted New England empiric, Samuel Thompson, was introduced into Warren County about 1826. It was termed the Botanic system, or Thompsonian system. Steaming a patient for the purpose of producing perspiration was such an important branch of the practice that the followers were frequently called steam doctors. They were also popularly termed herb or root doctors. The practitioners purchased Dr. Thompson's "New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, containing a complete system of practice upon a plan entirely new," with a patent right to the system, and, without any previous course of study, they were prepared for the practice of medicine. The system was extensively introduced in Ohio between the years 1825 and 1835. Dr. Thompson's book and patent right to the system were sold at \$20, and the publishers of the book at Columbus, Ohio, put forth the statement that Thompson's agents disposed of 4,319 copies in three and a half years preceding 1832, and that Dr. Thompson's share of the proceeds of his Western agency for that time was \$17,500. The most important article used in Dr. Thompson's practice was lobelia, which he called the emetic herb, and the medicinal virtues of which he claimed to have discovered. The following extract from the "Botanic Physician" gives the doctor's prescription of a stock of medicines for a family: "One ounce of the emetic herb, two ounces of cayenne, one-half pound bayberry root bark in powder, one pound poplar bark, one pint of the rheumatic drops. This stock will be sufficient for a family for one year, with such articles as they can easily procure themselves when wanted, and will enable the one to cure any disease which a family of common size may be afflicted with during that time. The expenses will be small and much better than to employ a doctor, and have his extravagant bill to pay." It is impossible to learn at this







David Graham



time how many of the practitioners of this empiricism were to be found in this county. They were probably most numerous in Ohio about 1832. Their practice was by no means confined to the less intelligent portion of the inhabitants, but their system soon fell into contempt. The Physio-Medical School of Therapeutics of later years, whose medical college was at Cincinnati, acknowledged its indebtedness to the labors and discoveries of Samuel Thompson, and paid greater respect to his memory than any other modern medical school. The name of Elder Wilson Thompson, an early Baptist preacher at Lebanon, who practiced medicine, as well as divinity, has been associated with the Thompsonian Botanic System, but his practice does not seem to have been identical with that of Samuel Thompson.

The earlier regular doctors were of the heroic school, and made liberal use of the lancet and calomel. In their treatment, they relied on purging, bleeding, blistering and salivation. The quantities of calomel sold by druggists to some physicians of the last generation, as shown by accounts still in existence, are sufficient to startle the modern scientific practitioner.

The medical system of Hahnemann was not introduced into the United States until 1825, and it did not have practitioners in Warren County until twenty-five years later. Thomas W. Cuscaden, M. D., who died at Lebanon in 1861, aged thirty years, was probably the first resident homœopathist in the county. Of recent years, there have been six or seven homœopathic physicians practicing in the county.

The Eclectic School of Medicine has never had numerous representatives in Warren. Mrs. R. L. V. Anton, M. D., of this school, who commenced the practice with her husband, James Anton, M. D., at Lebanon in 1859, was the first female physician with a diploma in the county.

#### THE LEBANON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On the 28th of October, 1837, in pursuance of a call addressed to the scientific practitioners of Warren and adjoining counties, the following persons met in Lebanon and organized the Lebanon Medical Society, viz., Henry Baker, John Van Harlingen, John P. Haggott, Otho Evans, John Cottle, Alvin McAllister, Joshua Stevens, William M. Charters, David Baird, J. P. Compton, Lewis Drake, Elias Fisher, Jesse Harvey, S. M. Ballard, W. B. Strout, Lucius A. Cottle, Benjamin Erwin, Moses H. Keever, Aaron Wright and R. Roach. Dr. Joshua Stevens was elected President, and Dr. John Van Harlingen, Recording Secretary. The society resolved to abide by the rules and regulations adopted, and to use all honorable means to discountenance quackery, and recommended a general attendance at the meetings of the State Medical Society.

The second meeting of the society was held January 30, 1838, when a constitution and by-laws, a code of ethics and a bill of prices were adopted. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature for the repeal of the law taxing physicians. The society was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly passed in 1837. Within two years after its organization, the society numbered twenty-eight members. The meetings were held semi-annually, and were generally well attended, from twelve to twenty members usually being present at each meeting. An attempt was made to enforce attendance by fines. The minutes of 1839 show that a member was fined \$5 for absence and failure to read a dissertation, and memberships were forfeited for non-payment of fines. The society early secured a seal to be affixed to diplomas granted to the members. The diplomas were printed, not in Latin, but in English. Standing committees were appointed on the subjects of "Quackery," "Collateral Sciences" and "Improvements in the Science of Medicine." Besides reports on these subjects, there were papers read at early meetings as





follows: On "Geology," by Dr. Aaron Wright: "Phenomena, Characterizing the Separate and Independent Existence of Mind," by Dr. D. Baird: "Deleterious Effects and Chemical Tests of Arsenic," by Dr. John P. Haggott: "Congestive Fever," by Dr. Joshua Stevens: "Diseases of Harveysburg," by Dr. Jesse Harvey, and "Sanguineous Congestion," by Dr. William M. Charters.

In 1838, the society passed the following:

*Resolved*, That no applicant who has not acquired a competent knowledge of chemistry, natural philosophy, botany and comparative anatomy, shall receive the diploma of this society.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this society that no medical school ought to confer the degree of Doctor in Medicine on any candidate who has not attained to a competent knowledge of all those branches of learning usually termed with reference to medicine, "the Associate Sciences."

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to open a correspondence with other societies, both medical and scientific, in the State, urging them to join in endeavors to have the geological survey of the State continued.

In October, 1839, it was resolved that "the society appoint three members, whose duty it shall be to procure and preserve specimens of plants—including the whole plant—and specimens of minerals, each of whom shall deliver an address or lecture, one on Botany, one on Mineralogy and one on Geology, at three successive meetings—one addressing each meeting; said committee to be authorized to procure, at the expense of the society, such means for the safe keeping of whatever may be collected." In pursuance of this resolution, Dr. J. G. Paulding made reports at subsequent meetings on Botany and Dr. Jesse Harvey on Geology. Dr. Paulding exhibited a blank-book procured for the society for the preservation of botanical specimens. The members were earnestly requested to prepare and present to the society skeletons of different animals for the purpose of facilitating the study of Comparative Anatomy.

In 1840, the society resolved "that hereafter applicants for admission shall present to the Censors either a diploma from some respectable medical college, or a certificate of membership in a respectable society of scientific physicians, or submit to an examination by the Censors."

In October, 1842, it was resolved "that it shall be deemed a breach of medical ethics for any member of this society to attend, in consultation with any physician, who has had an opportunity of becoming a member of this association, and has refused or neglected to embrace it." But, at the next meeting, in May, 1843, the resolution was rescinded and the following adopted in its place: "It shall be deemed a breach of medical ethics for any member of this society to consult with any person who has not evidence of such qualifications as would entitle him to membership in this society."

In 1846, two members were expelled from the society for engaging in the sale of nostrums, the society being of the opinion "that such traffic is decidedly prejudicial to the public welfare, and when in the hands of a physician, calculated to hinder the advancement of true science and depress the character of the medical profession."

At the October meeting of 1848, the society expressed its confidence in the purity of the pharmaceutical preparations of the Shakers at Union Village, and heartily commended them to the profession, especially the extracts of the narcotic plants and sarsaparilla. And, in May, 1849, it was resolved "that this society, so far as practicable, will make no purchases from druggists engaged in the sale and manufacture of patent medicines." In the same year, by a unanimous vote, a member was expelled for compounding and vending certain medicines, which the society regarded as secret nostrums.

The meetings of the society were held regularly for a period of about thirty years. From various causes, about 1859 the profession began to lose interest





in the organization. There are no minutes of any meetings for the four years following 1859. On December 8, 1863, a meeting was held pursuant to a published call for the purpose of resuscitating the society. The organization was again placed on its feet, and from that time the meetings have been held with regularity. At times, it has been proposed to change the name to that of the Warren County Medical Society, but the charter has induced the members to retain the old name. Of recent years, the minutes give full abstracts of the discussions. Written essays have been read and verbal reports made of important cases treated by the members. The prevailing diseases and local epidemics have been considered and the leading questions connected with the progress of medicine discussed. In 1875, the number of members was twenty-four. The Presidents of the organization have been: Dr. Joshua Stevens, from 1837 to 1848; Dr. William M. Charters, 1849; Dr. Moses H. Keever, 1850; Dr. Elias Fisher, 1852; Dr. William L. Schenck, 1854; Dr. Joshua Stevens, 1856. Since the re-organization, in 1863, the Presidents have been Dr. John Van Harlingen, Dr. Adam Sellers, Dr. L. A. Cottle, Dr. J. L. Mounts, Dr. Isaac L. Drake, Dr. James McCready, of Monroe, Butler County; Dr. S. R. Voorhees and Dr. S. S. Scoville.

#### THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

In the summer of 1806, John McLean, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, determined to establish a weekly newspaper at Lebanon. This was a hazardous enterprise, as Lebanon was as yet a small village, with the trees and bushes still growing upon most of its streets, and the whole county did not contain probably eight thousand souls. John McLean was married in the spring of 1807, and admitted to the bar in the autumn of the same year. The exact date of the issue of the first paper is unknown. The paper was called the *Western Star*. Nathaniel McLean, a younger brother of the editor and proprietor, who had learned the printing business in the office of the *Liberty Hall*, at Cincinnati, was one of the first printers who worked on the *Star* at Lebanon. George Denny, father of William H. P. Denny, and Noah Crane, were also early printers on the *Western Star*.

The first printing-press in Lebanon was of the Ramage pattern, with a frame of oak and a bed of stone. This press was purchased by John McLean in Cincinnati, and there is reason to believe, although it is not certainly known, that it was the first printing-press brought to Cincinnati, in 1793, and which was used in printing the *Liberty Hall*, and, about 1806, was superseded by a Stanhope press, imported to Cincinnati from England. The old wooden press purchased by John McLean remained in the *Star* office long after it had ceased to be used; but finally it was sold, about the time of the close of the civil war, and removed to a Western State, and its whereabouts are now unknown. This press was worked with a bar, and it was a hard day's labor to work off with it 300 copies of a small-sized newspaper. Thin splits of wood, similar to those used for the seats of chairs, were used in place of leads to separate the lines, and the type was inked with pelt-balls in place of the modern rollers.

There is not known to be in existence a single copy of the *Western Star* while it was edited by John McLean, and we have not, therefore, even one specimen of the editorial writing of the young lawyer whose opinions from the Supreme Bench, in after years, commanded the respect of the whole nation. It is probable, however, that the paper contained little matter written by the editor. Judging from what is to be found in the files of the few other newspapers printed in Ohio at that time, editors thought it more important to select for their readers long columns of intelligence from Europe, six weeks old, than to write concerning what was transpiring around them. Local matters and





home news seem to have been considered beneath the dignity of newspaper publication. It should be remembered, too, that a little village in the woods did not furnish many thrilling matters for the reporter's pen.

The oldest copy of the *Star* in existence is dated September 10, 1810. The paper was then edited and managed by Nathaniel McLean. The issue referred to is a small folio, printed on strong but coarse paper, now yellow with age. It contains no editorial matter and no local intelligence whatever, except such as may be gleaned from the advertisements. It has intelligence from Europe more than two months old, and intelligence from New York and St. Louis three weeks old. The only matter aside from the advertisements prepared for the issue is a communication proposing Thomas Worthington for Governor, Jeremiah Morrow for Congress, John Bigger for the State Senate, and Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson and David Morris for the Lower House of the General Assembly. The advertisements contain nine notices of stray horses taken up, and their appraisement, at from \$20 to \$35, and a reward of 6¼ cents for a runaway apprentice. Offers are made to pay 50 cents for wheat, and notice is given that good rye whisky, at 40 cents per gallon, will be taken in exchange for goods at Lebanon.

The first number of the *Western Star* contained the following lines:

"The *Western Star* now issues forth  
From Lebanon the seat of worth."

The controversy concerning the seat of justice of the county had caused considerable strife, but before the *Star* was first issued, the controversy had been settled in favor of Lebanon, and these lines may have been suggested by the termination of this controversy. It was necessary, at that time, when mail routes were few, that newspapers should be distributed by a carrier, and it is said that the first issue of the *Star* was distributed to the subscribers by Fergus McLean, the father of the editor, who carried the papers on horseback. It is stated by A. H. Dunlevy that, about 1807, while George Denny was a printer in the *Star* office, a large book for the Shakers, entitled "Christ's Second Coming," was printed at Lebanon. The book contained five or six hundred pages of fine type.

After publishing the paper for about three years, John McLean sold the *Star* to his brother Nathaniel, who continued the publication, at first in connection with Noah Crane, and afterward in connection with Rev. Adjet McGuire, a Methodist clergyman. About 1812, the proprietors were Nathaniel McLean and Samuel H. Hale, afterward of Wilmington, Ohio. Subsequent partners of Mr. McLean in the paper were Henry Lazier, William Blackburn, Samuel Blackburn and Joseph Henderson. About the year 1814, Nathaniel McLean disposed of his interest in the paper to his brother, William McLean, a lawyer of Lebanon, but he did not long remain a proprietor. From 1816 until 1826, Abram Van Vleet, George Smith, John Eddy, William A. Camron and William Sellers were connected with the publication, each for a longer or shorter time. In 1826, Jacob Morris and A. H. Dunlevy became the proprietors. In 1834, Dunlevy sold his interest to William H. P. Denny, who was editor and proprietor until 1858. The subsequent proprietors have been Dr. James Scott, Dr. William H. Corwin, Seth W. Brown, Alfred Clements and William C. McClintock. Mr. McClintock began his connection with the paper in partnership with Clements Hardy, in 1870, and, since 1873, has been the sole owner and publisher. In 1870, the first cylinder press was procured, and in 1875, steam-power was first employed in the press work.

It is impossible now to give a complete list of the various newspapers published in Warren County previous to the civil war. Some of them were published for a few months only. Others maintained an existence for some





years. Among them were the *Farmer*, the *Ohio Argus* (which was moved from Lebanon to Franklin in 1834), the *American Democrat*, the *Spirit of Freedom*, the *Second Sober Thought*, the *Buckeye Mercury*, and the *Democratic Citizen*. The last-named newspaper was destroyed by a mob at the beginning of the civil war. In later years, notwithstanding the increased circulation of daily papers, six or seven weekly papers have been published in the county at the same time.

The *Lebanon Patriot* is a Democratic newspaper. It was edited and published for several years by Edward Warwick, who was succeeded by A. A. Roland, the present editor and proprietor. Several unsuccessful efforts had been made to maintain a Democratic journal in Warren County. Among other efforts, Judge Kesling for awhile published a Jackson paper at Lebanon. The *Lebanon Patriot* was established in 1868, by Gen. Durbin Ward, who not only purchased the press and printing materials, but maintained the paper at his own expense until it was placed on a self-sustaining basis.

The *Lebanon Gazette* was started in 1877, by William H. P. Denny, who, two years later, sold it to William D. Mulford and J. C. Van Harlingen. It is now published by the Gazette Printing Company, and edited by George M. Johnston. It is a Republican journal.

William H. P. Denny has perhaps been longer identified with the newspaper press of Warren and neighboring counties than any other person. In 1821, when a boy, he went with his father, George Denny, a printer, to Wilmington, Ohio, and set type on the *Galaxy* until the fall of 1823. The paper passed into the hands of Hon. J. N. Reynolds, who changed the name to *Wilmington Spectator*. He remained a short time in his employ. Next he worked with Griffith Foos and Archibald Haynes, for J. B. Semans, in 1826 and 1827, who published the *Wilmington Argus*. In 1829, then in his eighteenth year, he commenced the *Clintonian*, an independent little paper, which created considerable sensation. This he published until 1831, when he sold out to John Crichfield, then County Auditor. In the fall and winter of 1823-24, he went to Lebanon to complete his apprenticeship with Camron & Sellers, but, disagreeing with them, left in the summer of 1824. For twenty-six years he was connected with the *Star*, as apprentice, editor and publisher. In 1858, he sold the venerable journal to Hon. James Scott, and removed to Dayton, where he published the *Dayton Daily and Weekly Gazette* until 1871, when he again sold out, and located at Circleville and commenced a new paper, the *Circleville Union*. This he continued for five years, holding, while resident of that interesting little city, the responsible position of Postmaster for seven years. He resigned in 1871, and purchased the *Wilmington Journal*, which he published for several years, and, in 1877, returned to Lebanon, where he started the *Lebanon Gazette*, which he disposed of to Mulford & Van Harlingen. In 1880, he went to Georgetown, Brown County, where he started the *Georgetown Gazette*. While a resident of Warren County, Mr. Denny represented Warren and Greene Counties in the State Senate in the years 1842 and 1843.

#### EDUCATION.

The character of the pioneer schools of the county has already been described. To illustrate the manner in which subscription schools were opened and maintained, the following advertisement from a Lebanon paper is copied. The date of the advertisement is March 7, 1817. Westfield was the name then recently adopted for the town now known as Red Lion:

NOTICE.—The inhabitants of Westfield, together with the adjacent neighborhoods, will please to observe that as soon as practicable the subscriber intends opening a school at the brick schoolhouse at the customary price of *two dollars* per quarter, one-half in produce





at market price. Those who may wish to encourage literature may send a short or longer time, discretionally with themselves, of which there will be an accurate account kept, and strict attention paid, by

The public's most obedient humble servant,

ANTHONY GEOHEGAN.

There was much opposition throughout the State, in its early history, to the principle of supporting free schools by taxation. The first law in Ohio authorizing taxation for school purposes and providing for the management of schools by local officers elected by the people, was passed in 1825; yet, in 1837, there were no free schools in the State outside of Cincinnati, and, excepting in the larger towns, where good private teachers were encouraged, but few schools afforded, even for three or four months in the year, instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. The country schools in Warren County were perhaps not inferior to those of any other county in the State, yet the greater portion of the children of the county, were under the instruction, for two, three, four or five months in the year, of teachers who were generally young men, and, with some exceptions, were without the education, culture or training to fit them for the proper conduct of elementary schools. In 1838, Samuel Lewis, the first State School Superintendent, wrote in his annual report: "Every possible variety is found in the character of the teachers, and the kind and manner of instruction. There is this encouragement, however: The people are very generally convinced of present defects, and seem determined to remedy the evils. There are but few places where a teacher can be employed who does not pretty well understand English grammar and geography, in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic."

From the best attainable sources of information—the early school statistical reports being incomplete and inaccurate—it would appear that in the year 1840, the average monthly wages of male teachers in Warren County were about \$20; of female teachers, about \$14. From this time, the wages gradually increased, until they attained their maximum in 1870, the average monthly wages of teachers in the elementary schools for that year being reported at \$45 for gentlemen, and \$34 for ladies. In 1880, they were \$39 for gentlemen, and \$32 for ladies. In 1880, there were in the county 103 schoolhouses, valued at \$114,000, and containing 149 schoolrooms.

The first teachers' institute in the southern part of Ohio was held at Cincinnati in February, 1847. The first teachers' institute in Warren County was held in the hall of the academy at Maineville, in the summer of 1852, and was continued five days. Among the teachers of the county who were instructors at this institute were Josiah Hurty, of Lebanon; C. W. Kimball, of Maineville; W. T. Hawthorn, J. S. Morris and C. W. Harvey. Lectures were delivered by L. A. Hine and C. Knowlton. Prof. James E. Murdoch, the distinguished actor and elocutionist, gave an evening entertainment of select readings, which highly delighted the large audience of teachers and citizens present. Resolutions were adopted requesting the court to fill the vacancies then existing in the Board of County School Examiners with practical teachers; favoring the establishment of lyceums and libraries in every town and neighborhood, and recommending every teacher to acquaint himself with the phonetic system, with a view to its practical introduction. The report of W. T. Hawthorn, Secretary of the institute, concludes as follows:

"Thus has terminated the first institute of Warren County. Those only who were present can fully appreciate the rich treat that was there afforded. It is not yet nine months since the association was organized by a few enterprising teachers, who, 'solitary and alone,' have faithfully attended the regular monthly meetings, while other teachers have looked on, wondering what good a teachers' association could do. Those who attended know, and the community, through them, will soon feel the benefits of this institute. New





that the work is fairly under way in our county, we cordially invite those teachers who have heretofore held back to unite in a good cause and aid in revolutionizing the common schools of our county. The exercises were highly interesting and instructive. The best methods of teaching the different branches was discussed. The attendance of the citizens evinced their interest in the exercises. A respectable number was in attendance all the time, and often a large audience. Each evening, the spacious hall, lighted at the expense of the citizens, was crowded until a late hour."

Since 1852, annual county teachers' institutes have been held, with increasing success and widening influence for good as their objects and advantages became known. Among the distinguished men not connected with the schools of the county who have assisted at these institutes as instructors and lecturers, may be named Dr. A. D. Lord, Prof. Daniel Vaughn, E. E. White, John Hancock, John Ogden, W. D. Henkle and W. H. Venable. At times, nearly the whole work of conducting the institute has devolved on the three County School Examiners. The institute fund provided by the school law, consisting of two-thirds of the amount received from the 50-cent fee paid by applicants for teachers' certificates has usually been found sufficient to defray the entire expenses of the County Teachers' Institute.

The Warren County Teachers' Association, organized in 1851, has continued in existence until the present. Its meetings are held monthly during the school year. The exercises are generally of a practical character, and mere speech-making is discouraged. Both the annual institutes and the monthly meetings of the association are attended by the most progressive and energetic teachers of the county.

While the common schools of Ohio have always been intended to be strictly undenominational, the question of religion in the public schools is one that has caused considerable discussion. The question whether the Bible should be formally read and the schools opened in the morning with religious exercises has, in portions of the county, caused rancorous animosity. There has never been any legislation on the subject in Ohio, the legal decision of the question being left under the laws to the local Boards of Education, who may prescribe, allow or forbid such exercises. In Warren County, the local boards have seldom taken action on the subject, and the matter has been left, generally, to the discretion of the teacher. The question was most vehemently discussed soon after the passage of a resolution, in 1869, by the Cincinnati Board of Education, forbidding the reading of the Bible and other religious books in the public schools of that city. This resolution led to a contest in the courts, which lasted four years, and was settled by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio sustaining the resolution. The spirit of the elaborate opinion of the court was averse to Bible-reading and religious instruction in public schools supported by common taxation. Of late years, a large majority of the teachers of Warren County have voluntarily refrained from Bible-reading, religious exercises and religious instruction in the public schools.

*County School Examiners.*—A system for the examination and certification of teachers has existed ever since the passage of the first law in Ohio for the support of education by taxation, but the number of Examiners and the method of their appointment have fluctuated. Strangely, however, the law has uniformly styled the persons appointed, School Examiners, although their duty has been confined to the examination and the granting of certificates of qualification to teachers. In 1825, the law provided for the appointment, by the Court of Common Pleas, of three Examiners, and enumerated the branches of study in common schools as "reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." In 1829, the number of Examiners was





placed at not less than five nor more than the number of townships in the county. In 1834, the number of Examiners was limited to five, but it was made the duty of the Examiners to appoint a suitable person in each township to examine female teachers only. The act of 1836 provided for three Examiners in each township, but in 1838, the law again provided for three School Examiners for the whole county, which has continued to be the law until the present time. In 1853, the appointment of Examiners was vested in the Probate Court, and applicants were required to be examined in "orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar." Previous to 1853, the examinations of applicants for teachers' certificates were conducted in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner. For many years, a single member of the Board of Examiners could examine any applicant at any time the application was made, and write out a certificate of qualification. Intelligent men, however, were generally appointed Examiners. The first Board of Examiners appointed under the act of 1825 consisted of A. H. Dunlevy, John M. Houston and Phineas Ross. Among others who held this office previous to 1853 may be mentioned Judge Collett, Gov. Morrow, Jonathan K. Wilds, Lauren Smith and Thomas F. Thompson.

Since the passage of the act of 1853, more care has been taken in the licensing of teachers for the public schools. Regular meetings have been held for the examination of applicants, at which at least two of the Examiners must be present. Applicants are examined in all the branches named in the law fixing the qualifications of teachers. A register has been kept, and is preserved, giving the names of all persons who have received certificates of qualification in Warren County since the 3d day of May, 1853, and the dates and grades of their certificates.

The following are the names of the School Examiners of Warren County since 1853:

C. Elliot, 1853-54; D. S. Burson, 1853-54; C. W. Kimball, 1853-55; Josiah Hurty, 1853-54; Rev. J. H. Coulter, 1854-54; William W. Wilson, 1855-57; J. H. Elder, 1855-58; W. T. Hawthorn, 1855-56; Rev. Marsena Stone, 1856-60; John W. F. Foster, 1857-60; Rev. W. W. Colmery, 1858-60; William D. Henkle, 1860-64; Thomas B. Van Horne, 1861-62; Rev. J. F. Smith, 1862-63; Rev. E. K. Squier, 1862-65; John C. Kinney, 1863-64; Rev. W. W. Colmery, 1864-66; W. P. Harford, 1864-72; Rev. Lucien Clark, 1865-67; Charles W. Kimball, 1866-67; Charles W. Harvey, 1867-68; John C. Ridge, 1867-68; John C. Kinney, 1868-70; Peter Sellers, 1868-69; J. B. Nickerson, 1869-71; A. W. Cunningham, 1872-74; Peter Sellers, 1874-78; Hampton Bennet (1870), Josiah Morrow (1871), F. M. Cunningham (1878). The last named three being the Examiners in 1882.

#### RELIGION.

Religious statistics and materials for a history of the progress of religion are not readily accessible in a country where there is no State Church or Governmental support of religion. The State of Ohio requires full statistical reports to be made annually of the condition and growth of the schools maintained by public taxation, but the chief matters pertaining to religion, which have been noticed by State or National statisticians are the number of church organizations and church edifices, the amount of church sittings or accommodations for public worship and the value of church property; and our information concerning these is derived chiefly from the census returns of the United States since 1850.

According to the census of 1850, there were, in Warren County, sixty church edifices valued at \$82,400; in 1870, these had increased in number to





*Cha. B. Chapman*





seventy-three, and were valued at \$267,730. It thus appears that in twenty years the cost of churches increased much more rapidly than their number.

The aggregate church accommodations, or sittings, in the county, were returned in 1850 at 22,295, and, in 1870, at 26,050. Comparing these figures with the population of the county at the same dates, and making but a slight deduction from the population for infants, the sick and the infirm, it appears that at both periods there were seats in the churches for more than the entire population of the county who could attend public worship.

The statistics of churches given in census returns do not in all cases agree with the statements put forth by the denominational organs of the various sects. The census superintendents have their own point of view and apply tests different from those known to the compilers of religious year-books and registers. It should be borne in mind, too, that reports of the number of church edifices, their accommodations and value are not always true measures of the religious activity of a community. A strong denomination with numerous churches, may often strengthen itself by suffering a weak church to cease to exist when it becomes unable to support itself. There are churches which find a place on the rolls of a denomination, and may be enumerated in census returns, which, having a legal title to an edifice, and maintaining some kind of an organization, have ceased to gather congregations, to support a minister or to conduct any of the services of public worship. It is not easy to determine the number of churches in a given area for the reason that it is not easy to determine what constitutes a church to entitle it to a place in an enumeration. On this point, the superintendent of the ninth census of the United States remarks: "A church to deserve notice in the census must have something of the character of an institution. It must be known in the community in which it is located. There must be something permanent and tangible to substantiate its title to recognition. No one test, it is true, can be devised, that will apply in all cases: yet, in the entire absence of tests, the statistics of the census will be overlaid with fictitious returns to such an extent as to produce the effect of absolute falsehood. It will not do to say that a church without a church-building of its own is, therefore, not a church; that a church without a pastor is not a church; nor even that a church without membership is not a church. There are churches properly cognizable in the census which are without edifices and pastors, and, in rare instances, without a professed membership. Something makes them churches in spite of all their deficiencies. They are known and recognized in the community as churches, and are properly to be returned as such in the census."

The most numerous denomination in Warren County is the Methodist Episcopal, which has a church in almost every neighborhood. Next in numbers are the Presbyterian, Regular Baptist, Old School and New School, and the Christian. By the last-named is meant the Christian denomination, formerly frequently termed New Lights, and not the followers of Alexander Campbell, or Disciples of Christ, who are also popularly called Christians. Of the Disciples of Christ there are but one or two small organizations at present in the county. Other denominations found in the county are the Orthodox Friends, Hicksite Friends, Universalist, United Brethren, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed (late German Reformed), Cumberland Presbyterian, Free-Will Baptist, United Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant and the Shakers. Several of the last-named have but a single church organization within the limits of the county. A small number of persons are believers in the phenomena known as spiritual manifestations, and occasionally meet for religious exercises or to receive spiritual communications, but no regular organization of Spiritualists is known to exist in the county.





It is difficult to determine whether at the present time a larger or smaller proportion of the entire population are members of church than in the past generation. In the southwestern portion of the county, sworn exhibits of the membership of each church receiving the benefit of the ministerial land fund are made annually. From these exhibits, it appears that in the two original surveyed townships comprising seventy-two square miles, in the central part of the county and embracing the towns of Lebanon, South Lebanon and Union Village, 28. per cent of the entire population are members of some religious society. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the communicants of churches are women and minor children, and thus the burden of supporting the churches falls upon a small proportion of the adult male population, heads of families and property owners. The Presbyterians and Baptists built the first meeting-houses in the county, but the Methodists soon followed. The early Methodist ministers were generally men of but little education, but their zeal and perseverance overcame every obstacle. The itinerant plan of their ministry proved best calculated for the spread of the Gospel throughout the thinly-scattered population of a new country. They established preaching stations before churches could be erected, and the little clearing was scarcely commenced and the little cabin scarcely built before the Methodist circuit-rider made his appearance, formed a class, and taught the worship of God. The Quakers formed an important element in the pioneer population. They taught a religion without forms and ceremonies and established churches without a priesthood or a sacrament. Their habits of industry and frugality, their attention to useful arts and improvements, and their love of human liberty, were highly commendable and made them valued members of the community; but their opposition to the amusements, recreations and dress of polished society has prevented the sect from increasing with the growth of population. The Christian denomination in the county is an offshoot from the Presbyterians; of late years it has not increased in numbers. The Presbyterian was the most important and influential church in the earliest settlement of the county: its ministers stood first in education and ability, and, had it not been for the disastrous effects upon the denomination of the great Kentucky revival, it would probably have been the largest sect in the county.

Great changes have taken place in the mode of public worship since the first rude churches of hewed logs sprung up beside the green fields. In the former days, sermons were from an hour and a half to two hours in length, while the other services were protracted by long prayers and commentaries on the chapter read from the Scriptures, to a length that would now be thought unendurable. Often there were two services separated by an intermission of fifteen minutes. During both services, horses, in the absence of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, stood, without food or water, haltered to trees from which they gnawed the bark. The autumn sun was low in the horizon before the benediction was pronounced and the worshipers departed, some to distant homes. The singing was not artistic. The innovation of singing hymns without lining them out caused many a difficulty in the older churches. Sometimes there was a compromise between the opposing parties, and one hymn each Sunday was sung without being read line by line, and the others in the old way. A new tune, which all could not sing, caused some to grieve. The introduction of a choir or of a musical instrument caused serious dissension. Instrumental music was not common in the rural churches until after the introduction of the cabinet organ. The sin of wearing elegant attires and adornment with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array, was a favorite topic in the pulpit. Flowers on the sacred desk would have been considered as ministering to a worldly vanity. The most beautiful comedies and the sub-





finest tragedies to be seen on the stage were declared unfit for Christian eyes. Many pastimes and diversions which scatter sunshine and sweetness over the cares and hardships of life were regarded as inconsistent with the seriousness, gravity and godly fear which the Gospel calls for.

It cannot be doubted that there was less harmony among the different denominations formerly than now. The religious men of former generations were sincerely and intensely sectarian. They believed that they had "thus saith the Lord" for their distinctive tenets. They believed themselves to be and were determined to remain rigidly "orthodox"—a term which, according to Dean Stanley, "implies, to a certain extent, narrowness, fixedness, perhaps even hardness of intellect and deadness of feeling, at times, rancorous animosity." Sermons were more controversial and doctrinal than now. It can hardly be doubted that, with the increase of culture and refinement in the clergy and laity, have come a larger religious sympathy and a higher and a broader view which would break down the party wall of sectarianism and sweep away the petty restrictions on thought and opinion.

The early Presbyterian and Baptist Churches were severely Calvinistic, and their pulpits dwelt more frequently and more strenuously than their modern successors on the five points of their creed—predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, effectual calling and the certain perseverance of the saints. The terrors of the eternal torment of the wicked were more frequently and more vividly portrayed than in the modern days. The belief in a material fire in hell for the future and endless punishment of the unregenerate was common in all the churches. The doctrine of a literal fire in hell was preached by Rev. J. B. Findlay and other early Methodist preachers, in which they followed the explicit teachings of the sermons of John Wesley. It is doubtful if a person known to be a disbeliever in eternal punishment would have been suffered to remain a member of any of the early orthodox churches: to-day a belief in the final holiness and happiness of all mankind is not an insurmountable bar to a place among the laity of the evangelical denominations. Excepting the Quakers, nearly all the religious persons among the pioneers were rigid Sabbatarians, and the first day of the week was not with them a day for social enjoyment or recreation. Too often it left with it upon the minds of the young no pleasing memories. Children who were kept constantly at work six days in the week, by poor parents who had bought land on credit, and must pay for it with hard labor, were required on Sunday to go to church, a considerable distance on foot, to listen to long sermons; and, after returning home, to spend much of the rest of the day on their feet reciting the catechism, or to sit and hear read the Bible and Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest.

But let us not judge the religious men of former days harshly. They were noble men and the county owes them a debt of gratitude. The high place in education, morals and religion Warren County has ever maintained is due largely to the life and work of the early religious teachers. We cannot believe in all things as they believed, but we cannot fail to recognize their virtues and their worth.

Most of the changes in the religious beliefs and modes of worship that have taken place since the establishment of the pioneer churches are not such as result in modifications of creeds and articles of faith. They are the result of inevitable tendencies, and are brought about, not so much by theological discussions, as by the changes in human modes of thinking, feeling and believing, which, taken together, we call the spirit of the age. The advance of the refinements of civilization may render the religious doctrines of good men in one age repugnant to those of the next.

It is now impossible to determine when Sunday schools were first estab-





lished in Warren County. There were but few previous to 1830. Some denominations did not at first look upon them with favor. Until comparatively recent times, no provisions were made in the erection of churches for the accommodation of a Sunday school; but now no church edifice is considered complete without ample rooms for the instruction of infant classes and other classes, and a general assembly room for the entire school. The Sunday school has thus exerted a great influence on church architecture. In 1850, seven Sunday school libraries were reported in Warren County. These have increased in numbers and in size until they have become the most widely diffused libraries, and their books the most widely circulated in the county. They are found, not only in the towns, but in almost every rural church, and many Sunday schools with libraries are established without being in connection with any church. Unfortunately, the books selected for these libraries are generally not of a high order of literature, and only a minority of them furnish strong and wholesome intellectual food for growing minds. In 1879, there were sixty-five Sunday schools in Warren County, having 500 teachers and a total enrollment of 5,000 pupils.

The Warren County Sabbath School Union was organized at a meeting held at the Congregational Church in Lebanon, May 17 and 18, 1864. The object of the union, as declared in its constitution, is "to unite all evangelical Christians in the county in efforts to promote the cause of Sabbath schools, in co-operation with the State Sabbath School Union, aiding in establishing new schools where they are needed and awakening an increased interest and efficiency in Sabbath school work." The association holds annual conventions of two days' sessions, which are usually largely attended.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the wonderful fertility of the rich, virgin soil when the old forests were cut away and the genial and vivifying rays of the sun shone upon the first crops planted by the hand of man, agriculture was not the road to wealth with the early settlers of the Miami Valley. The great embarrassment under which the pioneer farmer labored was the difficulty of getting the products of his soil to a market. In spite of roots and stumps, sprouts and bushes, the newly cleared land brought forth bountiful harvests; but the wagon roads were imperfect, canals and railroads unthought of, and the distance by the Ohio River to the principal markets so great, the navigation so difficult, tedious and hazardous, that the early farmer had little encouragement to increase the products of his fields beyond the wants of his family and the supply of the limited home market created by the wants of the inhabitants of the neighboring towns and the newly-arrived emigrants. The average time required for a journey by a flat-boat propelled by oars and poles, from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return, was six months. The cargoes taken in these boats were necessarily light; the boats could not be easily brought back, and were generally abandoned at New Orleans and the crew returned by land, generally on foot, through a wilderness of hundreds of miles. A large part of the proceeds of the cargo was necessarily consumed in the cost of taking it to market. Beeswax, skins and feathers were the principal articles that could profitably be transported by wagons to distant markets. Hogs and cattle were driven afoot over the mountains, and, after a journey of a month or six weeks, found an uncertain market in Baltimore. Corn rarely commanded more than 10 or 12 cents per bushel; wheat, 30 or 40 cents; hay was from \$3 to \$4 per ton; flour from \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred; pork from \$1 to \$2 per hundred; the average price of good beef was \$1.50 per hundred, while oats, potatoes, butter and eggs scarcely had a market value, and the sale of cabbage and turnips was almost





unheard of. But the early farmers supplied their homes liberally with the comforts of pioneer life: they lived independently, and, perhaps, were as happy and contented as those who have the luxuries brought by wealth and commerce.

The proximity of a spring, rather than the claims of taste or sanitary considerations, usually determined the location of the first residence of the pioneer farmer; and the log stable and the corn-crib, made of rails or poles, were apt to be in close proximity to the residence. The first fences, both for the fields and the door-yard, were made of rails in the form of the Virginia, or worm, fence. This, in a new country, where timber, readily split with the wedge and maul, was abundant, was the cheapest and the most durable fence. Unsightly as it is, it is yet superseded to a limited extent only by post-and-rail, board or wire fences, or hedges.

Agricultural implements were at an early period necessarily few in number and rude and simple in construction. The plow first used was of rude construction—often made on the farm with the assistance of the neighboring blacksmith. It had a wooden mold-board and a clumsy iron share. It took a strong man to hold it and twice the strength of team now requisite for the same amount of work. The cast-iron plow was slowly introduced. The early harrows were made of bars of wood and wooden teeth, and were rude and homely in construction. Sometimes, in place of the harrow, a brush, weighted down with a piece of timber, was dragged over the ground. The sickle was in universal use for harvesting grain until about 1825, when it was gradually superseded by the cradle. The sickle is one of the most ancient of farming implements; but reaping with the sickle was always slow and laborious. For the twenty years succeeding 1830, there were few farmers who did not know how to swing the cradle and scythe, but during the next twenty years reapers and mowers, drawn by horses, became almost the only harvesters of grain and grass. The first reaping machines merely cut the grain; a raker was necessary to gather the grain into sheaves ready for the binders. Self-raking reaping machines soon followed, and, about 1878, self-binding machines were introduced. Of the two old-fashioned methods of separating the grain from the straw—the flail and tramping with horses—the latter was the most common in this county. To-day, instead of this slow and wasteful method, a horse or steam-power thresher not only separates the grain, but winnows it and carries the straw to the stack, all at the same time.

The soil of Warren County is well adapted to a miscellaneous agriculture, and all its branches are pursued, the cultivation of grains and the raising of stock. Corn is the leading grain crop, and of stock, hogs are more generally raised than any other. The first crop usually raised by the early farmers on newly-cleared land was corn. Most of the county has been found well adapted to wheat, and this crop is seldom a total failure. Barley has been, for many years, one of the leading and most profitable crops in large areas, and the county has long stood among the first in the State in the production of this grain. Nearly all the large breweries in the State are found in the Miami Valley.

#### HORSES.

The capital invested in domestic animals constitutes a large item in the wealth of the county. Improvements in breeds of all the farm animals have kept pace with the improvements in agricultural implements and methods of tilling the soil. After the land had been generally cleared of the forests, the necessity of oxen ceased, and interest in the improvement of the horse commenced. The possession of good horses—elegant, strong and speedy—became a matter of pride with the farmer. Speed was not considered of special value in the horse until the improvements in the public roads rendered possible the use





of the modern light carriage. The improvements in the horse are doubtless largely due to the infusion of the blood of the thoroughbred, which was early introduced into Warren County. The Morgan, the Cadmus, the Bellfounder, the C. M. Clay and the Hambletonian stock, were also common at different periods: but whatever breed has been introduced, the tendency has always been to amalgamate it with the stocks already in use. The strains of blood have not therefore been kept distinct. The farm horses, or horses for general purposes, found throughout the county, are of a most uncertain blood, but it is certain that they have been greatly improved within thirty years in style, action, form, temper and endurance, and no county in the State can now exhibit a greater number of fine horses for the purposes of the farm, the road and the carriage.

#### CATTLE.

The cattle of the early settlers were introduced from various quarters, immigrants from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky bringing many with them; and it is believed by some that cattle raised by the Indians previous to the first settlements by the whites, were an element in the original or common herds in the West. Of course, they were a heterogeneous collection, yet, in process of time, the stock was assimilated to the locality, acquiring local characteristics, by which the experienced cattle-dealer determined from their general appearance the region in which they were reared. The early farmers suffered their cattle to wander through the woods and uncultivated grounds, browsing for their living, and thus some of the native grasses and shrubs were extirpated by being cropped off early in the spring before their flowers and seeds were formed. In winter, the cows were not housed nor sheltered, but found their subsistence at a stack of wheat-straw, or in the corn-field, after husking time: or, at best, were fed twice a day in an open lot with fodder and unhusked corn. The practice, which is still common, of securing the corn before it is fully matured by cutting off the stocks near the ground and stacking it in the field, is said to have originated with the cattle-feeders of Virginia.

Warren County early felt the effects of the interest manifested in different parts of Kentucky and Ohio for the improvement of the stock of cattle. The Shakers, at Union Village, having large landed estates, and more abundant means at their command than any single farmer, took the lead in the introduction of improved breeds in all kinds of farm animals. The Patton stock of English cattle, early in this century, doubtless found their way from Kentucky to the Miami Valley, and were crossed with the common cattle. Some of the early descendants of the Kentucky importation of English cattle, made in 1817, were brought to Warren County: the long-horns first; afterward, the short-horns. Excellent short-horn cattle continued to be introduced until there is hardly a neighborhood in the county in which more or less of their cross is not found. In 1854, Robert G. Corwin, in connection with the Society of Shakers, made an importation direct from Scotland of fine herds of thoroughbred short-horn cattle. Of late years, the Jersey cows are coming into favor, on account of the richness of their milk, especially in the towns and on farms adjoining the towns.

#### SHEEP.

Sheep were raised by the early settlers before the wolves had disappeared, and old men still living remember to have seen wolves in pursuit of sheep. The journals of the Shakers show that Merino sheep were introduced on their premises August 2, 1812. Jeremiah Morrow, then a Member of Congress, soon after introduced them into Deerfield Township. The number of sheep in the county continued to increase until about 1850, since which time they have decreased in numbers.





## SWINE.

The raising of hogs has proved so well adapted to the agriculture of the county that on almost every farm it has been carried on, and the animal has been made to serve both as a popular and cheap article of food, and a means of condensing for the market a large part of the extensive crops of Indian corn. Of all domestic animals, the hog comes to maturity quickest, requires least skill and care to handle, and has been most generally relied on in the regions around Cincinnati for domestic consumption and for profit. The fact that the celebrated Poland-China breed of hogs originated in Warren County and attained the development which has given it so high a reputation in the two counties of Warren and Butler, renders a full history of Warren County hogs desirable. The principal authorities which have been followed in the preparation of the following historic account, are the report of Hon. John M. Millikin, of Hamilton, Ohio, to the National Convention of Swine Breeders, held at Indianapolis in 1872, and a paper published in the *Western Farmer* by Cephas Holloway, the venerable business manager of the Shaker Society at Union Village.

The swine of the early settlers were long and slim, coarse, large boned and long-legged, with erect bristles on the neck and back. They were active and healthy and capable of making heavy hogs, but two years or more were required for them to mature. Until a short time before being butchered or driven to market, they were suffered to run at large in the woods, subsisting as foragers. They were sometimes known as "razor-backs."

Some time during the war of 1812, Col. Thomas B. Van Horne, who was in command at Fort Erie, purchased two Russia pigs, and, carrying them in a basket to Pittsburgh, brought them thence by water to Cincinnati, and raised them on his farm one mile east of Lebanon. About the same period, the Byfield breed was also introduced in the Miami Valley. These two improved breeds, the Russia and the Byfield, and, to some extent, the Bedford, were profitably crossed with the common bristle breed.

In 1816, John Wallace, then a trustee of the Shaker Society, visited Philadelphia on business, and was shown what were called the Big China hogs: he was pleased with them and purchased four hogs, and brought them the same season to Union Village. These four hogs were entirely white, except one, upon which were some sandy spots, in which appeared small black spots. They were represented to be either imported or the immediate descendants of imported stock, and are believed to have been the first China hogs in Southwestern Ohio. Subsequently, other China hogs were introduced. They were extensively raised and crossed with the best breeds then existing, and the product of these crosses constituted a breed of fine qualities, which was generally known as the "Warren County hog," sometimes as the "Shaker hog." These hogs increased in good qualities and were extensively bred in the great corn-producing regions of Warren and Butler Counties.

The Berkshires were introduced into Warren County in 1835 or 1836, by Mr. Munson Beach, who operated, in connection with his brother, Louis Beach, then a prominent merchant in the city of New York. Subsequently, they made other shipments of the same stock to Warren and Butler Counties. The Berkshires introduced by the Messrs. Beach were generally black, with occasional marks of white, either on the feet, the tip of the tail or in the face. They were muscular, active and round-bodied hogs, and, in most cases, had sharp-pointed, upright ears. Some families, however, were large in size, deep in their bodies, with ears that lopped.

The Irish Grazier breed of hogs was imported direct into Southwestern Ohio by William Neff, Esq., of Cincinnati, about 1839. The Graziers were





white, with only an occasional sandy spot which appeared about the eyes. Mr. Neff committed some of these hogs to the care of Mr. Anthony Keever, whose farm adjoined the Shaker lands on the south. Mr. Keever was a judicious breeder, and, esteeming the Grazier highly, he bred them and crossed them liberally.

These two breeds—the Berkshires and Irish Graziers—were extensively used in making crosses by the best breeders in Warren and Butler Counties, and, to some extent, in Clinton and Hamilton Counties. Having been carefully bred and intermixed with the descendants and crosses of the Big China with other breeds, the stock thus produced constituted the true and original basis of what is now known as the Magie or Poland-China hogs.

Many of the most successful breeders of these hogs resided in the vicinity of Monroe, near the Warren and Butler County line. Since 1840, no new blood has been introduced. In 1870, the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association resolved to call these hogs the "Magie breed" (pronounced Magee), from the name of one of the most successful breeders of the stock in Butler County, but Poland-China is now the established name. The first part of this name, however, is a misnomer, as the best authorities agree that there never was a breed of hogs known as the Poland in the Miami Valley, and no Poland cross entered into the formation of the breed. The first part of the name is believed to have originated from the fact that a Polander, residing in Hamilton County, having purchased some of the Shaker or Warren County hogs many years ago, disposed of them to purchasers who named them Poland or Polander hogs. The National Convention of Swine Breeders of 1872 retained this misnomer for the reason that the great mass of breeders so called the breed, and to change a name generally used is difficult.

These celebrated hogs have been exported from the Miami Valley to many different States and foreign countries. They have been sent to Australia, and, in 1879, received the highest premium at the great stock exhibition of New South Wales.

#### AGRICULTURE OF WARREN COUNTY IN 1849.

The following is the first general review of the agriculture of the county known to have been made. It was prepared by William R. Collett, Esq., an intelligent farmer, soon after his election as the first Secretary of the County Agricultural Society, in 1849, as a report to the State Board of Agriculture, and is in the form of answers to inquiries by the Secretary of the State Board:

1. *Principal Crops.*—Corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, clover seed.

2. *Wheat.*—The usual average product of wheat per acre in this county is from twelve to fifteen bushels. The most approved varieties are Mediterranean, golden straw or Kentucky rock, blue stem, and red-chaff bearded; of these, the Mediterranean is the heaviest, often weighing from sixty-two to sixty-four pounds per bushel, but it is considered inferior to the others for flour, on account of the dark color of its husk or bran.

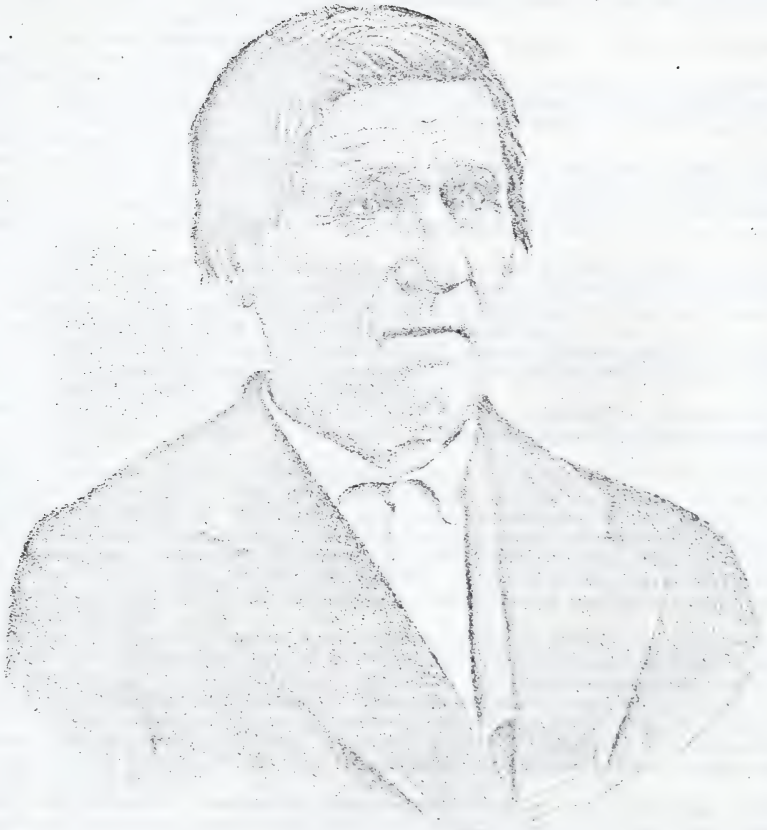
This variety also ripens earlier than either of the others; the golden straw ripens next. Hitherto the Mediterranean has escaped injury from winter-killing as well, if not better than any other kind—has been less injured by the fly, and has never been affected by rust until the present season. The crop is most liable to injury from rust. The past season *all* varieties suffered from this cause, and the whole crop of the county is not over half the usual average yield. The most effective manner of preventing rust is to sow a variety that ripens early.

Early sowing, deep covering, and a ridge or uneven and rough surface are considered the best guards against winter-killing. Our farmers used formerly to be satisfied if they had all their wheat in by the 10th of October. Now, many sow in August, and nearly all are done before the 20th of September.

The Mediterranean having suffered but little the past season from rust, and having, notwithstanding the general failure of all the other varieties from this cause, yielded above the usual average of the county, has become a great favorite. Probably one-half of all the wheat sown the present autumn is of this kind. I have cultivated it the past three years, and it has never yielded me less than twenty bushels per acre, nor weighed less than sixty pounds per bushel. The *rye* complexion of its kernel, and the weakness of its straw, are







Job Mullin



real objections to this variety, but both may be partly obviated by cutting as soon as the grain is out of the milky stage.

3. *Corn*.—The usual average yield per acre is forty-five bushels. The crop, this year, has been generally estimated from five to ten bushels below the average, but so far as gathered has exceeded the expectation of the farmer, and will approach very nearly to an average yield.

Our farmers generally plant what they call the "large yellow," and "large white" corn, having no other generally received distinctive names for the different varieties. There is more yellow corn raised than white. As a whole, the yellow corn ripens earlier, and is more sound and more weighty. The white will yield more to the acre, and is preferred by our housewives for meal. I suppose the aggregate amount grown in the county is about 2,150,000 bushels, and its value \$537,500.

4. *Oats*.—The usual average yield, about twenty-five bushels. A little less the past year. Aggregate of the county is probably 35,000 bushels.

5. *Rye and Barley*.—Very little rye grown; not so much as formerly. Usual product per acre about eighteen bushels. Winter barley yields from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre; spring barley half less. Usual price in the nearest market about 60 cents per bushel. The amount sown is yearly increasing.

6. *Grass and Hay*.—The grasses most approved for meadow, are timothy, and a mixture of timothy and clover—the former for horses—the latter for cattle and sheep. For pasture, a mixture of timothy and clover is usually sown; but herd's grass and orchard grass are beginning to be used. Timothy is usually worth \$4 to \$6, and yields one and one-half tons per acre.

7. *Root crops*.—Potatoes usually yield from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre. Neshanocks have generally been preferred, but rot badly, and I think are not so good for the table as formerly. I have tried cutting off the tops and application of salt as a remedy for rot, without any apparent effect. Early planting is preferred.

8. *Fruit*.—The fruit of our county is pretty good; but our farmers exercise too little care and judgment in selecting such kinds as are really good, and adapted to our soil and climate. On the whole there is a gradual improvement.

9. *Seeds*.—Have no data from which to make any accurate statement. Clover seed is, to a small extent, an article of export. Timothy is not produced beyond the home demand. Very little flax grown.

10. *Dairy Products*.—There is a growing attention to the production of milk and butter for the Cincinnati market. Very little cheese made. No means of ascertaining the amount of butter manufactured. The native cows generally preferred for the dairy.

11. *Sheep and Wool*.—The books of the Auditor show that there are 28,634 sheep in the county; these would yield at least  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of wool per head (washed on the sheep's back), worth 25 cents per pound. Total value, \$23,262. Decrease in two years, 2,127 head. Merinos preferred—considered hardier than Saxony sheep—fleece heavier. Quality improving. *Dogs destructive*.

12. *Pork*.—41,717 hogs were returned for taxation this year; estimating these to average 240 pounds when slaughtered, and to be worth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound, the whole would weigh 10,012,080 pounds, and the total value is \$275,332. Our farmers generally feed late, and I have put the average, perhaps, too low. We think our stock as good as, if not better, than that of any other county or State. We have for more than thirty years had what is now called the "Old Warren County stock," which is generally thought to be a mixture of the China and Russia breeds, and on this have crossed the Berkshire, Irish Grazier, and Chester County (Penn.) White.

13. *Beef*.—No means of ascertaining the facts inquired after under this head. Some few individuals, and also the Society of Shakers in this county, have for several years given especial attention to this branch of business, and find it profitable; and our farmers are slowly learning that it is more profitable, and quite as easy to raise a good animal as it is a poor one. Durhams are preferred.

14. *Horses and Mules*.—I suppose about 2,000 horses are annually produced in our county, and that about 1,200 are exported. The average value of horses at three years old is about \$60.

15. *Implements*.—Threshing machines have been in use many years, and new kinds with separator and fans attached have recently been introduced and approved. Rollers are coming into more general use. A few are experimenting with wheat drills, and sub-soil plows are beginning to be inquired for, though few have been introduced.

16. *Other Improvements*.—Have heard of no experiments in the renovation or enrichment of soils, but there is, manifestly, increased attention paid to rotation of crops, clovering, and preserving and applying barn-yard manure. *Under-draining* has, within a few years, been resorted to by several of our enterprising farmers for the recovery of their wet lands, and with encouraging results. How this can be done most thoroughly, most permanently, and, at the same time, most cheaply, is beginning to be an important question with many of us, and I hope that by another year we can give our quota of facts having a bearing upon these points.

As a strong evidence of progress and prospective improvement, I have the satisfaction





of reporting under this head, that we have just now organized a county agricultural society, with most flattering prospects of the general co-operation of our farming population.

17. *Mills, etc.*—There are thirty-two flouring mills, some of them large; forty-eight saw-mills; four woolen factories; two paper mills; four distilleries; one oil mill.

The greater part of our surplus production reaches the Cincinnati market, which is about thirty miles distant from the center of our county. Part is conveyed by the Little Miami Railroad, which passes through the east and southeast portions of the county, and part goes by the Miami Canal, which cuts the northwest portion of it; not a little also is transported thither by wagons, over turnpike roads. Recently, corn has been shipped northward by canal, and a few live fat hogs have been sent by railroad to Boston. Our wool is mostly sold or *traded* to our dry goods merchants, who ship it to Philadelphia.

#### COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FAIRS.

Previous to the organization of the Warren County Agricultural Society, in 1849, several exhibitions of agricultural and mechanical products were held at Lebanon. One of these, which was announced as the first Warren County Fair, was held November 15, 1839, in Osborn's Grove, east of the town; others were held at the foot of Broadway. These exhibitions were not large, but they did something to awaken the spirit of improvement.

The Warren County Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting held in the old Town Hall at Lebanon, December 1, 1849, the call for which had been published in the *Western Star* and the *Buckeye Mercury*. About seventy persons paid \$1 each to constitute themselves members. A constitution was adopted and the following persons were elected as officers: President, Ezra Carpenter; Vice President, Isaac Evans; Treasurer, William Eulass; Secretary, William R. Collett; Managers, Jacob Egbert, James M. Roosa, Edward Noble, George Kesling and William B. Strout. A committee of four persons in each township was appointed to solicit members, and John A. Dodds was appointed delegate to the State Board of Agriculture.

The first annual fair of the society was held on the farm of John Osborn, one-half mile east of Lebanon, on September 26 and 27, 1850, and was deemed a respectable exhibition. The total receipts of the society reported after the close of this fair were \$354.50, of which sum \$214 had been received from membership fees, \$25 were donated by the Shaker Society and \$115.50 were received from the County Treasury. The second annual fair was held on the same grounds, September 9 and 10, 1851. In 1852, the society leased ten acres of ground from Robert G. Corwin, Esq., for fair purposes, and built a tight board-fence, eight feet high, around five acres of the same, and erected within the inclosure a frame building, eighty feet by twenty-four feet. The first fair on these grounds, which constitute a part of the present fair grounds, was held on September 22 and 23, 1852, and was more largely attended than either preceding exhibition. An admission fee of 15 cents was charged for all persons not members of the society. The price of single admission tickets was afterward raised to 25 cents, and later, to 50 cents.

Addresses were delivered at the fairs in 1851 by Robert G. Corwin, Esq.; in 1852, by Judge John Probasco; in 1854, by Dr. John Locke, then a resident of Lebanon, and, in 1855, by John M. Millikin, Esq. The annual addresses were afterward discontinued. In 1858, the society reported a membership of 1,300, twenty-two acres of ground, leased for seven years, with improvements thereon worth about \$2,000. At the fair of 1857, \$800 were awarded in premiums, the largest of which was \$30 for the best-conducted experiment of one-eighth of an acre of Chinese sugar-cane, with the product in sugar or molasses. A premium of \$25 was awarded to R. C. Fuller, of Franklin, for the best "Essay on the mode of cultivating and managing farms in this vicinity so as to produce the largest profits on investments in land." On May 13 and 14, 1856, a horse fair was held, at which there were 175 entries





of good horses from Warren and adjoining counties. In 1872, Theodore Thompson, of Franklin Township, received the premium for the best five acres of wheat—number of acres, thirteen and one-third; number of bushels produced, 400; average per acre, 30 bushels; the soil was Great Miami bottom.

The society now owns the fee of thirty acres, and has erected many structures thereon. Fairs have been held every year since the organization of the society, excepting two years while the civil war was in progress. Public interest in the annual fairs has constantly increased. The total receipts of the fair of 1850 were \$354; of 1855, \$544; of 1870, \$3,000, and of 1880, \$5,000. For several years past, from \$2,500 to \$3,000 have been paid annually in premiums, more than one-third of which has been for fast horses. The following figures are taken from the Secretary's report of the fair of 1881:

	No. Entries.	Premiums Offered.	Premiums Awarded.
Cattle—Short Horns.....	1	\$ 67 00	\$ 12 00
Devons.....	28	41 00	.....
Any other Breed.....	28	91 00	84 00
Thoroughbreds.....	5	52 00	33 00
Horses—Thoroughbreds.....	5	52 00	33 00
Roadsters.....	37	76 00	66 00
General Purpose.....	99	220 00	207 00
Draft.....	29	116 00	84 00
Speed.....	45	1,405 00	1,015 00
Mules and Asses.....	1	24 00	4 00
Sheep.....	74	124 00	85 00
Hogs.....	65	147 00	147 00
Poultry.....	143	130 50	47 00
Mechanical Arts.....	149	338 50	197 00
Farm Products—Grains, Seeds, Vegetables, Butter,			
Cheese, Cakes, etc.....	278	171 25	117 25
Horticulture and Floriculture—Fruits.....	120	86 00	57 50
Flowers.....	64	91 50	76 50
Pickles, Canned Fruits,			
Jellies, etc.....	634	100 00	92 50
Fine Arts.....	79	138 75	97 50
Textile Fabrics.....	316	192 00	129 50
Non-enumerated.....	17	23 50	13 50
Total.....	2,184	\$3,635 00	\$2,565 25

The following is a list of the names of the chief officers of the Warren County Agricultural Society from its organization until 1881:

Year.	President.	Vice President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1850	Ezra Carpenter.....	Isaac Evans.....	William R. Collett..	William Enlass.
1851	Ezra Carpenter.....	Robert Wilson.....	William R. Collett..	G. W. Stokes.
1852	Ezra Carpenter.....	Robert Wilson.....	J. P. Gilchrist.....	G. W. Stokes.
1853	J. P. Gilchrist.....	Robert Wilson.....	H. M. Stokes.....	John Simonton.
1854	Joseph Anderson.....	A. P. O'Neill.....	H. M. Stokes.....	John Simonton.
1855	William R. Collett..	James M. Roosa.....	William F. Parshall..	Edward Noble.
1856	William R. Collett..	James M. Roosa.....	William F. Parshall..	Edward Noble.
1857	Ezra Carpenter.....	A. P. O'Neill.....	William F. Parshall..	Jacob Koogle.
1858	Ezra Carpenter.....	Benjamin Potter....	William F. Parshall..	Jacob Koogle.
1859	Jacob Egbert.....	R. G. Corwin.....	A. E. Stokes.....	J. M. Roosa.
1860	Jacob Egbert.....	J. M. Roosa.....	A. E. Stokes.....	J. M. Roosa.
1861	Jacob Egbert.....	A. E. Stokes.....	Silas W. Egbert.....	A. E. Stokes.
1862	Ezra Carpenter.....	Samuel Steddom.....	George W. Frost.....	John Thompson.
1863	Jacob Egbert.....	L. G. Anderson.....	George W. Frost.....	William F. Parshall.





Year.	President.	Vice President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1864	James M. Roosa....	C. W. Woolley....	William B. Sellers..	William F. Parshall.
1865	John H. Evans.....	L. G. Anderson....	George W. Carey...	William F. Parshall.
1866	John H. Evans.....	L. G. Anderson....	George W. Carey...	William F. Parshall.
1867	John H. Evans.....	L. G. Anderson....	George W. Carey...	William F. Parshall.
1868	John H. Evans.....	L. G. Anderson....	George W. Carey...	Charles A. Smith.
1869	George W. Carey...	Jonathan White....	George W. Frost....	Robert Boake.
1870	George W. Carey...	Jonathan White....	George W. Frost....	Robert Boake.
1871	George W. Carey...	Jonathan White....	Edward Warwick...	Robert Boake.
1872	George W. Carey...	Jonathan White....	Edward Warwick...	Robert Boake.
1873	James S. Totten...	William V. Bone...	Thomas Hardy.....	Robert Boake.
1874	Samuel Irons.....	Joseph Jameson....	George W. Carey...	Robert Boake.
1875	Samuel Irons.....	Joseph Jameson....	George W. Carey...	Robert Boake.
1876	Samuel Irons.....	Joseph Jameson....	George W. Carey...	Robert Boake.
1877	Samuel Irons.....	Alf. Edwards.....	George W. Carey...	M. D. Egbert.
1878	Samuel Irons.....	Alf. Edwards.....	George W. Carey...	J. M. Oglesby.
1879	Samuel Irons.....	Alf. Edwards.....	George W. Carey...	Ephraim Sellers.
1880	Samuel Irons.....	Alf. Edwards.....	George W. Carey...	Job Lackey.
1881	Samuel Irons.....	Charles Hadley....	George W. Carey...	Job Lackey.

*The Warren County Horticultural Society.*—This society was organized at a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute Hall at Lebanon March 30, 1867. The following are the names of the first officers: President, Dr. James Scott; Vice Presidents, William Ritchey and James B. Graham; Secretary, George W. Frost; Treasurer, Charles A. Smith; Executive Committee, Samuel Irons, George Longstreth, Benjamin Dawson, Moses Harlan, John T. Mardis and Dr. James Clark. The society holds regular monthly meetings. During the first ten years of the history of the society, several exhibitions of fruits, flowers and garden products were given under its auspices. The exhibition of the society held at Lebanon in August, 1874, during the meeting at Lebanon of the State Horticultural Society, was one of more than usual interest, and was continued for two days. Since 1875, the society has co-operated with the County Agricultural Society in its annual fairs, and has given no annual horticultural exhibitions independent of the fairs. In 1877, the society ceased to hold its meetings in a public hall, and adopted the plan, which has been continued until the present time, of meeting at the residences of the different members, according to a schedule agreed upon before the beginning of each year. At each meeting, an essay is read and discussed; fruits, flowers and vegetables, in their season, exhibited; general questions relating to horticulture are discussed; a dinner is served, and considerable time given for social enjoyments. The meetings are both pleasant and profitable. The society has recently largely increased its membership, and it exerts a good influence in the improvement of the gardens, orchards and dooryards of the county.

The Presidents of the society: Dr. James Scott, 1867; Benjamin Dawson, 1868-70; Samuel Irons, 1871-73; S. S. Seoville, M. D., 1874; John T. Mardis, 1875-79; William T. Whitacre, 1880-81. Secretaries: George W. Frost, 1864-71; Marion D. Egbert, 1872-75; William H. Bean, 1876-82.

#### GROWTH OF POPULATION AND WEALTH.

The population of Warren County at different periods will be shown by the following figures:

Year.	Population.
1803.....	(estimated) 4,270
1810.....	9,925
1820.....	17,837
1830.....	21,468
1840.....	23,141
1850.....	25,560
1860.....	26,902
1870.....	26,689
1880.....	28,292





These figures exhibit in a striking manner the fact that, twenty-five years ago, the county reached a position when its population manifested a decided tendency to remain stationary. This has been the case with all the older agricultural counties of Ohio. While there has been in Ohio a marked increase of population from its first settlement, in recent years the increase has been confined to those counties in which there were either unoccupied lands, mining and manufacturing interests, or cities. As long as the county could offer immigrants a large tract of unoccupied territory, it grew in population with marvelous rapidity, but the ratio of increase became less with each decade until 1870. The slight decrease between 1860 and 1870 is doubtless due to the effects of the great civil war. The influx of population to the cities is one of the most important and striking features of the progress of population in modern times. The rapid increase of population in three counties adjoining Warren is due to the growth of the three cities, Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton. Gen. James A. Garfield, in a letter published in the Ohio Statistical Report of 1871, pointed out the fact that by far the largest item of increase in population in Ohio is found in the growth of eleven of the largest cities, and that, subtracting the growth of these cities, the population of the eleven counties in which they were situated had remained nearly stationary. In one-third of the older counties, the population had for ten years remained nearly stationary, and in several counties there had been a positive decrease. "All the merely agricultural districts," said Gen. Garfield, "are suffering a constant drain of population to supply the growth of cities and towns."

Warren County, however, made some increase between 1870 and 1880. What effect on the increase of population the development of manufacturing interests at Franklin and the opening up of railroad communication with the county seat may have, time alone can determine.

#### POPULATION IN 1880, BY TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

[Names of villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

The villages marked with an asterisk (\*) are unincorporated, and their population is given only approximately, as their limits cannot be sharply defined.]

Clear Creek Township, including the following villages.....	2,782
*Red Lion Village.....	163
*Ridgeville Village.....	74
Springboro Village.....	553
Deerfield Township, including the following villages.....	2,011
*Foster's Crossing village (part of).....	155
(See Hamilton Township.)	
Mason Village.....	431
*Socialville Village.....	59
*Twenty Mile Stand Village.....	47
Franklin Township, including the village of Franklin.....	4,148
Franklin Village.....	2,385
Hamilton Township, including the following villages.....	2,523
*Cozaddale Village.....	143
*Dallasburg Village.....	49
*Foster's Crossing Village (part of).....	47
(See Deerfield Township.)	
Hopkinsville Village.....	67
Maineville Village.....	324
*Murdoch Village.....	31
*South Lebanon Village.....	42
*Zoar Village.....	23
Harlan Township, including the following villages.....	2,242
Butlerville Village.....	167
*Level Station Village.....	46
*Middleboro Village.....	45
*Pleasant Plain Village.....	151





Massie Township, including the village of Harveysburg.....	1,431
Harveysburg Village.....	539
Salem Township, including the following villages.....	2,052
Fredericksburg Village.....	52
Morrow Village.....	946
Roachester Village.....	116
Turtle Creek Township, including the following villages.....	5,799
*Genntown Village.....	99
Lebanon Village.....	2,703
*Union Village.....	175
Union Township, including village of Deerfield.....	1,110
*Deerfield Village.....	311
Washington Township, including the following villages.....	1,390
*Freeport Village.....	85
*Fort Ancient Village.....	34
Wayne Township, including the following villages.....	2,904
*Corwin Village.....	188
*Mount Holly Village.....	165
*Raysville Village.....	110
Waynesville.....	793

Total population..... 28,392

NOTE.—Foster's Crossing Village in Deerfield and Hamilton Townships, 202.

#### POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES, 1870, 1860 AND 1850.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Clear Creek.....	2605	2509	96	2502	103	2728	57	2655	115
Springboro.....	477	448	29	458	19	472	40	390	64
Deerfield.....	1965	1804	161	1886	79	1970	51	1835	28
Mason.....	387	359	28	374	13	414	27	408	23
Franklin.....	3012	2799	213	2959	53	2930	37	2502	42
Franklin.....	1832	1710	122	1802	30	.....	.....	962	10
Hamilton.....	2466	2308	158	2268	198	2338	.....	2063	5
Maineville.....	290	282	8	286	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlan (a).....	2396	2238	158	2392	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butlerville.....	191	180	11	191	.....	.....	.....	208	.....
New Columbia.....	70	68	2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massie (b).....	1270	1237	33	1053	217	1178	122	.....	.....
Harveysburg.....	388	384	4	300	88	420	25	287	42
Salem (c).....	2102	1882	220	2064	38	3814	49	3507	18
East Morrow.....	262	235	27	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericksburg.....	64	50	14	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrow.....	708	578	130	705	3	720	.....	458	1
Roachester.....	155	147	8	134	21	.....	.....	218	12
Turtle Creek.....	5650	5290	360	5354	296	5235	199	5288	143
Lebanon.....	2749	2580	169	2531	218	2320	169	1960	128
Union.....	232	175	57	232	.....	.....	.....	441	7
Union (c).....	1089	1021	68	1081	8	1686	33	1689	23
Deerfield.....	274	253	21	274	.....	.....	.....	295	.....
Washington (b).....	1229	1173	56	1207	22	1404	6	1560	6
Fort Ancient.....	43	36	7	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freeport.....	37	32	5	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne (b).....	2905	2785	120	2745	160	2943	122	3859	222
Corwin.....	135	119	16	134	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crosswicks.....	48	46	2	34	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Holly.....	205	193	12	203	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waynesville.....	745	716	29	743	2	825	4	739	5

(a) In 1860 Harlan from Salem.

(b) In 1850 Massie from Washington and Wayne.

(c) In 1860 part of Union to Salem.



The assessment of property under the laws for the collection of taxes affords an imperfect means of comparing the wealth of the county at different periods. It gives by no means the market value, being generally much below the selling price. It is, however, the best means at our command to show the growth of the wealth of the county. Subjoined are the statistics for several years, giving the total value of all real estate, both in the towns and in the country:

YEAR.	Value of Lands.	Average Value per Acre of Farming Lands.	Value of Real Property in Towns.	Total Value of Real Property in the County.
1825 .....	\$1,316,210	\$5 61	\$171,344	\$1,487,554
1835 .....	1,416,068	5 11	188,116	1,604,184
1840 .....	2,245,822	8 33	175,287	2,421,109
1846 .....	5,204,232	20 90	431,518	5,635,750
1853 .....	7,868,742	31 10	789,773	8,658,515
1859 .....	8,862,912	.....	802,372	9,178,026
1870 .....	14,330,864	56 80	1,957,709	16,288,573
1880 .....	.....	44 80	.....	13,116,717

A change in the mode of assessing property was adopted in 1846, after which the valuation approached much nearer the true value than in the preceding years. This accounts for the great rise in values between 1841 and 1846. Prior to 1826, real estate in Ohio was put upon the duplicate for taxation for State purposes only. All lands in the State were divided, for the purposes of taxation, into three grades, called first quality, second quality and third quality, and a uniform rate of taxation was fixed by the Legislature for all lands of the same grade. For six years succeeding the organization of Warren County, the rate of taxation on lands of the first quality did not exceed 1 cent per acre, and at no time prior to 1826 did it reach 4 cents per acre. There were re-valuations of the real property of Ohio in the years indicated in the table. The value of property is given in the table as it was returned by the Appraisers and before it was equalized by the State Board of Equalization.

#### VALUE OF REAL ESTATE BY TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS IN 1870.

[The State Board of Equalization deducted  $16\frac{4}{10}$  per cent from the following valuations.]

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Acres.	Value of Land.	Average Value per Acre.	Value of Buildings, etc.	Aggregate Value of Lands and Buildings.	Average Value per Acre, including Buildings.
Clear Creek .....	26,949	\$1,719,494	\$63 81	\$270,495	\$1,989,989	\$73 84
Deerfield .....	20,566	1,121,852	54 55	173,333	1,295,185	62 98
Franklin .....	22,043	1,201,516	54 51	189,250	1,390,766	63 09
Harlan .....	28,379	923,303	32 53	140,775	1,064,078	37 50
Hamilton .....	22,425	905,026	40 35	190,162	1,095,188	48 83
Massie .....	13,763	571,062	41 49	81,539	652,601	48 14
Salem .....	13,754	524,135	38 16	105,800	629,935	45 79
Turtle Creek .....	43,562	2,731,256	62 70	362,440	3,093,696	71 02
Union .....	11,697	648,628	55 45	109,825	758,453	64 84
Washington .....	21,158	664,630	31 41	71,481	736,120	34 79
Wayne .....	27,992	1,423,083	50 84	201,770	1,624,853	58 05
Totals .....	252,288	\$12,433,994	\$49 29	\$1,896,870	\$14,330,864	\$56 80





NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	IN WHAT TOWNSHIP SITUATED.	Value of Lots and Lands.	Value of Buildings.	Aggregate Value of Lots, Lands and Buildings.
Black Hawk.....	Harlan.....	\$440	\$700	\$1,140
Butlerville.....	Harlan.....	3,985	19,665	23,650
Corwin.....	Wayne.....	2,360	12,275	14,635
Crosswicks.....	Wayne.....	720	700	1,420
Dallasburg.....	Hamilton.....	490	2,475	2,965
Deerfield.....	Union.....	10,282	20,925	31,207
East Morrow.....	Salem.....	20,290	20,400	40,690
Fort Ancient.....	Washington.....	493	2,600	3,093
Foster's Crossings.....	Hamilton.....	1,037	11,000	12,037
Franklin.....	Franklin.....	72,525	137,264	209,789
Fredericksburg.....	Salem.....	495	2,400	2,895
Gainsboro.....	Deerfield.....	1,064	.....	1,064
Hammell.....	Washington.....	610	700	1,310
Harveysburg.....	Massie.....	14,798	54,270	69,068
Hopkinsville.....	Hamilton.....	596	2,400	2,996
Lebanon.....	Turtle Creek.....	256,260	687,049	943,309
Mary Ellen.....	Union.....	1,550	2,025	3,575
Mason.....	Deerfield.....	16,200	57,880	74,080
Maineville.....	Hamilton.....	16,596	41,260	57,856
Middleboro.....	Harlan.....	685	2,300	2,985
Morrow.....	Salem.....	46,454	90,150	136,604
Mount Holly.....	Wayne.....	1,000	2,865	3,865
New Columbia.....	Harlan.....	3,625	12,000	15,625
Osceola.....	Harlan.....	380	1,000	1,380
Raysville.....	Wayne.....	1,665	3,725	5,390
Red Lion.....	Clear Creek.....	2,893	8,825	11,718
Ridgeville.....	Clear Creek.....	2,375	5,875	8,250
Roachester.....	Salem.....	2,046	4,000	6,046
Springboro.....	Clear Creek.....	28,946	64,750	93,696
Utica.....	Clear Creek.....	1,335	3,100	4,435
Waynesville.....	Wayne.....	51,826	118,585	170,411
West Woodville.....	Harlan.....	260	325	585
Total in towns.....		\$564,221	\$1,393,488	\$1,957,709
Total in towns and country.....				\$16,288,573

## VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY BY TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS IN 1853.

[The State Board of Equalization added 6 per cent to the appraisements as given in the table.]

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Acres.	Average Value per Acre.	Aggregate Value.
Clear Creek.....	27,456	\$34 93	\$965,038
Franklin.....	22,535	36 00	801,260
Deerfield.....	21,144½	33 00	697,760
Union.....	16,931	30 00	507,930
Turtle Creek.....	43,695	37 50	1,638,563
Wayne.....	24,497½	32 00	783,920
Salem.....	37,426	26 00	973,276
Hamilton.....	22,057	29 00	639,653
Washington.....	20,600	20 00	412,000
Massie.....	16,605½	27 00	449,342
Totals.....	252,947	\$31 10	\$7,868,742





*Aron Wilson*





NAMES OF TOWNS.	IN WHAT TOWNSHIP.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Aggregate Value.
Springboro .....	Clear Creek .....	\$26,873	\$8,712	\$35,585
Ridgeville .....	Clear Creek .....	3,300	395	3,695
Franklin .....	Franklin .....	70,350	25,159	95,509
Mason .....	Deerfield .....	.....	.....	37,760
Gainesboro .....	Deerfield .....	.....	.....	1,055
Deerfield .....	Union .....	13,025	12,575	25,600
Mary Ellen .....	Union .....	750	650	1,400
Fredericksburg .....	Union .....	1,110	435	1,545
Lebanon .....	Turtle Creek .....	.....	.....	308,409
Waynesville .....	Wayne .....	107,646	32,936	140,582
Crosswicks .....	Wayne .....	475	355	830
Mount Holly .....	Wayne .....	2,565	720	3,285
Corwin .....	Wayne .....	5,900	2,080	7,980
Morrow .....	Salem .....	.....	.....	75,137
Maineville .....	Hamilton .....	19,110	8,803	27,913
Fort Ancient .....	Washington .....	2,190	1,543	3,733
Harveysburg .....	Massie .....	13,540	6,215	19,755
Total of towns .....		\$176,834	\$100,578	\$789,773
Total of real property in towns and country in 1853 .....				\$8,658,515

## POLITICS.

The political history of Warren County may be summed up in the statement that the majority of her voters were at first anti-Federalists, or Jeffersonian Republicans, and, in later years, Anti-Democratic. The names of the political parties to which a majority of the people belonged at different periods are anti-Federal, or Republican, from 1801 to 1828; National Republican, from 1828 to 1834; Whig, from 1834 to 1855; and Republican, from 1855 to the present time.

When new political parties were being formed, about 1828, the voters of Warren County were for awhile nearly equally divided between the Jackson and the anti-Jackson parties. At the October election in 1828, the Jackson candidates for the General Assembly and for Governor received a small majority, but at the Presidential election, in November of the same year, the Adams men succeeded in giving their candidate a majority of thirty-seven votes in the county. The next year, the county took its place among those which were thenceforward decidedly anti-Jackson.

The history of political parties in the two counties of Butler and Warren presents a curious subject for the sociologist. These two counties were created by the same act of the Legislature; they were settled about the same date; they lie side by side, and have the same fertile soil; for more than a quarter of a century, they were alike in politics, and gave similar majorities for the same State and national tickets; but about 1830, they separated in politics, and from that time forward have never given majorities for the same party. For fifty years, Butler has been decidedly Democratic, and Warren decidedly anti-Democratic.

The method of nominating candidates for office is a subject of interest and importance. Previous to 1828, candidates were generally placed before the people without the intervention of a party caucus, a political convention or a primary election; yet, in the bitter contest over the formation of a State government in 1802, the Republicans of Hamilton County nominated ten candidates for members of the convention called to form a constitution. After the establishment of a newspaper at Lebanon, the names of candidates for county offices and members of the Legislature were usually announced by themselves



or their friends in that paper for several weeks prior to the election. Sometimes there were seven or eight candidates for a single office, but usually there were but two or three. The personal popularity of the candidate and his fitness for the office, were of more importance than his views on national political questions. Although the Republicans outnumbered their opponents more than two to one, Federalists were sometimes elected county officers and members of the Legislature.

In 1824, the leading men of the county, who had before been united in their efforts to elect Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were for the first time divided in their choice for President. The name of Francis Dunlevy was placed on the Electoral ticket for John Quincy Adams; John Bigger and young Tom Corwin supported Henry Clay; Judge Kesling supported Andrew Jackson; and Thomas R. Ross, who preferred Crawford, in the absence of an Electoral ticket in Ohio for Crawford, also supported Jackson, while the friends of all the Presidential candidates united in the support of Jeremiah Morrow, who was that year a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, and received nearly the whole vote of the county. It is worthy of note, too, that, although Henry Clay received fewer votes in the county than either Adams or Jackson, yet John Bigger, who was a supporter of Clay, and whose name was placed on the Clay Electoral ticket, was this same year elected a Representative of the county in the Legislature.

The first national political convention in the United States for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President was held by the National Republican party at Baltimore, December 12, 1831. At that time, Warren and Butler Counties constituted a Congressional district, and, some weeks before the assembling of the Baltimore convention, there was held, at a tavern near the line separating the two counties, a mass meeting of the opponents of the administration of Jackson, at which Gov. Morrow was appointed to represent the district in the national convention. He accepted the appointment and attended the convention, which nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant for President and Vice President.

In 1828, party lines were closely drawn between the Adams men and Jackson men. Rallying committees were appointed in the various townships for the purpose of getting out a full vote at the election for President. At that time and for many succeeding years, one of the most hotly contested questions at issue was which was the old Republican party. Both parties claimed to be the original Jeffersonian Republicans. Federalist, the name of the party to which Washington and Hamilton belonged, had long before become a term of reproach.

In 1828 or the year following, for the first time in the history of elections in the county, an effort was made to elect members of the Legislature as partisan supporters of a particular candidate for President, and a Jackson ticket was nominated at a caucus of the party leaders. This method of choosing members of the General Assembly seems to have been distasteful to the majority of the staid yeomanry at that time, but before many years elapsed, the Whigs, who controlled the county, began to make party nominations, both for legislators and county officers. At a large Whig mass meeting, held at Waynesville in 1840, John Probasco was nominated for the Legislature, and candidates were selected for county officers to be elected that year.

Nominations were made by the Whigs at mass meetings for several years. The balloting for candidates at these meetings was conducted in a loose manner, and there were abundant facilities for fraud. A living witness narrates having seen, in a mass meeting held in a grove north of Lebanon, one voter deposit forty tickets for his candidate in the hat which served as a ballot-box.





The primary-election system was introduced by the Whigs before the death of their party, and it has been continued by the Republicans until the present time. At the primaries, Judges and Clerks of the election are chosen, poll-books are kept, tally-sheets made out, and formal returns are made to a County Central Committee.

The political campaign of 1840 was one of peculiar interest to the Whigs of Warren County. The county furnished that year the successful candidates for Governor and member of Congress, while the successful candidate for President resided in the adjoining county of Hamilton. The bitter contest between the opposing parties began early in the spring, and was continued with increasing excitement until the Presidential election. Harrison and Tyler had been nominated at Harrisburg December 6, 1839. Corwin was nominated for Governor at a great mass meeting at Columbus, February 22, 1840. The public mind was soon put in commotion by mass meetings and mass conventions, some of which were of enormous size. A very large mass convention of the Whigs of the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Highland, was held at Wilmington May 22. For two or three weeks before the meeting, local committees were at work throughout Warren to have a large delegation from the county in attendance, and their efforts were successful. It was estimated that there were 10,000 persons present at the convention, a large proportion being from Warren County. The people went on foot, on horseback, in wagons, and in log cabins and immense canoes placed on wheels, drawn by six horses. They carried banners, flags, coon-skins and kegs of hard cider, and sang doggerel ballads made for the occasion, accompanied with the noise of drums, fifes and fiddles. There were three large canoes and one log cabin from Warren County at the Wilmington convention. Nathaniel McLean, of Warren County, was President of the meeting, and Thomas Corwin was the orator. Before the address of Corwin, the main business before the convention was transacted. The people from the three counties, being separated into three meetings, appointed fifty delegates from each county for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The delegates, having met, reported to the convention that they had agreed upon ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow as the candidate for the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas Corwin, and also for the ensuing full term. This report was then unanimously confirmed by a vote of the whole convention. J. Milton Williams, Esq., of Warren County, had, in a speech in Wilmington the previous evening, declined being a candidate for Congress.

The largest mass meeting held in the United States in this campaign, noted for monster assemblies, was at Dayton, where the body of people assembled covered ten acres by actual measurement. Thousands of the Whigs of Warren County attended this immense gathering. In September, Gen. Harrison, Gov. Thomas Metcalfe, of Kentucky, and others, addressed a Whig meeting in a grove north of Lebanon, at which about five thousand were present. Gov. Wilson Shannon and Senator William Allen addressed a Democratic meeting at the same place in this campaign. It was during this campaign that Corwin, the Whig candidate for Governor, became most widely known as a popular and effective political speaker. One of the best of the poetic effusions of this memorable political contest was by John W. Van Cleve, of Dayton, and was sung to a popular air. The opening stanza was:

"Success to you, Tom Corwin!  
 Tom Corwin, our hearts love you!  
 Ohio has no nobler son,  
 In worth there's none above you,  
 And she will soon bestow  
 On you her highest honor,  
 And then our State will proudly show  
 Without a stain upon her."





## STATISTICS OF VOTES IN WARREN COUNTY.

1803—At the first election for Governor, Warren was a part of Hamilton County.

1805—For Governor, Edward Tiffin, Republican, 473 ; no votes for any opponent returned.

1807—For Governor, Nathaniel Massie, Republican, 281 ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Federalist, 136 ; total, 417.

1808—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 460 ; Samuel Huntington, Federalist, 263 ; Thomas Kirker, Federalist, 64 ; total, 787.

1810—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 538 ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Federalist, 170 ; total, 708.

1812—For Governor, Return J. Meigs, Jr., War Federalist, 472 ; Thomas Scott, Anti-Federalist, 268 ; total, 740.

1814—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 563 ; Othniel Looker, War Federalist, 271 ; total, 834.

1816—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 1,340 ; James Dunlap, Federalist, 95 ; total, 1,435.

1818—For Governor, Ethan Allen Brown, 1,098 ; James Dunlap, 207 ; total, 1,305.

1820—For Governor, Ethan Allen Brown, 891 ; Jeremiah Morrow, 281 ; William Henry Harrison, 3 ; total, 1,175.

[Neither Senator Morrow nor Gen. Harrison had consented to be candidates in opposition to the re-election of Gov. Brown.]

1822—For Governor, Jeremiah Morrow, Republican, 1,105 ; Allen Trimble, Republican, 189 ; William W. Irvin, Republican, 2 ; total, 1,296.

1824—For Governor, Jeremiah Morrow, Republican, 2,376 ; Allen Trimble, Republican, 144 ; total, 2,520. For President, Andrew Jackson, 750 ; J. Q. Adams, 502 ; Henry Clay, 311 ; total, 1,563.

1826—For Governor, Allen Trimble, Republican, 1,626 ; John Bigger, Republican, 517. Alexander Campbell, Republican, 23 ; Benjamin Tappan, Republican, 47 ; total, 2,213.

1828—For Governor, Allen Trimble, National Republican, 1,358 ; John W. Campbell, Democrat, 1,420 ; total, 2,778. For President, John Q. Adams, National Republican, 1,833 ; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 1,796 ; total, 3,629.

1830—For Governor, Duncan McArthur, National Republican, 1,422 ; Robert Lucas, Democrat, 1,128 ; total, 2,550.

1832—For President, Henry Clay, National Republican, 2,107 ; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 1,735 ; William Wirt, Anti-Masonic, — ; total, 3,842.

1834—For Governor, James Findlay, Whig, 1,684 ; Robert Lucas, Democrat, 1,122 ; total, 2,806.

1836—For President, William Henry Harrison, Whig, 2,260 ; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 1,326 ; total, 3,586.

1838—For Governor, Joseph Vance, Whig, 1,718 ; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,019 ; total, 2,737.

1840—For Governor, Thomas Corwin, Whig, 2,752 ; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,631 ; total, 4,383. Vote for President, William Henry Harrison, Whig, 2,814 ; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 1,504 ; James G. Birney, Abolition, 6 ; total, 4,324.

1842—For Governor, Thomas Corwin, Whig, 2,525 ; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,643 ; Leicester King, Abolition, 7 ; total, 4,175.

1844—For Governor, Mordecai Bartley, Whig, 2,722 ; David Tod, Democrat, 1,800 ; Leicester King, Abolition, 94 ; total, 4,616. For President, Henry Clay, Whig, 2,822 ; James K. Polk, Democrat, 1,795 ; James G. Birney, Abolition, 55 ; total, 4,702.

1846—For Governor, William Bebb, Whig, 2,617 ; David Tod, Democrat, 1,608 ; Samuel Lewis, Abolition, 132 ; total, 4,357.





1848—For Governor, Seabury Ford, Whig, 2,791 ; John B. Weller, Democrat, 1,864 ; total, 4,655. For President, Zachary Taylor, Whig, 2,526 ; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 1,861 ; Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil, 402 ; total, 4,789.

1850—For Governor, William Johnston, Whig, 2,443 ; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 1,548 ; Edward Smith, Abolition, 25 ; total, 4,016.

1851—For Governor (under new Constitution), Samuel F. Vinton, Whig, 2,293, Reuben Wood, Democrat, 1,540 ; Samuel Lewis, Abolition, 78 ; total, 3,911.

1852—For President, Winfield Scott, Whig, 2,823 ; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 1,919 ; John P. Hale, Free-Soil, 223 ; total, 4,965.

1853—For Governor, Nelson Barrere, Whig, 1,612 ; William Medill, Democrat, 1,473 ; Samuel Lewis, Free-Soil, 442 ; total, 3,527.

1855—For Governor, Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 2,306 ; William Medill, Democrat, 1,461 ; Allen Trimble, American, 360 ; total, 4,127.

1856—For President, John C. Fremont, Republican, 2,688 ; James Buchanan, Democrat, 1,776 ; Millard Fillmore, American, 344 ; total, 4,808.

1857—For Governor, Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 2,473 ; Henry B. Payne, Democrat, 1,747 ; Phil. Van Trump, American, 72 ; total, 4,292.

1859—For Governor, William Dennison, Republican, 2,689 ; Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,605 ; total, 4,294.

1860—For President, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,316 ; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 2,011 ; John Bell, Unionist, 122 ; J. C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 21 ; total, 5,470.

1861—For Governor, David Tod, Republican, 2,882 ; Hugh J. Jewett, Democrat, 1,230 ; total, 4,112.

1863—For Governor, John Brough, Republican, 4,279 ; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 1,310 ; total, 5,589.

1864—For President, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,419 ; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 1,543 ; total, 4,962.

1865—For Governor, Jacob D. Cox, Republican, 3,229 ; George W. Morgan, Democrat, 1,489 ; total, 4,718.

1867—For Governor, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 3,638 ; A. G. Thurman, Democrat, 1,905 ; total, 5,545.

1868—For President, U. S. Grant, Republican, 3,917 ; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 1,875 ; total, 5,792.

1869—For Governor, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 3,351 ; George H. Pendleton, Democrat, 1,875 ; total, 5,226.

1871—For Governor, Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 3,356 ; George W. McCook, Democrat, 1,770 ; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, — ; total, 5,126.

1872—For President, U. S. Grant, Republican, 3,763 ; Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 2,168 ; total, 5,931.

1873—For Governor, Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 3,200 ; William Allen, Democrat, 1,665 ; Isaac Collins, Liberal, 130 ; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, 20 ; total, 5,015.

1875—For Governor, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 3,688 ; William Allen, Democrat, 2,513 ; total, 6,201.

1876—For President, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 4,164 ; S. J. Tilden, Democrat, 2,559 ; G. Clay Smith, Prohibition, 5 ; total, 6,728.

1877—For Governor, William H. West, Republican, 3,396 ; Richard M. Bishop, Democrat, 2,087 ; Henry A. Thompson, Prohibition, 67 ; Scattering, 14 ; total, 5,564.

1879—For Governor, Charles Foster, Republican, 4,225 ; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 2,449 ; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, 24 ; A. Sanders Platt, Greenback, 4 ; total, 6,702.

1880—For President, James A. Garfield, Republican, 4,565 ; W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 2,564 ; Neal Dow, Prohibition, 14 ; James B. Weaver, Greenback, 5 ; total, 7,148.





## CHAPTER VII.

### MILITARY HISTORY.

#### THE MILITIA MUSTER.

VARIOUS laws have been passed in Ohio for the purpose of organizing and drilling the militia, and all of them have proved ineffective. The first law proclaimed in the territory northwest of the Ohio was "An act for regulating and establishing the militia." Up to the year 1833, twenty-two acts for this purpose had been enacted by the Territorial and State Legislatures, and all of them repealed, amended or superseded. These laws provided for dividing the State into military districts, for officering the militia, and that all persons subject to military duty should furnish themselves with arms and accouterments, and meet at specified times to be drilled in the art of war. There were to be company musters, regimental musters, battalion musters and brigade musters. Failure to attend the muster or to be properly armed subjected the offender to a fine. An old document in possession of the writer gives the proceedings of "A Regimental Court of Inquiry of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division of the Ohio Militia, held on Monday, the 20th day of September, 1819, at the house of Gen. David Sutton, in Deerfield, for the assessment of fines in said regiment." Lieut. Col. William McLean was President, and thirteen Captains were members of the court. Over three hundred members of the regiment were fined in sums varying from 50 cents to \$2.50.

The whole system of militia training soon fell into general contempt. The general muster brought out a vast concourse of people; the day was a holiday for the lower classes, and the occasion of much intoxication and many brutal fights. For the purposes of a military drill it was worse than useless, and in 1844, the Legislature wisely abandoned the attempt of enforcing the performance of military duty in time of peace. Nothing was left of the old muster but a long list of high-sounding military titles—Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains.

Volunteer and independent military companies have been organized at various times, but they have generally been of short life. They often started out with an energy and spirit which carried their members for a time through the whole routine of drilling but a few months produced a loss of interest and laxity of discipline. The independent volunteer militia companies have been of considerable expense to the State and municipal governments, but their history in the past shows that no reliance can be placed upon them as permanent organizations of the militia.

The ridiculous features of the old general muster were described in the famous speech of Thomas Corwin, in reply to Gen. Cray, of Michigan, delivered in the House of Representatives of Congress in 1840. The materials for this description were derived from what Corwin had seen at home, and there is a tradition that the orator, before the delivery of this speech in Congress, which gave him a national reputation as a wit, had employed the same weapons of satire, had used the same images and given the same description, in the court of a Justice of the Peace at his own home, while ridiculing a prosecuting witness who happened to be a pompous militia officer.

Gen. Cray had undertaken to criticise the military record of Gen. Harrison. His own military title was obtained in the militia service. After ridicul-





ing, in his inimitable manner, the military knowledge of Gen. Crary, derived from his law books, Corwin turned to examine his knowledge derived from militia duty in the field:

We all in fancy now see the gentleman from Michigan in that most dangerous and glorious event in the life of a Militia General on the peace establishment—a parade day. The day for which all the other days of his life seem to have been made. We can see the troops in motion, umbrellas, hoc and ax handles and other like deadly implements of war, when lo! the leader of the host approaches.

“Far off his coming shines;”

his plume, white, after the fashion of the great Bourbon, is of ample length, and reads its doleful history in the bereaved necks and bosoms of forty neighboring hen-roosts. Like the great Suwaroff, he seems somewhat careless in the forms and points of dress; hence his epaulets may be on his shoulders, back or side, but still gleaming, gloriously gleaming, in the sun. Mounted he is, too, let it not be forgotten. Need I describe to the Colonels and Generals of this honorable House the steed which heroes bestride on such an occasion? No; I see the memory of other days is with you. You see before you the gentleman from Michigan, mounted on his crop-eared, bushy-tailed mare, the singular obliquities of whose hinder limbs is described by that most expressive phrase, “Sickle-hams”—her height just fourteen hands, all told. Yes, sir; there you see his steed, that laughs at “the shaking of the spear;” that is his “war-horse, whose neck is clothed with thunder.”

Mr. Speaker: We have glowing descriptions in history of Alexander the Great and his war-horse, Bucephalus, at the head of the invincible Macedonian phalanx; but, sir, such are the improvements of modern times that every one must see that our Militia General, with his crop-eared mare, with bushy tail and sickle-ham, would literally frighten off a battle-field a hundred Alexanders. But, sir, to the history of the parade day. The General, thus mounted and equipped, is in the field and ready for action. On the eve of some desperate enterprise, such as giving an order to shoulder arms, it may be there occurs a crisis, one of the accidents of war.

A cloud rises and passes over the sun! Here an occasion occurs for the display of that greatest of all traits in the character of a commander; that tact which enables him to seize and turn to good account events unlooked for as they arise.

Now for the caution wherewith the Roman Fabius foiled the skill and courage of Hannibal. A retreat is ordered, and troops and General in a twinkling are found safely bivouacked in a neighboring grocery.

But even here the General still has room for the exhibition of heroic deeds. Hot from the field, and chafed with the untoward events of the day, your General unsheathes his trenchant blade, eighteen inches in length, as you will well remember, and with an energy and remorseless fury he slices the watermelons that lie in heaps around him, and shares them with his surviving friends!

Others of the sinews of war are not wanting here. Whisky, Mr. Speaker, that great leveler of modern times is here also, and the shells of watermelons are filled to the brim.

Here, again, Mr. Speaker, is shown how the extremes of barbarism and civilization meet. As the Scandinavian heroes of old, after the fatigues of war, drank wine from the skulls of their slaughtered enemies in Odin's Halls, so now our Militia General and his forces, from the skulls of melons thus vanquished, in copious draughts of whisky, assuage the heroic fire of their souls after the bloody scenes of a parade day. But, alas, for this short-lived race of ours, all things will have an end, and so even is it with the glorious achievements of our General. Time is on the wing, and will not stay his flight; the sun, as if frightened at the mighty events of the day, rides down the sky, and at the close of the day, when “the hamlet is still,” the curtain of night drops upon the scene;

“And glory, like the phoenix in its fires,  
Exhales its odors, blazes, and expires.”

#### THE WAR OF 1812.

Before the declaration of war against England, in June, 1812, the people of Southwestern Ohio were frequently alarmed with reports of Indian incursions. Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had been laboring for years to bring about a union of the Indian tribes in a war against the whites. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought November 7, 1811. The Indians were defeated, but, until the commencement of the war with England, the Government was constantly engaged in negotiations with them to prevent more formidable hostilities. Not content with negotiations, the Government, in April, before the declaration of war, organized a military force at Dayton, consisting of three regiments of infantry, in addition to one regiment of regulars. This force was placed under the command of Gen. Hull, and was afterward surrendered to the





British in August, 1812. The news of Gen. Hull's surrender spread gloom and alarm among the people from Cincinnati to the frontier. The whole region of the Miamis was left exposed to Indian depredations. Soon after came the rumor that the British and Indians under Tecumseh were approaching by the Maumee River, and that Fort Wayne was besieged.

During the year 1812, many councils were held at Piqua by representatives of the Government with Indian chiefs for the purpose of securing friendly relations with them. While one of these was in progress, Gov. Meigs, Jeremiah Morrow and Thomas Worthington being the United States Commissioners, a rumor was spread throughout the southern part of Warren County that the Indians had proved treacherous, had massacred the representatives of the Government, and were marching southward. Men left their plows in the furrow, seized their rifles and rushed to the defense of their homes.

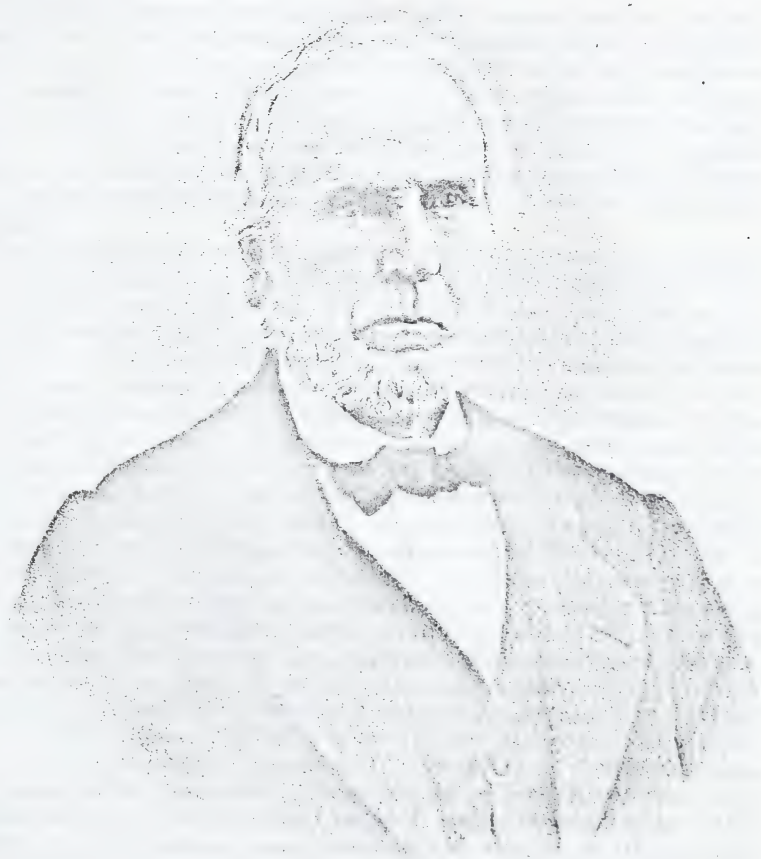
Although their situation was such as to give rise to feelings of uneasiness as to the safety of their own homes, the great majority of the people of Warren County were in favor of the war with England. On the reception of the news of the formal declaration of war, the people held meetings, passed resolutions of approval, and took steps to respond to the call for troops.

Lebanon was the rendezvous of the troops raised in 1812 from the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Clermont. In August, 1812, four companies of riflemen, commanded respectively by Capt. Joel Collins, Capt. Means, Capt. Leonard and Capt. Hinkle; a company of artillery commanded by Capt. Joseph Jenkinson; and a company of light infantry commanded by Capt. Matthias Corwin, assembled in Lebanon, where the commissioned officers met and elected Joseph Jenkinson, Major. They took up their line of march for Urbana by way of Dayton, making, according to James McBride, quite a formidable appearance. Before reaching Dayton, they received the news that Gen. Hull and his army were prisoners of the enemy, and that the British and their Indian allies were marching to meet them. At Urbana, they were united with a battalion under the command of Maj. Galloway, of Xenia. The commissioned officers of the two battalions met and elected Capt. David Sutton, of Deerfield, Warren County, Colonel of the regiment. "Col. Sutton," says McBride, in his biography of Joel Collins, "had raised a company and gone out with the first army as a Captain. He had been sent into the interior, by the order of Gen. Hull, for the purpose of transacting some business connected with the army, and consequently was not present at the time of their capitulation. He was with Jenkinson's battalion, on his return, when they received intelligence of Hull's surrender. Any person alive now who was living at that time must remember the consternation that this news produced throughout the whole community. So strong a feeling of patriotism pervaded the country at that time that it appeared as if every able-bodied man who could possibly raise a horse and a gun was on the move for the frontier. In a few days, a large, promiscuous multitude were assembled in and about Urbana, but they were without leaders, and knew not what to do." William Henry Harrison, however, soon took the command, and applied his energies to the proper organization of the army on the Northwestern frontier.

The first Kentucky troops that arrived in Ohio after Hull's surrender were a brigade of militia under the command of Brig. Gen. John Payne. They arrived at Piqua September 3, 1812, and Gen. Harrison determined to send forward a detachment for the relief of Fort Wayne. Maj. Jenkinson, in whose battalion were riflemen from Warren and neighboring counties, was ordered to send one of his companies to act as road-cutters and open a wagon-way along Wayne's old trace from Fort Loramie to St. Mary's; another company to escort a train of wagons on their way to Fort Wayne; another to relieve a company of







John Drake



militia from Ohio, stationed at Loramie's; and the remainder of the battalion to remain at Piqua. Maj. Jenkinson permitted the Captains to decide the matter by lot as to the company which should be assigned to each particular duty. Tickets were prepared and drawn from a hat. It fell to the lot of Capt. Matthias Corwin's company of volunteers from Warren County to escort twenty wagon-loads of supplies, and to Capt. Joel Collins' company of Butler County volunteers to open the road. In 1840, Gen. Charles Anthony thus addressed a political meeting in Columbus, Ohio:

"When the brave Harrison and his gallant army were exposed to the dangers and hardships of the Northwestern frontier—separated from the interior, on which they depended for their supplies, by the brush-wood and swamps of the St. Mary's country, through which there was no road—where each wagoner had to make his way wherever he could find a passable place, leaving traces and routes which are still visible for a space of several days' journey in length—there was one team which was managed by a little, dark-complexioned, hardy looking lad, apparently about fifteen or sixteen years old, who was familiarly called Tom Corwin."

From what has already been said, it is evident that there were stirring times in Warren County during the opening scenes of the war. Fears of the Indians, news of Hull's surrender, calls for volunteers and upon farmers for wagon-loads of provisions; the encampment of troops at the little village of Lebanon produced an intense excitement, and animated the whole population with a determination to avert the desolation that threatened the frontiers, and to wipe out the disgrace with which American arms had been stained by the opening movement of the war. Enlistments in the county must have been rapid, but no record of their numbers, or even the names of the commanders of companies, can now be found. The files of the *Western Star*, the only paper then printed in the county, for that period, are lost, but in a single paper still in existence, dated August 27, 1812, the announcement of Hull's surrender is made under the head of "To Arms! To Arms!" and from the same paper it appears that a light infantry company from Lebanon and volunteers from other parts of the county left Lebanon for Piqua on the 25th of August, and on the afternoon of the same day, Thomas Ross induced twenty men to volunteer in Lebanon, after which they marched through the town, endeavoring to induce others to join them. From other newspaper accounts, it appears that on Sunday, August 23, 1812, Capt. Caldwell, with a troop of horse from Warren County, rode through Dayton to Piqua, and Capt. Johnson, with a rifle company from the same county, reported at Camp Meigs, on Mad River, near Dayton. The following notice was published in the *Lebanon Star* in August, 1812:

To all those brave and patriotic young men who wish to enlist in defense of the honor and independence of their country, a bounty of \$16 will be paid, and 160 acres of land and three months' extra pay at the expiration of five years' service.

DANIEL CUSHING, Capt. of Artillery, U. S. Army.

Drafts were resorted to in order to fill the quota of Ohio, and a number of citizens of Warren County were drafted. The troubles of the Shakers of Union Village on account of their refusal to perform military service began in September, 1813, an account of which we obtain from their own journals:

June 1, 1812. Richard McNemar and Samuel Rollins go to Dayton to see the Governor respecting military matters that concern believers.

September, 1813. About the 7th and 8th, we have military troubles. Seven of the brethren are drafted to join the Northwestern army, and were required to go to Lebanon and join the detachment of Maj. Fye.

September 11. Brethren furloughed until called upon to march.

September 16. They are called to Lebanon to march.

September 18. They are marched under guard to Dayton.

September 22. Brethren return home from Dayton; arrive after night; much joy among the people.





October 1. Our drafted brethren are taken again to Lebanon under pretense of being deserters.

October 3. They are marched off from thence to Xenia, thence to Franklinton, thence to Sandusky, etc., etc. It is supposed they will be kept in the army six months.

November 24. Our brethren arrive home from the military department, viz.: Samuel Rollins, David Spinning, Robert Baxter, William Davis, Jr., Rufus E. Davis, Adam Gallaher and Samuel McClelland, the two latter Buseron Brethren. [Buseron was a Shaker community on the Wabash, commenced about 1808.]

It is impossible to learn, at this day, the number of men from Warren County who served their country in the last war with England. A list even of the commissioned officers from the county cannot be obtained. There are on file in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus only nine of the muster rolls of the war of 1812. As the terms of service for which the men were called out were generally short, not exceeding six months, the number of persons who served at some time during the war was quite large, and the names of the commissioned officers would form an extended list. The military system under which the war was carried on would by no means have answered the purposes of the Government in the great war of the rebellion. In many cases, the raw militiamen had scarcely learned to drill as soldiers when their terms of service expired, and they were succeeded by fresh, untrained recruits. But in every vicissitude of the conflict, the conduct of the people of the county was patriotic and honorable. They volunteered with alacrity, and endured the hardships of the campaigns in the Northwest with patience and cheerfulness.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico aroused but little of the martial spirit of the people of Warren County. There was a prevalent sentiment among the people that the war was unnecessary; many believed that their Government was in the wrong. The county was strongly Whig in politics, and the majority were not enthusiastic in their support of the war measures of a Democratic administration. There were but few men from the county in the war.

No event during the progress of the war aroused more interest among the people of every class in the county than the memorable speech of their fellow-citizen, Thomas Corwin, against the further prosecution of the war, delivered in the Senate of the United States February 11, 1847, just before Gen. Scott began the last campaign, which completely broke the military power of Mexico, and after Taylor had won his most brilliant victories. Perhaps no speech ever delivered in Congress was so much talked about. On one side, its sentiments were approved; on the other, they were denounced as treasonable. The orator himself, in after years, with some rhetorical exaggeration, said the speech had caused him to be burned in effigy in every town and hamlet from Maine to Texas that had sent a soldier to fight against Mexico. The famous expression of "Welcome you with bloody hands" caused the Senator in his own county to be represented on banners carried in the processions of his political opponents with his hands and arms to the elbows painted blood red, and underneath the picture, the word "Traitor." Considering the unpopularity of the sentiments uttered, the mere politician regarded the orator as unwise. Looking at the strength and boldness of his language, some of his friends reproached him for imprudence, and his opponents denounced him as a traitor. But time has already marked it as the greatest and best speech of the eminent orator. Portions of it have become familiar to school-boys, and have taken their place among the most eloquent passages in the English language. The memorable expressions, "bloody hands" and "hospitable graves" occur in a passage which is frequently incorrectly quoted. The exact language of Senator Corwin will be found below:





What is the territory, Mr. President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Castilian master. His Bunker Hills and Saratogas and Yorktowns are there. The Mexican can say, There I bled for liberty, and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invaders?

Sir, had one come and demanded Bunker Hill of the people of Massachusetts, had England's lion ever showed himself there, is there a man over thirteen and under ninety who would not have been ready to meet him—is there a river on this continent that would not have run red with blood—is there a field but would have been piled high with the unburied bones of slaughtered Americans before these consecrated battle-fields of liberty should have been wrested from us?

If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, *we will greet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graces.*"

#### THE CIVIL WAR.

The record of Warren County in the rebellion is one which will ever be contemplated with pride by her people. No State in the Union was more prompt and thorough in her response to the call to arms than Ohio, and no county in Ohio exhibited more alacrity and patriotism in bearing her share of the burdens of the momentous struggle than Warren.

Until fire opened upon Fort Sumter, the mass of the people did not apprehend civil war. Even after the inauguration of President Lincoln, with Jefferson Davis ruling at Montgomery—two Presidents with their cabinets, two Governments standing face to face—the people still seemed incredulous as to the imminence of a clash of arms. While a minority of the people of the county were willing to see a civil strife begun as a means for the destruction of slavery, the great majority hoped for a happy and peaceful issue from the national complications. Probably a majority were even disposed to favor such measures of conciliation as the repeal of the personal liberty bills in the Northern States which interfered with the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and to give assurance that slavery should never be interfered with in any of the States where it then existed.

Thomas Corwin then represented the county in Congress. On the 14th of January, 1861, as Chairman of a Grand Select Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of one from each State, Mr. Corwin made a report which perhaps met the approval of a majority of the people of the county. The report favored concession by recognizing the constitutional rights of the Slave States, and declaring that "all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrender of fugitives from labor are in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood which should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of the Union." The report passed the House by a decided majority. There were throughout the county, however, not a few who regarded even a declaration of a purpose to respect the rights of the Slave States under the constitution as an effort, to use the language of Horace Greeley, "to disarm the sternly purposed rebellion by yielding without bloodshed a substantial triumph to the rebels."

President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 militia to suppress unlawful combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed was read in the daily newspapers Monday, April 15, 1861. On the evening of the next day, the first public war meeting in Lebanon was held. It was held in Washington Hall, and was attended by citizens of Lebanon and vicinity and other portions of the county. The meeting was marked by a general and enthusiastic approval of the President's proclamation. Whatever spirit of conciliation and concession had before existed, there was now no more talk of coaxing or pleading with traitors who had dared to aim their cannon at the flag of the Union. A. H. Dunlevy presided. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of





George R. Sage, Durbin Ward, James M. Smith, J. D. Wallace, William Crosson, Simon Suydam and John C. Dunlevy. Earnest and forcible addresses were made by the President, Judge Belamy Storer, Durbin Ward and J. D. Wallace. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Warren County, most cordially indorse the action of the Government in its energetic measures to execute the laws, and to preserve the institutions of our country.

*Resolved*, That we will stand by and support the Administration in the most vigorous efforts to put down rebellion and punish treason at whatever expense of men or money.

*Resolved*, That we recognize no party in the present crisis, but the party of the Union.

The band played "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." Before the meeting adjourned, it authorized a dispatch to be sent to Gov. Dennison, pledging the county to raise promptly the quota of men required under the call of the President.

The war spirit was soon aroused throughout the county. The national flag was run up on the court house, and was seen floating from stores, workshops and residences. The whole country was filled with the noise and excitement of military preparation. Three companies from the county were soon raised, commanded respectively by Capt. Rigdon Williams, of Lebanon; Capt. John Kell, of Franklin; and Capt. J. D. Wallace, of Morrow. The sight of real soldiers was new to most of the people, and the marching to camp of a company for the three-months' service made more ado than afterward the departure of a regiment who left their homes for three years or during the war. Capt. Williams' company, on Tuesday, April 23, marched from Lebanon to the railroad, intending to take their departure for Camp Jackson at Columbus. Stores and shops were closed, and the people turned out to bid the soldiers adieu. The procession of soldiers and citizens on the road from Lebanon to Deerfield was nearly a mile in length. At the railroad station, the Captain received a dispatch that Camp Jackson was full, and the company returned to Lebanon and encamped at the fair-grounds. The company was mustered into the service of the United States for three months, at Columbus, on May 5; was re-organized and mustered into service for three years at Camp Dennison on the 19th of June, as Company F, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Jabez Turner, of Harveysburg, a member of this company, killed at Scarey Creek, W. Va., July 17, 1861, was the first man from Warren County who lost his life in the war of the rebellion.

Capt. John Kell's company, which, before the war, had been organized as a militia company, called the "Franklin Grays," was the first company to leave the county for service under the telegraphic call for troops.

Durbin Ward was the first man in the county to sign an enrollment paper for troops in the civil war. When the President's proclamation reached Lebanon, he was trying a case at the court house. He hastily drew up a paper containing something like the following: "We, the undersigned, hereby tender our services to the President of the United States to protect our national flag." He signed it, and proceeded with his case. It was soon signed by Milton B. Graham. Only one or two other names were obtained until after the war meeting at Washington Hall, on the evening of April 16. Gen. Ward went into the army as a private, declining a captaincy. He came out a Brigadier General. He was a Democrat, and a decided opponent of the election of Lincoln, yet, when the national flag was fired upon, he at once offered his services to support an administration whose elevation to power he had opposed. His example and influence did much to unite all parties in the support of armed measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

The volunteers from Warren County belonged to no one party. Republicans and Democrats and Bell-Everett men, Conservatives and Radical Aboli-





tionists, who had been almost willing "to let the Union slide," all forgot their past differences and gave their services to support the Constitution and the Union.

The women of the county were earnest in their ministrations to the soldiers. From the beginning until the close of the war, they were constant in their efforts to supply those comforts and delicacies needed in the field, and still more in the hospital, and which no government does or can supply.

On May 3, the President issued his first call for men to serve three years or during the war. Then began the serious work of enlistment. Early in the war, there was appointed in each county of the State a standing military committee, which had the charge and direction of the military matters of the county. The raising of funds for bounties, enlisting recruits and looking after the families of those who were absent in the army, and many other duties, devolved upon the committee. The Governor consulted with this committee before commissioning military officers. The war called for so large a proportion of the entire male population that the quota of the county was not in all cases filled without difficulty. Drafts and the offer of large bounties to volunteers were found necessary. Liberal provisions were made for the support of the families of soldiers and marines in active service. Of the men who filled the quota of Warren County, all, except an inconsiderable fraction, were volunteers. Within eighteen months after the first call for three-years' men, the county, with a total militia enrollment of 5,352, sent into the service 2,140 men, of whom only 52 were drafted.

Most of the recruits, on being mustered into the service, received a considerable bounty. Under the last calls of the President, the local bounties were unusually large, amounting to upward of \$500, while still larger sums were paid to acceptable substitutes. In this way an enormous sum was expended. The money for this purpose was raised in part by taxation, under the authority of law, but more largely by the voluntary contributions of the stay-at-home citizens. The large bounties were a great incentive to desertion, and it was estimated that of the recruits enlisted to fill the quota of Ohio under the call of July, 1864, more than ten thousand deserted. The deserters would present themselves at a new recruiting station, or, with a change of name, to the same station, be again mustered in, receive a second large bounty, and again desert. To put a stop to this "bounty-jumping," the plan was adopted of withholding the bounty until the recruit had reached his regiment.

The soldiers from Warren County were scattered through so large a portion of the United States Army, and in so many regiments and branches of the service, that the record of the county can only be given in the record of Ohio in the rebellion. Such a record, to be complete, should exhibit the military history of every soldier and officer—name, age, rank: when, where and by whom enrolled; when, where and by whom mustered into service: the nature and date of every promotion: date of death, discharge, muster out, transfer or desertion—in short, everything pertaining to the soldier's military career. The importance of such a record for the whole State is evident from the numerous applications made at the Adjutant General's office by soldiers or their relatives, heirs or attorneys, and the departments of the United States Government requesting certificates of service. There are on record at the court house in Lebanon only a few hundred soldiers' discharges. The military records of the Adjutant General's office at Columbus, though incomplete, supply most of the information necessary for the full war record of every soldier in an Ohio regiment during the rebellion.

Warren County claims its full share of the glory in the record of Ohio in the rebellion. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," says:





"Ohio soldiers fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the telegraphic call, two Ohio regiments were on their way to the rescue of the imperiled capital in the spring of 1861. An Ohio brigade, in good order, covered the retreat from the first Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of the army that saved West Virginia; the bulk of the army that saved Kentucky; a large share of the army that took Fort Donelson; a part of the army at Island No. 10; a great part of the army that, from Stone River, and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and Kenesaw, and Atlanta, swept down to the sea, and back through the Carolinas to the Old Dominion. They fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They campaigned against the Indians at the base of the Rocky Mountains. They helped to redeem North Carolina. They were in the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Charleston, the siege of Richmond, the siege of Mobile. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, at Gettysburg, at Corinth, in the Wilderness, before Nashville, at Five Forks, at Appomattox Court House—their bones reposing on the fields they won, are a perpetually binding pledge that *no flag shall ever wave over these graves of our soldiers but the flag they fought to maintain.*"





## CHAPTER VIII.

## THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

SEVERAL of the following brief sketches are the only biographies ever given to the public of their subjects. If some of them appear meager, it should be remembered that the facts stated in the most imperfect sketches were only obtained after patient research. It is believed that these brief sketches will be found to possess something more than a local interest. The subjects were men who either took a prominent part in the early settlement of the Miami country, or participated in the early conflicts with the Indians or in the last war with England, or were prominent in civil affairs. Some of them were men of national renown, of whom no complete biographies have ever been published. To the writer, the preparation of this chapter, which is intended to preserve the names and to record the services of some of the departed worthies of a county which, in its early history at least, was celebrated for the number of its great men, has been a labor of love.

## ROBERT BENHAM.

This pioneer and soldier, whose name is familiar to readers of the early history of the Ohio Valley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1750. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and, after the close of that struggle, became one of the early settlers in Symmes' Purchase. He is said to have built, in 1789, the first hewed-log house in Cincinnati and to have established the first ferry over the Ohio at Cincinnati February 18, 1792. He served under Harmar in his campaign against the Indians, was in the bloody defeat of St. Clair and shared in Wayne's victory. About the commencement of the present century, he settled upon a farm southwest of the site of Lebanon, which was his home until his death. He was a member of the first Legislature of the Northwest Territory and of the first Board of County Commissioners of Warren County; in the latter capacity, he served several years. Judge Burnet, who served in the Legislature with him, says: "He was possessed of great activity, muscular strength and enterprise; had a sound, discriminating judgment and great firmness of character. He was the grandsire of the accomplished Mrs. Harriet Prentice, of Louisville." Joseph S. Benham, his son, became a distinguished lawyer and orator of Cincinnati, and delivered the oration on the reception of La Fayette at Cincinnati. Robert Benham died early in the spring of 1809, and was buried at Lebanon, a troop of cavalry following his remains to the grave.

The most interesting event in the life of Capt. Benham is his survival after being wounded at Rodgers' defeat, and his life on the battle-field. Strange as this story is, its truthfulness has been indorsed by Judge Burnet and other careful historians. The account below is from "Western Adventures:"

"In the autumn of 1779, a number of keel-boats were ascending the Ohio under the command of Maj. Rodgers, and had advanced as far as the mouth of Licking without accident. Here, however, they observed a few Indians standing upon the southern extremity of a sand-bar, while a canoe, rowed by three others, was in the act of putting off from the Kentucky shore, as if for the purpose of taking them aboard. Rodgers immediately ordered the boats to be





made fast on the Kentucky shore, while the crew, to the number of seventy men, well armed, cautiously advanced in such a manner as to encircle the spot where the enemy had been seen to land. Only five or six Indians had been seen, and no one dreamed of encountering more than fifteen or twenty Indians. When Rodgers, however, had, as he supposed, completely surrounded the enemy, and was preparing to rush upon them from several quarters at once, he was thunderstruck at beholding several hundred savages suddenly spring in front, rear and upon both flanks. They instantly poured in a close discharge of rifles, and then, throwing down their guns, fell upon the survivors with the tomahawk. The panic was complete and the slaughter prodigious. Maj. Rodgers, together with forty-five others of his men, were quickly destroyed. The survivors made an effort to regain their boats, but the five men who had been left in charge of them had immediately put off from shore in the hindmost boat, and the enemy had already gained possession of the others. Disappointed in their attempt, they turned furiously upon the enemy, and, aided by the approach of darkness, forced their way through their lines, and, with the loss of several severely wounded, at length effected their escape to Harrodsburg.

"Among the wounded was Capt. Robert Benham. Shortly after breaking through the enemy's line, he was shot through both hips, and, the bones being shattered, he fell to the ground. Fortunately, a large tree had lately fallen near the spot where he lay, and, with great pain, he dragged himself into the top and lay concealed among the branches. The Indians, eager in pursuit of the others, passed him without notice, and, by midnight, all was quiet.

"On the following day, the Indians returned to the battle-ground, in order to strip the dead and take care of the boats. Benham, although in danger of famishing, permitted them to pass without making known his condition, very correctly supposing that his crippled legs would only induce them to tomahawk him upon the spot in order to avoid the trouble of carrying him to their town. He lay close, therefore, until the evening of the second day, when, perceiving a raccoon descending a tree near him, he shot it, hoping to devise some means of reaching it, when he could kindle a fire and make a meal. Scarcely had his gun cracked, however, when he heard a human cry, apparently not more than fifty yards off. Supposing it to be an Indian, he hastily reloaded his gun, and remained silent, expecting the approach of an enemy. Presently, the same voice was heard again, but much nearer. Still, Benham made no reply, but cocked his gun and sat ready to fire as soon as an object appeared. A third halloo was quickly heard, followed by an exclamation of impatience and distress, which convinced Benham that the unknown person must be a Kentuckian. As soon, therefore, as he heard the expression, 'Whoever you are, for God's sake answer me!' he replied with readiness, and the parties were soon together.

"Benham, as we have already observed, was shot through both legs. The man who now appeared had escaped from the same battle *with both arms broken*. Thus each was enabled to supply what the other wanted. Benham, having the perfect use of his arms, could load his gun and kill game with great readiness, while his friend, having the use of his legs, would kick the game to the spot where Benham sat, who was thus enabled to cook it. When no wood was near them, his companion would rake up brush with his feet and gradually roll it within reach of Benham's hands, who constantly fed his companion and dressed his wounds, as well as his own, tearing up both their shirts for that purpose. They found some difficulty in procuring water at first, but Benham at length took his own hat, and, placing the rim between the teeth of his companion, directed him to wade into the Licking up to his neck and dip the hat into the water (by sinking his own head). The man who could walk was thus enabled to bring water by means of his teeth, which Benham would afterward



Forus Dunlavy  
Johna Collett  
for Morrow  
++

John Biggell  
Thomey Cowin  
W. J. B. Home  
A. H. Dunlavy

John C. Winans  
Thomas R. Ross

John Randall  
Henry Ross  
J. P. Bruce

Shaboo B. Halsey  
Geo. K. Shag

J. Milton Williams  
Robt. Wilson





John Hopkins

L. K. Wilds

Robt. Barker

J. M. Houston

Isabel Long

David Morris

Wm. Tubby

D. Lutton

Nich. W. Johnson

E. Hathaway

John McLean

Geo Harlan

W. C. Schenck

Wm. Smith



dispose of as was necessary. In a few days, they had killed all the squirrels and birds within reach, and the man with the broken arms was sent out to drive game within gunshot of the spot to which Benham was confined. Fortunately, wild turkeys were abundant in those woods, and his companion would walk around and drive them toward Benham, who seldom failed to kill two or three of each flock. In this manner they supported themselves for several weeks, until their wounds had healed, so as to enable them to travel. They then shifted their quarters and put up a small shed at the mouth of the Licking, when they encamped until late in November, anxiously expecting the arrival of some boat which would convey them to the falls of the Ohio.

"On the 27th of November, they observed a flat-boat moving leisurely down the river. Benham hoisted his hat upon a stick and hallooed loudly for help. The crew, however, supposing them to be Indians, at least suspecting them of an intention to decoy them ashore, paid no attention to their signals of distress, but instantly put over to the opposite side of the river, and, manning every oar, endeavored to pass them as rapidly as possible. Benham beheld them passing him with a sensation bordering on despair, for the place was much frequented by Indians, and the approach of winter threatened them with destruction unless speedily relieved. At length, after the boat had passed him nearly half a mile, he saw a canoe put off from its stern and cautiously approach the Kentucky shore, evidently reconnoitering them with great suspicion. He called loudly upon them for assistance, mentioned his name and made known his condition. After a long parley, and many evidences of reluctance on the part of the crew, the canoe at length touched the shore and Benham and his friend were taken on board.

"Their appearance excited much suspicion. They were almost entirely naked, and their faces were garnished with six weeks' growth of beard. The one was barely able to hobble upon crutches, and the other could manage to feed himself with one of his hands. They were taken to Louisville, where their clothes (which had been carried off in the boat which deserted them) were restored to them, and, after a few weeks' confinement, both were perfectly restored."

It is stated in "Western Annals," that Benham afterward bought and lived upon the land where the battle took place. His companion, whose name is given as John Watson, afterward lived at Brownsville, Penn.

#### FRANCIS DUNLEVY.

This distinguished pioneer was born near Winchester, Va., December 31, 1761. His father, Anthony Dunlevy, emigrated from Ireland about the year 1745, and afterward married Hannah White, a sister of Judge Alexander White, of Virginia. Of this marriage, there were four sons and four daughters, Francis being the eldest of the sons. About the year 1772, the family removed from Winchester to what was then supposed to be Western Virginia, on the west of the Alleghany Mountains, and settled near Catfish, in what is now Washington County, Penn. In this frontier settlement, during the Revolutionary war, there was great exposure to Indian depredations. The men of the new settlements were frequently called upon as volunteers, or by drafts, to serve in longer or shorter terms of military duty for the protection of the frontiers. Young Francis Dunlevy served no less than eight different times in campaigns against the Indians before he was twenty-one years old.

He volunteered as a private October 1, 1776, before he was fifteen years of age. His company erected a chain of block-houses on the Ohio River, above what is now Steubenville, and scouted in pairs up and down the Ohio River





for the distance of twelve miles. During this tour of duty, he was sent with others down the river twelve miles, and assisted in protecting a settlement at Decker's Fort, in Virginia, while the inhabitants gathered their corn. This tour of duty lasted about seven weeks, and he was discharged on the 20th of December. In July, 1777, young Dunlevy served fourteen days in the militia at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) as a substitute for his father, who had been drafted for a month and had served the first half of it. The notorious Simon Girty was in the fort at this time and an officer of the militia, this being the year before he deserted to the Indians. In March, 1778, young Dunlevy again volunteered and served a short term; on the 15th of August, he was drafted, and served one month, and, in October, he again volunteered and served six weeks. He was again drafted on the 25th of August, 1779, and served about five weeks along the Alleghany River. In the spring of 1782, he again volunteered to serve against the hostile Indians, but the contemplated movement was abandoned, and he was permitted to return home in a few days.

The most remarkable event in the military life of Francis was his service in the disastrous campaign of Col. Crawford against Sandusky, in May and June, 1782. In Dunlevy's declaration for a pension, made in 1832, and now on file in the pension office, he gave a clear and concise account of the expedition. This declaration is frequently cited in C. W. Butterfield's history of Crawford's campaign against Sandusky, in which work a fuller account of Dunlevy's military services will be found than can be here given. At the battle of Sandusky, Dunlevy was engaged with an Indian of huge proportions. The Indian, as evening approached, crept carefully and cautiously toward Dunlevy through the top of a tree lately blown down and full of leaves. Getting near enough, as he supposed, he threw his tomahawk, but missed his aim and then escaped. This Indian was afterward recognized by Dunlevy, as he believed, in "Big Captain Johnny," who, in the war of 1812, was with the friendly Shawnees at Wapakoneta. "In a campaign," writes A. H. Dunlevy, "in which I served under Gen. William Henry Harrison, in 1812 and 1813, I frequently saw this Indian. He must have been seven feet in height. He was as frightfully ugly as he was large." In Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, it is stated that Dunlevy made his way, in company with two others, through the woods from the scene of Crawford's defeat, without provisions, to Pittsburgh, but Mr. Butterfield states that Dunlevy's application for a pension disproves the statement.

Although young Dunlevy's school days were often broken into by his military duties for the protection of the homes of the whites, he managed to obtain a good education. In 1782, he was, for a short time at least, a pupil of Rev. Thaddeus Dodd's Latin and mathematical "log-cabin" school in Washington County, Penn. He was then described as "a young man of superior talent and amiable disposition." As soon as peace was secured, he went to Dickinson College. He became a fine classical and mathematical scholar, and could read and write the Latin language with ease. He was at one time a student of divinity under Rev. James Hoge, of Winchester, Va., and afterward taught a classical school in the same State.

About the year 1790, he moved with his father's family to the vicinity of Washington, Ky. In 1792, he moved to Columbia, where he opened a classical school in connection with John Reily, afterward of Butler County. After Wayne's victory, this school was moved up the Little Miami some ten miles. In 1797, he came to the vicinity of Lebanon and continued his school until 1801. It is believed that he was the first teacher of the ancient languages in the Miami Valley, and also the first in Warren County.

In September, 1799, a special election was held for the purpose of choos





ing two additional members from Hamilton County in the Legislature of the Northwest Territory. Mr. Dunlevy believed that he was duly elected one of the two new Representatives, but the House, by a majority of one, decided against his claim to the office and gave the seat to Isaac Martin. This was probably the first contested election case north of the Ohio. At the regular election, in October of the next year, Mr. Dunlevy was elected one of the seven Representatives from Hamilton County, and served in the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe November 23, 1801. In this Legislature, he acted with the anti-Federalists, who opposed the continuance in power of the Territorial Governor, Arthur St. Clair, and who succeeded in securing for the Territory an early admission into the Union as a State. In 1802, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, receiving the highest number of votes of nearly 100 persons voted for in Hamilton County. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the convention.

One position taken by Mr. Dunlevy during the deliberations in framing the first constitution of Ohio deserves to be particularly noticed. Born in a Slave State and having himself seen the evils of slavery, he looked with abhorrence on every system of human bondage. In the convention, he not only voted against every attempt to introduce slavery in a modified form in the new State, but he went further, and was one of the minority who favored equal political rights for all men without regard to color. He voted in favor of the motion to strike out the word *white* from the constitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to colored men, but this principle of justice and human equality he did not live to see embodied in the constitution and laws of Ohio.

At the first election in the State, he was elected a member of the Senate in the Legislature. Before its adjournment, this body selected him one of the three President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of seven years. This position he held fourteen years. His circuit was the Southwestern, and at first embraced ten counties. He rode on horseback over the ungraded and bridgeless roads of a new country, and displayed his indomitable energy in promptly meeting his appointments, sometimes swimming his horse over the swollen streams rather than fail in being present. In the fourteen years he was Judge, it is said, he never missed more than one court. In his early campaigns against the Indians and his extensive travels in new countries, he had become so expert a swimmer that he thought nothing of swimming the Ohio in its greatest flood.

At the close of his second term as Presiding Judge, being poor and having involved himself as security for some of his friends, he felt compelled to engage in the practice of law for the means of sustaining a large family dependent upon him. For more than ten years he was indefatigable in his legal pursuits, attending the courts of several of the surrounding counties. At the age of seventy, after more than fifty years of labor as a soldier, pioneer, legislator, framer of a State Constitution, Judge of Court and practicing lawyer, he retired, to spend in reading and study, the years which might be allotted him beyond threescore and ten.

Judge Dunlevy was an active and prominent member of the Baptist Church. Both his parents were zealous Presbyterians, and Francis being their eldest son, was intended for the ministry of that church. But while a student of divinity, he arrived at the conclusion that pedobaptism and sprinkling instead of immersion were unauthorized in the Scriptures. Much to the mortification of his parents, as well as his brothers and sisters, he was compelled to become a Baptist. His brother John became a prominent Presbyterian preacher in Ohio and Kentucky, and afterward, a Shaker, being the author of "The Manifesto," which is regarded as the strongest work ever written in support of the





doctrines of the Society of United Believers. Francis abandoned his intention of becoming a minister, believing he had not evidence of a special divine call to that office. He was a member of the Columbia Baptist Church, in 1792, and assisted in organizing the Miami Baptist Association, and, it is said, drew up the articles of faith agreed upon by that association. In the church at Lebanon, he had his membership for more than forty years. "He was a Calvinist, firm and unyielding, but without any tendency to Antinomianism. In the division of the church at Lebanon, in 1836, on the missionary question, he made a long and earnest appeal to the members, giving the history of the church from its organization. The anti-mission movement, he said, was but Antinomianism in principle, and a step in contradiction to the whole history of the Baptist denomination in Ohio. He warned the advocates of the anti-mission movement of the destructive consequences upon them as a Christian denomination. He told them that he had seen a similar stand taken by Baptist Churches in Virginia fifty years before that time, and the result was that in twenty years or less those churches had become almost extinct and that the same consequences would as surely befall those churches which would adopt anti-missionary sentiments."

His opposition to slavery continued through life. Being among the few of his time to avow openly and publicly the equality of all men, white and black, he was thereby subject to much odium and abuse. But he never flinched from embracing and avowing the truth, however unpopular. He was one of those who advocated liberal civil, religious and political privileges for all men of whatever name, country, color or religion.

In many respects, he was a remarkable man. Judge Burnet, who knew him well, describes him as "a veteran pioneer of talents, liberal education and unbending integrity." He possessed a remarkable memory, retaining whatever he heard or read with great accuracy. He retained his mental faculties in undiminished strength to the last. The last years of his life were passed chiefly in reading. A translation of the Bible in Latin was his frequent companion. He died of pleurisy November 6, 1839, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Francis Dunlevy was married at Columbia to Mary Craig in 1792. His children were Anthony Howard, a lawyer at Lebanon; John Craig, who practiced medicine at Hamilton, Ohio, for twenty years, and died in 1834; Rebecca White, who was married to Dr. Rigdon; Maria; Jane, who was married to Jacob Morris; and James Harvey, who was admitted to the bar in 1827, and made a tour through the South with his father, and died the same year in Louisiana.

The surname of the subject of this sketch was by him uniformly written "Dunlavy," and thus it is signed to the first constitution of Ohio, and in the journals of the courts over which he presided; but "Dunlevy," having been adopted by his descendants as the correct orthography of the family name, it has been followed in this work. On this point, the eldest son of Judge Dunlevy, writes: "The family were originally from Spain. The name, which is properly Donlevy, has since been written variously, according to the vowel sounds of the different countries in which the family was scattered—sometimes Donlevy; by others, Dunlevy, and again, Dunlavy."

#### JEREMIAH MORROW.

This pioneer and farmer-statesman was born October 6, 1771, in what is now Adams County, then York County, Penn., not far from the place where the great battle of Gettysburg was fought. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His





father was a native of Pennsylvania, but his more remote ancestors were Irish by nativity, Scotch by extraction and Covenanters in religion. The name Morrow is a modification of the Scotch surname Murray, an older form of which is Moray, and it is certainly known that in the family of the subject of this sketch the modification was made in this country soon after the middle of the last century. The grandfather of the subject of this memoir, whose Christian name also was Jeremiah, emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to America, about the year 1730; he died in 1758, leaving one son and several daughters. His only son, John Morrow, was a farmer and a man of influence in his neighborhood. His name appears in the history of York County as Commissioner in 1791, 1792 and 1793, before the organization of Adams County. He died in 1811, having lived to see his eldest son elected for the fifth time a Member of Congress from the new State of Ohio.

The early instruction Jeremiah received in the local schools did not extend beyond the rudimentary branches of reading, writing and arithmetic; to these, however, he added an acquaintance with some of the higher mathematics and surveying, by attendance, when a young man, for one summer, at a school of a higher order. Perhaps the most important part of his intellectual education was the result of a habit of industriously reading the best books within his reach, which he continued through life. He grew up a young man with a better education than his associates, of robust understanding and a mind stored with a fund of useful information. Without an acquaintance with the rules of technical grammar—the English language not being taught grammatically in the schools of his boyhood—he acquired the power of expressing his thoughts on paper in a style always clear, generally correct, and, while free of rhetorical ornament, sometimes characterized by elegance and grace. This capacity of fully conveying his thoughts, proved, in after life, of incalculable advantage to him, as well while serving as a member of the Legislature in the woods of the Northwest Territory, as when chairman of a committee in the halls of Congress.

In his twenty-fourth year, he determined to seek his fortunes in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. He arrived at the village of Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1795. Remaining here two or three years, he worked at whatever he could find to do in the new settlements; he raised corn on rented ground in the fertile valleys about Columbia; he surveyed land, and, for a short time, taught school. Having determined to locate in the Miami country, he contracted with Symmes for the purchase of lands on the Little Miami, about twenty miles in a direct line from its mouth. The purchase price was \$1.50 per acre. In the winter of 1796-97, Mr. Morrow, Thomas Espy and John Parkhill, who had determined to settle in the same vicinity, surveyed their lands, enduring the privations of camp life in a wilderness in a winter of unusual severity. On February 19, 1799, Mr. Morrow was married to Miss Mary Parkhill, who was born in Fayette County, Penn., July 8, 1778. They began pioneer life in a log cabin about half a mile from the Little Miami River. The forests around their rude home were almost entirely unbroken; their neighbors were few; the church they attended was at the Mill Creek settlement, twelve miles distant. One day their cabin was destroyed by fire, with every article of household convenience it contained. The settlers for miles around gathered together not long after, and, in a single day, erected a new house in place of the burned one, constructing it, as all the first homes of the pioneers were constructed, of round logs, clapboard roof and puncheon floor.

In 1800, Mr. Morrow was first called into public life, being chosen to a seat in the Legislature of the Northwest Territory, and attended the session which met at Chillicothe November 23, 1801, and in that body favored the formation of a State government. In 1802, he was a member of the convention





which formed the first constitution of Ohio and was Chairman of the committee which reported the fourth article of the constitution on "Elections and Electors." In 1803, he was a member of the Senate in the first Legislature of Ohio, and, in June of the same year, was elected the first Representative in Congress from Ohio.

Having resigned his office as State Senator to accept that of Representative in Congress, Mr. Morrow was summoned early in the ensuing autumn to attend a special session of Congress convened by the President, and made the first of sixteen journeys from his home to the national capital to attend the annual sessions of Congress, in as many successive years, all of which he performed on horseback, for almost the entire distance. He took his seat as a member of the Eighth Congress October 17, 1803, the first day of the called session. He continued a Representative in Congress for five successive terms; each time he was a candidate for re-election, leading his opponent by a decided majority. During this period of ten years, he was the only Representative of Ohio in the Lower House of Congress. After the State was divided into six Congressional Districts, he was chosen by the Legislature a United States Senator, for six years, from the 3d of March, 1813. His election to the highest legislative council in the world was a triumphant one; of eighty-one votes on the joint ballot, he received sixty-three.

During the long period of his uninterrupted service in both Houses of Congress, his course was marked by the most scrupulous and unwearied application in the discharge of his public duties. He was always at his post; he was present on the first day of the session; he attended all the committees to which he was appointed; he was punctual at every place where duty called him. He never acquired distinction by powers of oratory and debate—those showy talents, which, in this country, more than any other, attract and dazzle popular opinion; but he had the capacity of administering public affairs with sound judgment, energy and industry. His talents were useful in the committee room, in drawing up a report, in the presentation of facts and figures and in casting the intelligent vote.

He served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in both Houses of Congress; almost all the laws relating to the survey of the public land domain, during the period he was in Congress, were the productions of his pen; and his opinion on any question connected with this important branch of the public business uniformly commanded the respect of Congress. As he was about to leave the Senate, Senator Crittenden pronounced him the "Palinurus of the Senate in everything that related to this important subject;" and Henry Clay, in his great speech on the Public Lands, in the Senate, twelve years after, thus eulogized his administration of these interests: "No man in the sphere within which he acted ever commanded or deserved the implicit confidence of Congress more than Jeremiah Morrow. A few artless but sensible words, pronounced in his plain Scotch-Irish dialect, were always sufficient to insure the passage of any bill or resolution which he reported."

His term as United States Senator expired March 3, 1819, and he retired to private life, believing that his public career had closed. He had not sought official station, and had been elected to high offices without any effort on his part; he was now content to retire to the management of his farm and his mill. The next year he was solicited to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Governor; this he felt compelled to decline, as his friend, Gov. Ethan Allen Brown, who was serving his first term as Chief Magistrate, was a candidate for re-election. Before the succeeding election for Governor, he accepted the office of State Commissioner of Canals.

In 1822, he was a candidate for Governor and was elected. His principal





opponent was Allen Trimble, who, before the election, became Acting Governor, on the election of Gov. Brown to the Senate. Questions of national politics seem to have had little influence in this election, some counties casting almost their entire vote for their favorite candidate. Mr. Morrow received a very large majority in the southwestern part of the State, and in the township in which he resided but a single vote was cast against him, and this vote was possibly his own. Two years after, he was re-elected. He took the oath of office, and delivered his inaugural address December 28, 1822. So few were the duties devolving upon him, under the constitution he had assisted in framing, that during the four years he held the office of Governor, when the Legislature was not in session, his presence was only occasionally required at the State Capital, and the greater portion of his time was spent on his farm, ninety miles distant from Columbus. The chief themes of his annual messages were the Common School System and Canal Navigation.

The law authorizing the construction of the Ohio State Canals was passed at the same time as the school law, the two measures being carried by a union of the friends of each. Ground was first broken in the construction of the Ohio Canal at Newark, on the 4th of July, 1825. Gov. De Witt Clinton, the distinguished advocate of Canal Improvement, was present, by invitation of the Commissioners, and, after appropriate and imposing ceremonies, Gov. Clinton and Gov. Morrow each took a spade and removed the first sod in a work which connected the waters of the Ohio and Lake Erie. On July 21, Govs. Clinton and Morrow broke ground at Middletown for the Miami Canal.

In 1825, it became the pleasing duty of Gov. Morrow to welcome La Fayette, the nation's guest, to Ohio. La Fayette arrived at Cincinnati May 19, 1825, and his formal welcome to Ohio was truly a grand demonstration of popular enthusiasm, in which 50,000 grateful people participated. At midnight, La Fayette embarked on the steamer Herald, for Wheeling, to which place Gov. Morrow accompanied him.

At the October election, succeeding his retirement from the office of Governor, he was unexpectedly elected State Senator from Warren County, to fill a vacancy. In accordance with his rule never to seek nor decline office, he accepted the position, and the next winter occupied a seat in the Legislature. At the Presidential election of 1828, his name was placed at the head of the Adams electoral ticket in Ohio. In 1829, he and Thomas Corwin were elected Representatives, from Warren County, in the Legislature. Being a strong opponent of the policy of the administration of Gen. Jackson, Gov. Morrow represented his Congressional District in the National Republican Convention, which met in Baltimore December 12, 1831, and nominated Henry Clay and John Sargent for President and Vice President; and the next year he headed the electoral ticket in Ohio for these men. The last Legislature in which he served was that of 1835-36. This Legislature granted the charter for the Little Miami Railroad, and, for several years following, he devoted much of his time to the enterprise of constructing this, the first railroad in the Miami Valley. He was from the beginning a leading spirit in the work, and the President of the company. Amid all the doubts, delays, discouragements and financial embarrassments under which the road was constructed, his courage never gave way. On July 4, 1839, he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at Columbus. The address he delivered on this occasion has been much admired.

In 1840, he was elected a Member of Congress, to succeed Hon. Thomas Corwin, resigned, and served three years. He was then seventy-two years old. "My old associates," he said, "are nearly all gone. I am acting with another generation. The courtesies which members formerly extended to one another, are, in a great measure, laid aside, and I feel I am in the way of younger men."





He declined a re-election, and never consented to be a candidate for a public office again. He declined a seat in the Constitutional Convention, in 1850, saying that "he had assisted in framing one constitution, it was worn out, and he was worn out with it. The new one ought to be formed by those who would live under it." He continued, however, to serve as President of the Board of Trustees of Miami University. His interest continued in the church and in the school until the last. The winter before he died, old as he was, he traveled across the State to attend an educational convention.

His last days were passed in peaceful retirement, in a plain dwelling, on the bank of the Little Miami, not far from the spot where he had built his pioneer cabin. He retained the full possession of his mental faculties, and was able to use his extensive library or pour out in conversation the rich treasures of his memory, until his last brief illness. He died as he lived—a Christian; he was buried without ostentation, and in a country graveyard a plain tombstone, not larger nor costlier than those around it, marks his resting-place, bearing the simple inscription: "Jeremiah Morrow. Died March 22, 1852, aged 80 years 5 months and 16 days."

The career of Gov. Morrow was one of the happiest and most pleasing in the history of the West. Building his cabin in the frontier woods, with no ambition but to seek an honest livelihood and do good to those about him, he rose to distinction by the force of his own sound judgment and sterling worth, filled with honor the highest offices in the gift of the people of his State, passed an honored and serene old age in peace and content, and died without a blot on his fair fame.

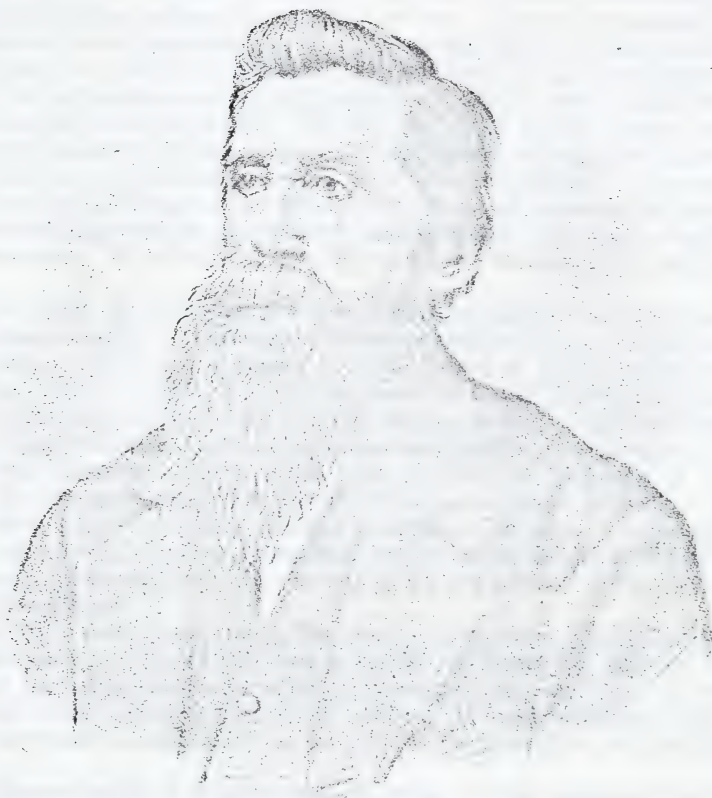
In person, he was rather below the medium height, strong, compactly built and active, with dark hair and animated eyes. In his dress, he was negligent, but the story of his receiving La Fayette in his working clothes is not true. He had a strong relish for the facetious, and told a story admirably. He never was above labor with his own hands, and, when Governor of Ohio, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar found him on his farm engaged in cutting a wagon pole. With a kind and obliging disposition, he was greatly beloved by his neighbors, yet he could say *no* with decision when necessary, and would not violate a principle to oblige his best friend. He made it a rule never to become surety of another in a business transaction. He served as President of a railroad without compensation, but he would not help to pay for printing tickets to elect himself to Congress. He disdained to employ a public position for private ends. The friend of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and the younger Adams, and the supporter of their administrations, he never sought or secured an office or a contract for any of his relatives. Long at the head of the Public Land System, he never engaged in land speculation, and died in possession of a little more than a competency.

#### JUDGE McLEAN ON GOV. MORROW.

The writer believes that he cannot better conclude this sketch than by quoting Justice John McLean's estimate of Gov. Morrow, as given in a letter to Robert F. Adair, of Kentucky, dated at Cincinnati August 10, 1852. McLean and Morrow were well acquainted. They lived in the same county for several years, and boarded at the same house in Washington, McLean being a Representative and Morrow a Senator:

"Gov. Morrow was an extraordinary man. He was not classically educated, but he had read much and reflected much on what he had read and observed. He was modest and retiring, and seemed not to appreciate his own talents. No man was firmer in matters of principle, and on these, as indeed in matters of detail, he always maintained himself with great ability. His mind was sound and discriminating. No man in Congress who served with him had a sounder





John Perrine





judgment. His opinions on great questions were of more value, and were more appreciated in high quarters, than the opinions of many others, whose claims of statesmanship and oratory were much higher than his. Mr. Jefferson had great reliance in him, and Mr. Gallatin gave him, in every respect, the highest evidence of his confidence.

"There never sat in Congress a man more devoted to the public interests, and of a fairer or more elevated morality. He was noted for his industry and strict attention to the interests committed to him. Though a decided friend and supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, he never cast an aspersion upon his political opponents. He was firm in his party views and action, but his opponents were treated courteously, and he never failed to command their respect and confidence. He enjoyed wit in a high degree, and his mind was well stored with the actions and sayings of distinguished men with whom, in the course of his long service, he became acquainted. His memory was tenacious, and, although his utterance was slow, his remarks in conversation and in speaking were characterized by strong sense. He was a most interesting companion. It is believed that no one ever doubted his integrity or candor.

"Rufus King, Henry Clay and every leading member of Congress, esteemed him most highly. He bore his honors so meekly that no one envied his high reputation. As little selfishness could be found in him as in any other human being. In his last session in Congress, he found that he belonged to the past age—an age where the leading men were generally, if not universally, possessed of high talent and of a noble patriotism, which gave elevation to the action of their country. He had not kept up with the progress of Young America. He was a stranger to the spoils system, and knew nothing of those impulses which a hope of public plunder produces. He felt no desire to prolong a service which in former years had deeply interested him, but had become irksome and disgusting. He carried to his retirement melancholy forebodings of the future.

"It will be a most happy thing for the country if our young politicians should form their principles by such a model as Jeremiah Morrow. This would bring back the Government to its old way-marks, and make it what it was intended to be, a government of the people. It would dispense with the machinery now used, not so much for the good of the country as for the success of a party.

"Mr. Morrow, early in life, became a member of the Associate Reformed Church, and his whole life was consistent with this profession. His unassuming manner and fine sense invited the confidence and affection of all his acquaintances. He was impelled by a nature upright, noble and generous. His acquaintances carried with them, from every interview with him, some new thought or fact worthy of being remembered. He lived more than eighty years. His end was peaceful, as the end of such a life ever must be."

#### MATTHIAS CORWIN.

The subject of this sketch was a prominent and influential pioneer and the father of Gov. Thomas Corwin. He was born in 1761, in Morris County, N. J.; removed with his father to the Redstone country, in Pennsylvania, thence to Bourbon County, Ky., and thence to what is now Warren County, Ohio, in 1798, and settled on a farm near where Lebanon now stands. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Warren County; a member of the first Board of County Commissioners; Representative in the Legislature by annual elections for ten years; Speaker of the House at the sessions of 1815 and 1824;





and Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1816 to 1824. He was also appointed by the Governor one of the appraisers of damages on the Miami Canal at its first construction. These important public positions, held by him without his own seeking, are sufficient to show that he had the confidence and respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. The following facts, illustrative of his character, are derived chiefly from the history of the Miami Baptist Association.

He was through life distinguished for his probity. He carried his notions of honesty much further than men generally do, condemning every shade of concealment or act calculated to deceive, as no better than direct fraud. All speculation, in the common acceptance of the term, was in his view wrong. He lived as a matter of choice on a farm, and took great pleasure in making it a pleasant home. In his habits, he was industrious, regular and abstemious, and did not permit any under his control to spend time idly. By this industry, he was able to raise and educate a family of nine children.

He was always a peacemaker, and very often selected as an arbiter to settle disputes between neighbors. All had the fullest confidence in his integrity. The office of Justice of the Peace he restored to its original intention of settling disputes, as well as constraining peace, and sometimes to effect this object, he resorted to measures, which, if not strictly legal, were always really just. It is told of him, and doubtless truly, that a suit once being brought before him by a man who had been grossly defrauded in a trade of watches, he required both of the watches to be placed on the table before him as the evidence was given, and, the fraud being palpable, as he gave his decision, he took up the two watches, declared the contract of exchange void on account of fraud, and then restored to each his original watch.

Judge Corwin was a member of the Baptist Church at Lebanon for a period of thirty years. During most of that time he was the principal and most active Deacon of that church. When at home he was always at his post, and so constant was he in attendance at the meetings that if he was at any time missed when at home, it was known that something unusual had detained him. He was frequently one of the messengers of the church in the association, often a messenger of the association to some corresponding body. In the minutes of the Miami Association, the name of no layman occurs so frequently as that of Matthias Corwin. As in society, so in the church of which he was so long a member, the greatest confidence was placed in him and much deference was yielded to his opinions. He possessed that firmness and independence of mind which led him to investigate all opinions for himself before he adopted them. He was, therefore, slow to receive any new dogma on any subject. This gave him, in the eyes of those not well acquainted with him, the appearance of being bigoted and prejudiced, but such was not his character.

He is described as above the medium height, very stout, with dark skin, black hair and black eyes. He died of bilious fever September 4, 1829, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The following is an extract from an obituary notice of Matthias Corwin, which is believed to have been written by his intimate personal friend, Judge Francis Dunlevy:

"Judge Corwin, no doubt, partook of the frailties belonging to humanity, but we think we have never known one within the range of our knowledge who had fewer faults. If we should search for them we know not where we would find one. He was not great nor learned, nor possessed of any dazzling talents to attract the admiration of the world: but he had qualities much more enviable and enduring. He was the friend of the friendless, the comforter of the disconsolate, the affectionate and kind neighbor and relative, and, connected as he was through life, with religious, social and political communities, he was a





guide and pattern in each. Such was the candor, the mildness, the uniformity of his conduct and so unexceptionable his walk and conversation, that even amidst party strife and sectarian controversy, he never knew an enemy. By all his name was respected, by those who knew him best and longest, we might say, venerated."

#### JOSHUA COLLETT.

This distinguished lawyer and Judge was born in Berkeley County, Va. (now West Virginia), November 20, 1781. Having obtained a good English education, he studied law at Martinsburg, in his native county. About the time he reached the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to the Northwest Territory, and stopped temporarily at Cincinnati, where he remained about a year. While he was at Cincinnati, the first constitution of Ohio was adopted and Warren was created a county, with a temporary seat of justice at Lebanon. In June, 1803, before the first court had been held in Warren County, he established himself at Lebanon for the practice of law, and was the first resident lawyer in the place. Here, it may be said, he commenced the practice of his profession, in which he afterward became distinguished, both at the bar and on the bench. Modest, diffident, unassuming and unpretending, to a degree seldom met with, he had great difficulties to overcome. He traveled the whole of the First Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clermont, Montgomery, Miami, Greene and Champaign, and was thus brought into competition with the older and distinguished lawyers of Cincinnati and the bar of the whole Miami Circuit. Notwithstanding the embarrassments resulting from his modesty and diffidence, and the learning and eloquence of his competitors, his knowledge of the law and his sound judgment made him a successful practitioner. In 1807, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit, a position he held for ten years, when he was succeeded by his pupil, Thomas Corwin. The diligence, integrity and ability, with which he discharged the duties of this office, made him widely known and universally respected. In 1817, he was elected by the Legislature, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of seven years, and, at the close of his term, was re-elected. He continued on the Common Pleas Bench until 1829, when he was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His duties as Supreme Judge were onerous: he was compelled to attend courts in distant parts of the State, and to ride on horseback from county to county. At the end of his term, in 1836, he retired to his farm, near Lebanon, where he resided until his death.

After his retirement from the bench, he permitted his name to be placed on the Whig electoral ticket, in 1836, and again in 1840, and, having been elected both times, he twice cast an electoral vote for his friend, Gen. Harrison. He was, for seventeen years, a member of the Board of Trustees of Miami University, and, during all that time manifested an earnest solicitude for the welfare of that institution. He was interested in the cause of education, and held for some time the office of School Examiner in Warren County.

Judge Collett, on emigrating to the West, left in Virginia six brothers and one sister, who, about the year 1812, followed him to Ohio. Their descendants are now numerous in Clinton and Warren Counties. Joshua Collett, in 1808, married Eliza Van Horne. William R. Collett, his only son and only child who survived him, was the leading spirit in the organization of the Warren County Agricultural Society. He died on the farm he inherited from his father, July 19, 1860, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

For the last twenty-five years of his life, Judge Collett was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a benevolent and kind hearted man, and, though





an able lawyer and Judge, the crowning glory of his life was his spotless purity, his scrupulous honesty and his unsullied integrity. He died on his farm, near Lebanon May 23, 1855, and was buried at Lebanon. A plain tombstone was erected at the head of his grave, but it is now fallen to the ground, and is broken into several pieces. It bore this inscription:

JOSHUA COLLETT.

Born in Virginia in 1781; emigrated to Ohio in 1801; resided at Lebanon until his death, in 1855, aged 73 years and 6 months. Fifteen years a Lawyer, eighteen years a Judge of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of the State, as a man and a Christian, he maintained a character for Piety, Simplicity, Righteousness and Love of Truth, such as only the Fear of God and Faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ can impart.

JOHN McLEAN.

This eminent jurist and statesman was born in Morris County, N. J., March 11, 1785. His father, Fergus McLean, was a poor man with a large family, and, four years after the birth of John, he removed to the West, settling first at Morganstown, Va., afterward near Nicholasville, Ky., and finally, in 1799, found a permanent home in what is now Warren County, Ohio. He opened and cleared a farm near Ridgeville, upon which he resided until his death, forty years afterward. His distinguished son afterward owned and resided upon this farm. The town of Ridgeville was laid out by Fergus McLean in the year 1814.

John received a good English education, notwithstanding the straitened circumstances of his father; he also studied the ancient languages, one of his teachers being Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, a Presbyterian clergyman. Desiring to study law, at the age of eighteen he went to Cincinnati and pursued his studies under the direction of Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of the Revolutionary General of that name, and a prominent lawyer, whose law office was at Cincinnati, but practiced at Lebanon and other places in the Miami Circuit. Young McLean, while pursuing his legal studies, supported himself by writing in the office of the Clerk of Court at Cincinnati. He also at times wrote in the county offices at Lebanon. Some of the early records in the court house at Warren County are in his handwriting. In his younger days, he wrote an excellent hand, and he is said to have been noted for his rapid work as a recording copyist.

In the spring of 1807, he was married to Miss Rebecca Edwards, and about the same time commenced the publication of the *Western Star*, the first newspaper at Lebanon. In the autumn of 1807, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Lebanon, editing his paper at the same time. About three years later, he disposed of his paper to his brother Nathaniel. He was successful at the bar, and such were his character and ability that, at the age of twenty-seven, he was elected a Representative in Congress from the district which included Cincinnati, although Warren County had for the preceding ten years furnished Ohio with its sole member of the Lower House of Congress. In 1812, the State was for the first time divided into Congressional districts. McLean was elected to represent the First District, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Preble. In 1814, he was re-elected unanimously, receiving not only every vote cast for Representative, but, what is re-





markable, the vote of every voter who went to the polls. He declined to be a candidate for the United States Senate in 1815, when his election was considered certain, but, the next year, resigned his seat in Congress to accept the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to which he had been unanimously elected by the Legislature of the State. He remained upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio until 1822, when Monroe appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. The next year, he became Postmaster General, and administered the affairs of this department with vigor, method and economy for six years, under the administrations of Monroe and John Q. Adams. In 1830, Judge McLean was nominated by President Jackson, and confirmed by the Senate, to the most honorable position attainable by the American lawyer and jurist—Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This position he held for thirty years, and until his death.

Judge McLean was first elected to Congress as a Democrat, in favor of the war with England, and a supporter of Madison's administration. He held a position in the cabinet of J. Q. Adams during the Presidential election of 1828, and took no active part in the contest between Adams and Jackson, but both the War and Navy Departments were tendered him by Jackson and declined. His opinions from the Supreme Bench gave him great popularity with the anti-slavery people of the United States, especially in the Dred Scott case, in which he dissented from the opinion of the court as given by Chief Justice Taney, and expressed the opinion that in this country slavery was sustained only by local law. His name was prominently identified with the party opposed to the extension of slavery, and was before the Free-Soil convention at Buffalo for the nomination for President. At the National Republican Convention of 1856, he received 196 votes for the same office to 359 for Fremont. When Lincoln was nominated in 1860, McLean also received a number of votes.

When a young lawyer, John McLean was inclined toward skepticism in religion, but in 1811 he was converted under the preaching, at a private house in Lebanon, of Rev. John Collins, a pioneer Methodist preacher, and from that time until his death he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He edited the lives of two Methodist preachers—Philip Gatch and John Collins. In the last years of his life, his home was at Cincinnati, where he died April 4, 1861. He was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery.

#### THOMAS R. ROSS.

Thomas R. Ross was born in New Garden Township, Chester Co., Penn., October 26, 1788. He was the eldest child of Dr. John Ross and his wife, Catherine Randolph. On his mother's side, he was related to John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va. His parents were Quakers, and Thomas R. was educated in a Quaker institution at West Town in his native county, and afterward studied law with his uncle, Thomas Ross, in Philadelphia. He opened a law office in Chester County soon after his admission to the bar, in 1808, but in 1809 he emigrated to the West, stopping for awhile in Cincinnati, and in 1810 came to Lebanon and practiced his profession. He was a forcible speaker, and, notwithstanding the ability of the lawyers he encountered in the Miami Circuit, he rose to distinction. In 1818, Mr. Ross was elected a Member of Congress from the First Ohio District, which consisted of the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Preble, as the successor of Gen. William Henry Harrison. He was twice re-elected, and served as Representative in Congress from 1819 until 1825. Early in his Congressional career, Mr. Ross was called on to participate in one of the most exciting and agitating controversies in the history of the country—that which was settled by the adoption of the Missouri Compro-





mise of 1820. Mr. Ross boldly opposed the compromise measures, which were really the work of the South, and were opposed by the majority of the members of the House from the non-slaveholding States. In 1824, Mr. Ross failed of a re-election, and was succeeded in Congress by Hon. John Wood, the district at that time being composed of the two counties of Butler and Warren.

A personal friend of Mr. Ross, in an obituary notice, wrote of him as follows: "Associated in Congress with so many good and great men, it is not strange that his defeat for another term was to him a severe blow, and one from which he could never rally. The loss of his seat subjected him to a trial too great for him, and perhaps for any man of his ardent temperament. Truth requires me to say this much, and for years afterward he seemed to find relief from disappointed hopes only in the effects of stimulating drinks. Giving way to this indulgence, the appetite soon became uncontrollable, and for years his life was worse than a blank. But, with an iron constitution and a mind still unimpaired, when friends had almost given him up, he determined to resist the destroyer, and, by the blessing of God, as he himself recognized, was enabled to overcome this great foe to man's health and happiness. For many of his last years, he lived a temperate and considerate life, and was restored to the confidence and respect of his friends." He practiced law for some years after his retirement from Congress. In 1835, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature. During the last years of his life, he resided on a farm one and a half miles east of Lebanon. During the last two years of his life, he was blind from cataract of the eyes. He died on the 28th of June, 1869, in the eighty-first year of his age.

In 1811, Mr. Ross was married to Harriet Van Horne, a daughter of Rev. William Van Horne, a Baptist clergyman and a Chaplain during the Revolutionary war. She survived her husband, with a family of six children.

#### THOMAS CORWIN.

This eminent orator, statesman and wit was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. He was the son of Judge Matthias Corwin, and, in 1798, came with his father to a farm near Lebanon. The ancestors of Thomas Corwin had moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and thence to Kentucky. They had long lived on Long Island, N. Y. The original ancestor of the family in America came from England about 1630. David Corwin, an uncle of Thomas, claimed that his family was of Welsh origin, which may have been suggested by the fact that there is a town named Corwen in Wales. The statement has often been published, and, among other works, in the American Cyclopaedia, that the family came originally from Hungary. This extraction seems to have been suggested by the similarity of the name to that of the Hungarian King, Matthias Corvinus. Thomas Corwin, in 1859, wrote to Rev. E. T. Corwin, author of the "Corwin Genealogy," that he had in his possession several letters showing the connection of the family with the Hungarian Corvinus, and that, at the time he read them, the account struck him as quite probable. He added: "I could never bring myself to feel interest enough in the subject to withdraw me from necessary labor long enough to enable me to form even a plausible guess as to the persons who might have been at work for ten centuries back in the laudable effort to bring me *volens volens* into this breathing world on the 29th of July (a most uncomfortable time of the year), in the year of grace 1794."

A full account of the early life and education of Thomas Corwin, by his schoolmate and fellow law student, is appended to this sketch. A summary of the leading events in his life will here be given. Commencing the practice





of law at Lebanon in 1817, he soon became a leading spirit in the courts of four or five counties he attended. In 1818, he became Prosecuting Attorney of Warren County, and served in that capacity for more than ten years. He said, in the Ohio Legislature, in 1822: "In the prosecution, and sometimes in the defense, of criminals, I have had frequent opportunities of viewing and considering the occult and secret sources of crime more distinctly than I possibly could had I been an unconcerned observer. I will venture to assert that there is not, in the whole circle of society, a situation so favorable to the discovery of the true nature and causes of crime as a practice at the bar of a court of criminal jurisdiction." This was said in a speech against corporal punishment. In 1821, he was first elected a Representative in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1822, and in 1829. In 1830, he was first elected to Congress, and served ten years, resigning in 1840, to become the Whig candidate for Governor. The district he represented was composed at first of Warren and Butler Counties; afterward, of Warren, Clinton and Highland Counties. In 1840, he was elected Governor, but, two years later, when a candidate for re-election, the Democratic party was successful, and he was defeated. In 1844, he was tendered a unanimous nomination by the Whig State Convention as candidate the third time for Governor. This he declined, and his name was placed by the convention at the head of the Clay Electoral ticket in Ohio. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, and served in that body until July 22, 1850, when he became Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Fillmore. At the expiration of that administration, in 1853, he resumed the practice of law, having his office in Cincinnati, but retaining his residence in Lebanon. In 1858, he was again elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1860. In 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Minister to Mexico, which position he held until 1864, when he resigned. He died at Washington City, December 18, 1865, from a paralytic attack, and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

Mr. Corwin began his public life as a supporter of the administration of Monroe. In 1824, he supported Henry Clay for President; in 1828, he supported John Quincy Adams. He was afterward a firm supporter of the Whig party. After the rise of the Republican party, his views on the slavery question, which then agitated the country, continued to be in unison with those formerly advocated by him as a Whig, and differed considerably from those both of the Republican and the Democratic party. He was, however, elected to Congress in 1858 and in 1860 by the Republicans.

The reminiscences of Gov. Corwin, quoted below, give more information concerning the early life and education of "the Wagoner Boy" than anything yet given to the public. They are extracted from a paper read by A. H. Dunlevy at a meeting of the members of the bar held in the court house in Lebanon soon after the death of Gov. Corwin:

"I first met Thomas Corwin at a school taught by my father, about one-half mile west of where I now stand, in the summer or autumn of 1798. He was then about four years old, and I a few months older. I then, of course, at this tender age of him and myself, saw nothing remarkable in him. I always understood that he learned with great ease and rapidity, and remember to have heard that he acquired a perfect knowledge of the whole alphabet the first day he came to school. We did not, however, long continue together in that school, and, as we lived some three miles apart, we had little more intimacy than a mere acquaintance for several years afterward. Our parents, however, belonged to the same church, and the two families were always intimate. In the winter of 1806, or about that time, I again attended a school in which Mr. Corwin acquired nearly all the school education he ever had the opportunity





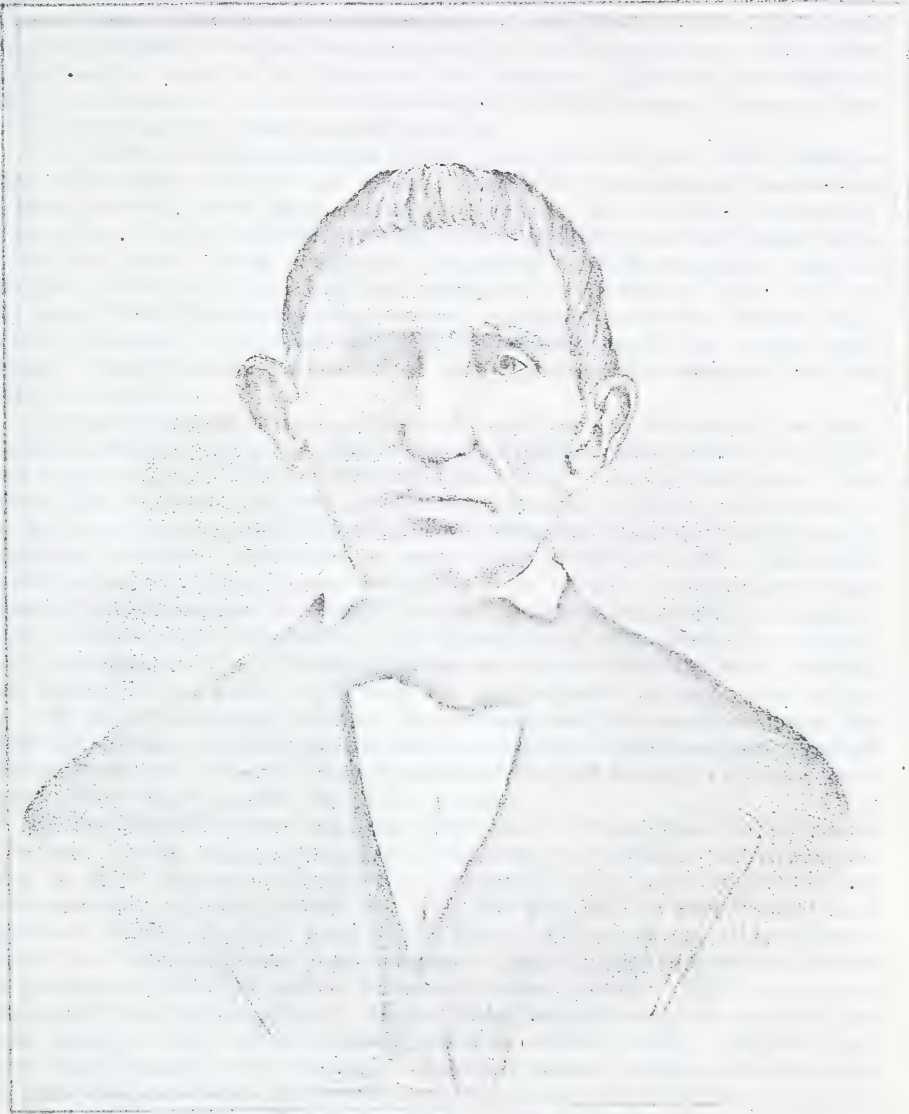
to enjoy. It was in this that his peculiar talent for public speaking was first developed. This school was taught by an English Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Jacob Grigg, of good education, and possessing great influence in exciting among his scholars the spirit of emulation and determination to excel, to a greater extent than any school-teacher I have ever known. He encouraged school exhibitions—recitations of all kinds, and especially dialogues, and under his care and direction, they were not only attractive to the pupils, but to parents and the little public of Lebanon and vicinity, at that early day. For want of a hall, a bower was erected in front of the little schoolhouse (then standing on the spot now occupied by the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lebanon), and its interior fitted up to suit the various plays to be performed on the particular occasion. It was in these exercises that I first noticed the development of Mr. Corwin's particular talent for oratory—that attractive manner and fine elocution which so distinguished him in after time. In a dialogue, then found in all our school books, by the common title of Dr. Neverout and Dr. Doubty, taking the character of the former, while his elder brother, Matthias, took that of Dr. Doubty, he gained universal applause. This was when he was but a little over twelve years of age, and yet I think it formed an important era in his life and history.

“From that time, he had a strong desire for the advantages of a liberal education. But his father was poor, the owner of a small farm only, had a large family to support, and had concluded that he could make a scholar of but one son, and that was the elder brother, Matthias, called after himself. Matthias, therefore, was kept at school, and Thomas on the farm. To young Tom Corwin, as he was then and all his life familiarly called, this was a severe trial of filial duty; but he submitted patiently and labored hard and assiduously on the farm and business connected with it. Wagoning for our merchants, from Cincinnati, in certain seasons of the year, was an important part of the neighboring farmers' business. The roads were then merely tracks through the woods, with few bridges, and, in the new and fresh condition of the soil, often became deep and almost impassable. For mutual aid, in these trips, it was common for five or six teams to go together, and young Thomas Corwin generally drove his father's on these occasions. It was here he first acquired the name of ‘wagon boy.’ He drove his four-horse team with great skill, and, as these wagoners camped at night in the woods together, this young wagon boy, by his ready wit and humor, contributed greatly to their entertainment when about their camp-fires, as well as on their tiresome journeys. It was said, too, if any team stalled in the deep roads of that day, as was not uncommon, Corwin's skill in managing a team was called into requisition to get out of the difficulty.

“In the war of 1812, when Hull's disastrous surrender at Detroit exposed the whole northern frontier of Ohio to the combined attack of British and Indian forces, it became necessary to hurry an army to our outposts with all speed and without the possibility of furnishing supplies. In this emergency, it is known how rapidly Gen. Harrison hurried up a little army raised in Kentucky on the spur of the occasion and marched with unparalleled rapidity, all the way by land, to the relief of Fort Wayne, then besieged by a strong British and Indian force. The brother of Thomas Corwin—Matthias, before named—commanded a company, of which I was a member, in the Ohio Division of that little army, on which, now that Hull had surrendered all under his command, depended the defense of the Ohio and Indiana frontier, extending some four hundred miles, and embracing in its lines many strong and warlike savage tribes. Under these pressing circumstances, the farmers of Ohio were appealed to for teams and provisions to be carried to this now quite large military force.







*James Perrine*  
(DECEASED)



so hastily collected together, and so destitute of supplies for their maintenance. Thomas Corwin, then barely eighteen years of age, hastened with his father's team, well loaded, to aid in this patriotic duty, and brought us supplies when camped on the waters of St. Mary's of the Maumee. This may now appear a trifling performance, but it was attended with difficulties and dangers which those who did not see them can hardly realize.

"Mr. Corwin continued on his father's farm until the year 1814, when he entered the Clerk's office of this county, then under the charge of his brother Matthias, who had before been admitted to the bar. This step was preparatory to the study of the law, and the next year, he and I together entered the law office of the late Judge Joshua Collett, of delightful memory, as pupils under his direction. From that time until our admission to the bar, in May, 1817, we were much of the time companions day and night; for more than twenty years, we were constantly, at the bar and in all the associations of life, together, and I think I knew Thomas Corwin better than any other man outside of his own immediate family.

"It was a common custom, in the early settlement of this county, at least, to have debating societies, as then called, during the winter seasons, in almost every neighborhood. Lebanon had one almost from its origin, and when I first came to town to board, in 1809, all the men of talent, whether professional or not, were members of one of these debating clubs, and when Mr. Corwin and I commenced the study of the law, we entered one of these societies. Here Mr. Corwin very soon attained such pre-eminence as to give it more than usual attraction, and he gained for himself a high reputation for youthful eloquence. These societies formed almost the only recreations of this young law student. He seldom attended those youthful parties so common then and now, but confined himself to his studies with an ardor and industry unusual even in that day. By this persevering industry, he not only read the usual course of law prescribed at that time, and which was more extensive than has been required in later years, but he made himself master of English history, and, in a good degree, of the English prose and poetic classics.

"At the May term of the Supreme Court, in 1817, we applied for admission to the bar. It was then the practice of the court to examine applicants themselves, in their presence, though they frequently called on members of the bar to take part in asking questions. For this purpose, we were taken into a large room of the principal hotel of the place, in the evening, after adjournment of the court, and there, to my surprise, I found quite a gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who had come to witness the examination. Mr. Corwin's reputation had brought them there. Under these circumstances, the examination was a thorough one, and we were subjected to a severe ordeal. But Mr. Corwin at least passed it with triumph. His first speech before court was made soon after this, and was a pledge of his future distinction at the bar.

"From this time on, Mr. Corwin was so well known here as to require no further remark from me. His genial temper, his kind and gentlemanly deportment at the bar, at all times and under all circumstances, you all know or have fully understood from others. His liberal encouragement and generous aid to young men in the pursuit of knowledge, and especially toward students of the law, had no limit, but embraced all who manifested a desire for the acquisition of knowledge, and he had the great pleasure, during the last thirty years of his life, of seeing many of his pupils distinguishing themselves at the bar and in high places of public confidence. Many of them have been called away from the scenes on earth long before their tutor, but there still remain of the alumni of Gov. Corwin's law office a number almost equal to those of a respectable college.

"Mr. Corwin came to the bar, as it now looks to me, in an auspicious time.





The men who presided in our highest courts and stood at the head of the bar at that early day have never been equaled since, as I think, for legal science or commanding eloquence. There are reasons for this which I may not stop here to explain. The Miami bar and courts had first such men as Judges Burnet, McLean, Collett, Crane, Hon. Thomas Morris, Nicholas Longworth, David K. Este and Thomas R. Ross. Soon after, Bellamy Storer, Nathaniel Wright, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Hammond, Thomas L. Hamer, John Woods, Joseph S. Benham, Robert S. Lytle, and others who might be named, but who have long since left us. It was the practice of early times to travel over the whole judicial circuit and the Miami bar, as it was called, embracing the whole Miami Valley, then contained in one circuit, often met at the same courts to test their legal learning and their intellectual strength in arguments before the court and jury. Here, at times, was witnessed the greatest contest of minds that I, at least, ever beheld. This war of intellectual giants not unfrequently embraced some eminent men from the Scioto bar and other courts of the State, and at an early day, Mr. Corwin, in his practice, met Henry Clay, the great orator of the West; Philip Doddridge, deceased; Hon. Thomas Ewing, still living; the late Hon. John C. Wright, and others at the United States Courts held at Columbus, Ohio, and it is enough to say of any man that, among this array of great men and minds, Mr. Corwin was always acknowledged as an equal and a compeer.

"Here, perhaps, I ought to stop, but I cannot forbear on this occasion to say some things more in reference to the character of this remarkable man. The world, judging from his speeches so widely published, judging from his long public life and attainment to so many high places, has no doubt set him down as a man of great ambition. But if he was more than ordinarily such, I never discovered it. It is possible I may have overlooked this trait in his character and judged him by too humble a standard. In our early reading, we much admired and often repeated poetic quotations, and among them, Beattie's *Progress of Genius*, one stanza of which I have often thought of since as strikingly depicting my own and the fate of many others of his early companions in our pioneer boyhood, but which, in his case, so eminently failed of truth. That stanza reads thus:

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb  
The steep, where Fame's proud Temple shines afar;  
Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime  
Has felt the influence of malignant star,  
And wag'd with fortune an eternal war—  
Checked by the scoff of pride—by envy's frown,  
By *poverty's unconquerable bar*,  
In life's lone vale, remote, has pin'd alone,  
Then dropt into the grave unpitied, and unknown!"

Yet Thomas Corwin, contrary to all the conditions of the poet, however true in general, did overcome all opposing difficulties—even "*poverty's unconquerable bar*"—and ascended those giddy heights until he stood calm and erect in that very temple of fame which shines so bright but at such unattainable heights to the millions who in every age attempt to reach it. But Mr. Corwin was not ambitious in the common acceptation of the term. The ruling passion of his heart was not so much distinction as to be useful—to be great as to be good. I know the world has not thus read him. His bluntness of manner at times, his severe invective at others, and his denunciation of whatever he deemed wrong, in public or private life, in government or in law, often impressed the stranger as having a sternness and severity of disposition which never belonged to him. He, indeed, possessed a heart of great tenderness, and his prevailing desire was to do good. He would not harm any one—but benefit all; and any attempt to injure or oppress, on the most limited scale, or





by the strong arm of official or national power, was sure to rouse his opposition. Sometimes, when he saw so little regard for these high principles of rectitude, justice and humanity, by government, by men in high places, and by the great masses who rule in this country, he would give vent to terrible rebukes, and remind his friends of the Psalmist when he cried: "In my haste I said, *all men are liars*." This strong trait in his character furnishes a key to many passages in his speeches, and particularly to that severe philippic against the Mexican war. He looked upon all the claims we had trumped up against Mexico, and the march of our army into Mexican territory for the very purpose of provoking attack, as the mere pretexts to hide the settled determination of our then national cabinet to wage a war of conquest, and this, too, with the sole aim of adding slave territory to our domain. His soul detested the object and the low subterfuges by which that object was attempted to be concealed, and he gave vent to his feelings in that great speech—for which he was ostracized for a time by the then ruling majority of the nation. But, as more light has dawned upon the true causes of that war, the ban of that ostracism has given way, and the time is not far distant when it will be deemed the greatest speech of the age.

"No, Mr. Corwin was not ambitious in the common sense of that term—and in the midst of all his success, his soul often sickened at the tinsel of worldly honors by which he was surrounded, and he looked upon the whole as mere shadows. 'What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!' was the exclamation of an eminent man before him, and such was his estimate of human greatness for many of the last years of his life."

#### GEORGE J. SMITH.

George J. Smith was born on the 22d day of May, 1799, near Newtown, in what is now Hamilton County, Ohio. He was the ninth and last child of Rev. James Smith, who emigrated with his family from Powhatan County, Va., to the territory northwest of the Ohio in the year 1798. Prior to his removal from Virginia, Mr. Smith had purchased a survey of land on the Little Miami River at the junction of Caesar's Creek with the river.

As no improvement had been made upon the land, upon his arrival he took up his temporary residence at what was called Middletown Station, between Columbia and Newtown. Here the subject of this notice was born, and here his father died in July, 1800. His widow, Elizabeth Smith, was left with a family of nine children, the eldest of whom was about eighteen years of age. Mrs. Smith remained with her family at the residence above mentioned until the month of December, 1800, when she removed to the tract of land which had been purchased by her husband, and upon which, in the meantime, a dwelling house had been partly constructed. The country was then almost entirely new, the population sparse, and the family was in consequence compelled to endure many of the hardships and inconveniences incident to early pioneer life. Here the subject of this notice passed the years of his boyhood and youth, laboring on the farm, and from time to time availing himself of such opportunities for education as were then afforded. These, of course, were slender.

As he advanced toward manhood, he attended a school taught in the neighborhood by a person of considerable attainments, where he diligently prosecuted the study of the Latin language, in which he acquired a considerable degree of proficiency. During the whole of his after life, he retained his familiarity with and fondness for the Latin. He was not acquainted with any other of the classic languages, and had no opportunities for studying the higher mathematics. As may well be supposed, his opportunities for general reading in his





youth were very limited, on account of the scarcity of books at that day, but his taste for reading was gratified to the full extent of the means afforded. In April, 1818, he commenced the study of law, which he prosecuted under the preceptorship of Thomas Corwin. He continued his studies regularly until June, 1820, when he was admitted to the bar. In the following month, he commenced the practice of his profession at Lebanon, where he ever afterward resided. Shortly after entering the practice, he formed a partnership with William McLean, which continued for several years. Very soon thereafter, Mr. McLean was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Piqua, and was afterward elected to Congress, and for these reasons gave but little personal attention to the business of the firm, which was conducted almost entirely by the junior member. In accordance with the custom which obtained in the profession at that day, he attended the courts in the other counties composing the judicial circuit.

On the 9th day of April, 1822, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Hannah W. Freeman, the widow of Thomas Freeman, a former member of the Lebanon bar. This marriage union, which was one of singular felicity, subsisted for more than forty-four years, and until November 25, 1866, when it was terminated by the death of Mrs. Smith.

In 1825, Mr. Smith was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Warren County, and took his seat as such at the session of the Legislature commencing December 5, 1825. He was again elected to the same position in 1826, and again in 1827. In 1828, he was a candidate for re-election, but at that time, political feeling was running high in view of the approaching contest for the Presidency, and Col. John Bigger (also a candidate for Representative) and himself, who were favorable to the election of Adams, were defeated by a majority of about fifty votes, their successful opponents being friends of Gen. Jackson. During the session of the Legislature which commenced in December, 1828, and in February, 1829, Judge Joshua Collett, who was then the President Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, of which Warren County formed a part, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and thereupon Mr. Smith was elected by the Legislature to the office vacated by Judge Collett. This result was brought about through the influence of his friends in the Legislature, without any solicitation upon his part, and, indeed, wholly without his knowledge, he having been taken by surprise by the bestowal of the honor upon him. The judicial circuit was then composed of Butler, Warren, Greene, Clinton, Highland and Adams Counties. During his term of office, however, the counties of Highland and Adams were detached from the circuit and placed in another, leaving the first four named counties constituting his circuit. At that time, the only practicable mode of traveling was by riding on horseback. To this necessity he attributed the fact that a tendency to pulmonary disease which had manifested itself in his earlier life soon disappeared, and his health, which had been somewhat delicate, became robust.

Judge Smith served a full term of seven years as President Judge, and, although a candidate for re-election, he was unsuccessful. Benjamin Hinkson, of Clinton County, having been elected as his successor. At the expiration of his term of office, there was a Democratic majority of ten or twelve in the Legislature, and it may serve to show the impression he had made by his judicial services to state that, although he was a decided and ardent Whig, his successful opponent, who was a Democrat, received a majority of but a single vote; and, although all of the counties in the circuit except Warren were represented in the Legislature by Democrats, yet all the Senators and Representatives from the counties composing the circuit supported Judge Smith. Soon after retiring from the bench, he resumed the practice of law, and formed a partner





ship with John Probasco, Jr., which continued until the election of the latter as President Judge, in 1850.

In 1836, Judge Smith was elected a Senator in the Legislature from Warren County, and was re-elected in 1838, and accordingly served in the Senate two full terms of two years each. At the session commencing December 4, 1837, the Whigs then being in the majority in the Senate, he was elected Speaker of the Senate, and served in that capacity during the session. At the next session of the Senate, he was nominated by the Whig members for re-election as Speaker, and received their support, but, the Democrats then being in the majority in that body, he was not re-elected. While a member of the Senate, and when on the floor, he took an active and prominent part in all the more important parts of legislation, and served upon the Judiciary Committee, being the Chairman of that committee at one or two sessions.

In April, 1850, Judge Smith was elected the Senatorial Delegate from the counties of Warren, Greene and Clinton to the convention which framed the present constitution of the State. He served in that body as a member of the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, and was constant and faithful in his attendance during the whole time the convention was in session, but, owing to the state of his health, which had for a time become seriously impaired, was unable to take as active a part in the proceedings of the convention as he might otherwise have done. Believing that the new constitution, as adopted by the convention, contained some provisions that were liable to weighty objections, and others that he conceived to be in conflict with the constitution of the United States, he was not able to vote for the adoption of the constitution in convention or upon its final submission to the people for approval.

After the termination of his law partnership with Judge Probasco, he took into partnership with him his son, James M. Smith, which continued until the latter entered upon the office of Probate Judge, in February, 1855. Another son, John E. Smith, then became associated with him in the practice of law. From the time when Judge Smith resumed practice in 1836, until February, 1859, except when employed in public duties, he was actively and laboriously engaged in the duties of his profession. During the greater part of that time, he regularly attended the courts in Butler, Clinton and Greene Counties. His business was large and exacting, and as a lawyer he was characterized by his patience, diligence, conscientiousness and fidelity to the interests of others that were intrusted to his care.

In the summer of 1851, Judge Smith was nominated by a judicial convention for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third Subdivision of the Second Judicial District of Ohio. This nomination he declined. In 1858, he was again nominated for the same position, and accepted the nomination, and was elected, his term of office beginning in February, 1859. The counties composing the subdivision were Warren, Clinton, Greene and Clark. This office he held for two consecutive terms of five years each. On the 9th of February, 1869, he finally retired from the bench, having nearly reached the age of three score and ten years. After quitting the bench, he did not again re-enter the practice of law, although he did, on a very few occasions, accept employment from some of his old clients, and appeared for them in the trial of causes. Nevertheless, from force of long habit, he was, until prevented by the state of his health, as regular and constant in his attendance upon the sittings of the courts at Lebanon as he had been in former years when in active practice at the bar. The residue of his life was spent in that ease and comfort which he had well earned by a long life of arduous professional labor and faithful public service, and was quietly and happily passed in the enjoyment of his books and of the society of his relatives and friends. His tastes had always





been domestic, and, although a considerable part of his life was necessarily passed away from his home, he was always reluctant to leave it, and glad to return to it.

For the last few years of his life, his health was considerably impaired, and, in consequence, he did not often leave his home; but occasionally he visited his relatives, many of whom dwelt on and near the spot where he had spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and these visits were to him the source of great gratification and pleasure.

At length, on the 18th day of April, 1878, after a brief illness, his life was closed. Had he survived until the 22d day of the following month, he would have completed his seventy-ninth year. He died respected and esteemed by all who had known him, and it is believed that he was considered to have discharged all the public trusts that were committed to him with ability and fidelity, and creditably to himself, and with advantage to his fellow-citizens; and that his private life was regarded by all his acquaintances as a commendable example of uprightness, justice, conscientiousness and purity. Eight children were born of his marriage, of whom four died in infancy, and four (three sons and one daughter) survived him, and who are still living.

#### JOSEPH WHITEHILL.

Joseph Whitehill was born in Lancaster County, Penn., on the 30th of December, 1786. His family was of Scotch descent, but his immediate ancestors had lived for many years in Lancaster County. His father, Joseph Whitehill, removed with his family, about the year 1800, to Botetourt County, Va., and settled near Fincastle. Joseph Whitehill, the elder, died here in the year 1808. He had been in easy circumstances, but had met with reverses, and at his death his family was slenderly provided for. The subject of this notice, then a young man of twenty-one years of age, and the oldest surviving son of the family, took upon himself the care, direction and maintenance of the family, consisting of six sisters and a younger brother. The family occupied a farm near the town of Fincastle.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Whitehill, who was a Lieutenant in a militia company raised in Botetourt County, was ordered with his company to Norfolk, Va., to assist in the resistance of a threatened attack from the British at that place. He was engaged in this service for several months, and, during a part of the time, was in command of the company, on account of the sickness and death of his Captain.

In 1815, the family determined to remove to Ohio, and accordingly, in November of that year, they left Fincastle and came to Warren County. The first winter succeeding their arrival here they spent on a farm in the neighborhood of Waynesville. In the spring of the following year, they removed to a farm near Lebanon. Some two or three years afterward, Mr. Whitehill contracted for the purchase of the farm in the vicinity of Lebanon lately owned by Jehu Mulford, and, in fact, made one or more payments for it; but, owing to the hard times following the war of 1812, he was unable to complete the payments, and was consequently compelled to give up the land, and to sacrifice what he had already paid, as well as the cost of improvements which he had made. He continued the business of farming in the vicinity of Lebanon until his removal to the town. On account of severe and long continued attacks of rheumatism, which rendered him permanently lame, he was unable personally to work much at farming, and devoted a considerable part of his time to the employment of hauling produce and merchandise to and from Cincinnati, which, at that time, was a business of very considerable importance. In 1826,





he was elected Sheriff of Warren County, and, at the commencement of his term of office, took up his residence at Lebanon. This office he held for two consecutive terms. After the expiration of his term of office, he purchased a farm about three miles north of Lebanon, to which he removed. In 1830, he was elected a Representative from Warren County in the Legislature, and was re-elected to the same position in 1831, and in 1832, and again in 1834, serving in that office, in all, four years. During his last term of service in the House of Representatives, he was elected Treasurer of State, and was three times re-elected, and held this office for four consecutive terms of three years each. Upon the commencement of his term of office as Treasurer of State, he removed to Columbus, where he ever afterward resided. Mr. Whitehill was never married. His eldest sister, Jane Whitehill, who also remained unmarried, resided with him. He acquired quite a large estate, but, by the failure of several institutions in which he had invested largely, toward the close of his life the greater part of his property was swept away. His death occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on November 4, 1861, when he had nearly completed his seventy-fifth year.

Mr. Whitehill was not a man of much knowledge of the sort that is derived from books, he having had but little time for the acquisition of that kind of knowledge in his early life, which was one of labor and activity, rendered necessary by reason of the responsibilities imposed upon him, and to which reference has been made. But he was a man of strong sense and sound judgment. His disposition was frank and generous, and his manners were popular. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the affection of his relatives and friends, and the respect and esteem of his acquaintances.

#### JOHN PROBASCO, JR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Trenton, N. J., January 19, 1814. He was the son of Rev. John Probasco, a Baptist preacher of Huguenot extraction, who moved with his family to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1823. The removal was effected in wagons, and the family were on their journey just one month. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Olden. She belonged to a family long settled in New Jersey, and died at Lebanon in 1881, in her eighty-eighth year, having survived her distinguished son more than twenty-three years. Young John Probasco received a good English and classical education at Lebanon. He entered the Junior class at Miami University and remained one year, not waiting to graduate. Returning to Lebanon, he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a Member of Congress. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in the year 1836.

For the four years subsequent to his admission to the bar, Mr. Probasco devoted himself unremittingly to the study and practice of his profession. This was called for by his limited circumstances, for he did not inherit wealth. It was accordant, too, with his ardent love for the law, and was rendered indispensable by the competition he had to encounter.

One of the earliest cases in which the extent of his talents and the vigor of his character were displayed was in a State prosecution against a man of influence and talents. The defendant was a lawyer of ability and considerable practice—a member of the Lebanon bar; but he was violent and reckless in his temper, and unforgiving and vindictive in his character. While under a paroxysm of anger, he shot at a man who had given him some offense, and was recognized to the Court of Common Pleas to answer the charge of shooting with intent to kill. The offense was punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Prosecuting Attorney happened to be distantly related to the





defendant, and was excused from appearing against him. Many of the bar were retained in his defense; others were unwilling to appear against him, as they had practiced at the same bar. The court appointed Mr. Probasco, the youngest member of the bar, as special prosecutor. He accepted the appointment and conducted the prosecution with masterly energy. Every effort of the able counsel of the defendant was unavailing, and he was found guilty.

On the 13th of February, 1838, Mr. Probasco was married to Miss Susan Jane Freeman. She was the daughter of Thomas Freeman, Esq., who died in 1818, and who practiced law at the same bar with such lawyers as Judge McLean and Judge Collett, with great success.

In 1840, Mr. Probasco was first called into public life. During that memorable period of political excitement which aroused the whole country, he was too ardent to remain inactive. A Whig from conviction and principle, he had ever been faithful to his party attachments, but he was too much devoted to his profession to mingle in the ordinary conflicts of politics. But when, in 1840, he was, though little more than eligible, invited by his party to take a seat in the Legislature of his State, he accepted the place. In the Lower House, to which he belonged, his party was largely in the ascendant, but the Democrats had a majority in the Senate. The most exciting question which divided the two parties was the banking system; and the Whig Speaker showed his appreciation of Mr. Probasco's abilities by placing him on the Standing Committee on Banks and Currency. This was posting him in the van of the battle, and he sustained himself triumphantly, though he was then in a legislative body for the first time, and though among the Democratic members was a large number of their able leaders, who have since been Governors, and Supreme Judges, and Members of Congress. His legal attainments were thus early very strikingly displayed in a protest which he put upon the journal against the passage of a bill whose provisions he alleged to be unconstitutional. He was re-elected in 1841, and was now in a minority. The same stormy conflicts were renewed, and he was still one of the leaders in shaping both the course of debate and the course of business. It was the intention of Mr. Probasco, at the close of his second term of service, to decline a re-election; but this design was changed by the events of an extra session held in July and August, 1842. Congress had delayed so long the passage of a law to apportion the members of the House of Representatives among the several States under the census of 1840, that the regular session of the State Legislature was ended before that apportionment was made. An extra session was therefore called to divide the State into districts for Congressional elections. That session proved to be the stormiest which had, up to that time, occurred in the annals of Ohio. The parties were almost equally balanced in both Houses, although the Democrats had a slight ascendancy. The Whigs, under the lead of Seabury Ford, Robert C. Schenck and John Probasco, in order to prevent the Democrats from re-districting the State in a manner that would have left the Whigs almost without representation in Congress, adopted the bold, but questionable, policy of dissolving the General Assembly by tendering their resignations in a body, and thereby leaving both Houses without a quorum of two-thirds. The movement succeeded, and the two Houses were compelled to dissolve and go home without districting the State for Congressional purposes.

However inpolitic and revolutionary this movement may seem, since the excitement which produced it is past, it serves strongly to indicate the extent of party feelings at that period, and as strongly illustrates the energy and courage of men who could venture all their future prospects and hopes by leading in so daring a movement to defeat the tyranny of a majority.

Mr. Probasco now very naturally desired to have his course approved by



385-386



DAVID BROWN  
(DECEASED)





his constituents, and was therefore a candidate for re-election. He was elected again, with scarce a decreased majority.

In the Legislature, Mr. Probasco was always an active and laborious member, and introduced a number of important measures of legislation. He did not speak frequently, considering the excitement of the times, but he was always listened to with great interest and attention, for he always spoke to the point. The solidity of his judgment and the determined energy of his character gave him his influence. He showed himself in debate rather a forcible and impressive speaker than a brilliant declaimer. He derived great improvement from the intellectual conflicts of his legislative life, and returned to the bar more fully prepared for the successful prosecution of his profession.

From 1843, when he retired from the Legislature, for the subsequent period of seven years, Mr. Probasco devoted himself to the practice of the law with eminent success. This period of his life, quiet as it seemed to be, he spent so as to lay deeper and broader the foundations for a life of future usefulness.

In February, 1850, though he had not been a candidate, he was elected, by the Legislature a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He remained upon the bench two years, when his term of service was cut off by the adoption of the new constitution.

Having declined a re-election to the Common Pleas bench under the new constitution, he resumed the practice of law at Lebanon in 1852. He soon afterward, in partnership with Gov. Corwin, opened an office at Cincinnati. As a member of the Cincinnati bar, he at once took high rank, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the city.

But he was not long permitted to engage in the contests and achieve the victories of his profession in this new field of labor. A sickness, brought on by labor in the harvest-field of his farm in Illinois, cut off his life in the prime of his manhood and the midst of his usefulness. He died at his residence in Lebanon, September 18, 1857, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

Judge Probasco was nearly six feet high, large and well proportioned, of robust health and vigorous constitution. Though not corpulent, he was of full habit. His hair was black, his eye quick, sparkling and black, and his features and head well formed. His voice was sonorous, clear and distinct. Though warm-hearted and social, he was quiet and reserved in his manners. In company, he was rather a listener than a leading talker. He always evinced the tenderest attachment for his family, and spared no pains in the proper nurture and education of his children. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of the purest and most exemplary morals.

#### J. MILTON WILLIAMS.

This distinguished member of the bar was born at Lebanon December 17, 1807. His father, Enos Williams, was an early teacher of Warren County, and held several important civil offices, and among others, that of County Recorder for a period of fourteen years. John Milton received a good English education. In his boyhood, he assisted his father in the Recorder's office, and also wrote in the office of the Clerk of Court. His handwriting was legible, bold and rapid, and the training he received as a copyist at the court house was of benefit to him in his future profession. He studied law with Judge George J. Smith, and, before he had reached the age of twenty-four years, on the 7th of June, 1831, was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court held at Lebanon, with Judges Peter Hitchcock and Charles R. Sherman on the bench. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who had completed his legal studies under Thomas Corwin, was admitted at the same time and place.



Young Williams was poor, and was compelled to rely wholly on his own exertions. In after years, he wrote: "When I went out into the wide, wide world in business, on my own hook, I had two dilapidated shirts and a poor suit of clothes to match them. I opened my office in a cellar, with three musty old Ohio statutes, given me by my old father, which he had held as a public officer. This was my entire stock in trade." He soon acquired distinction at the bar. Not long after he began practice, he became Prosecuting Attorney—a position he held for twelve consecutive years. He was candid with his clients, and never misrepresented a case in consultation to encourage litigation. He charged lower fees for his services than other lawyers of the same rank. His popularity and personal influence with the masses were very great. For several years, he had a larger number of cases on the dockets of the courts than any other lawyer of the county, and was the attorney on one side of almost every important case. He could readily sway the minds of jurymen, and in the examination of witnesses he exhibited consummate skill. In 1850, he was elected a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Ohio, and in 1857 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly of Ohio as an independent candidate over the regular Republican nominee. He was Major of the militia, and was uniformly known as Maj. Williams. In politics, he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican.

The last years of the life of Maj. Williams are a sad history, over the details of which it is best that the mantle of oblivion should be drawn. Habits of intemperance separated him from his wife and family, and brought him to misery and want before he was yet old. He saw the extremes of life. He rose from poverty and obscurity to wealth and distinction; he sank again to obscurity and poverty. When possessed of considerable means, accumulated by his own energy and ability, he erected for his residence one of the finest mansions which had, up to that time, been constructed in the county: he died without a home. When the legal proceedings were commenced which took from him the ownership and control of his property, he wrote and read in the court in which he had practiced with eminent success: "God help me! I am a miserable and ruined man! Let the curtains of oblivion rest over the whole affair until that great day when all things shall be brought into judgment." He died July 21, 1871, aged sixty-four years, and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

#### GEORGE KESLING.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Virginia, and in 1797, when fourteen years of age, came with his father, Teter Kesling, to Warren County, which was his home until his death. Having only the limited opportunities for an education afforded in a new country, George acquired a fondness for reading and study, and the ability to express his thoughts on paper. He delighted to participate in the local debating clubs, and the native vigor of his mind soon attracted the attention of his neighbors. In 1812, he was elected Sheriff of Warren County. This position he left to become a Captain in the war with England. In 1815, after the close of the war, he became a merchant in Lebanon, and continued in this business for many years. In 1819, he was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and served one year. In 1824, he was appointed by the Legislature as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—a position he held for about ten years.

Judge Kesling was a leading spirit in public improvements. Early in 1825, soon after the canal from Dayton to Cincinnati was projected, and before work had yet been commenced upon it, he was at the head of a party engaged in leveling and surveying routes to determine the practicability of a canal from





Middletown to Lebanon, and, until the completion of the work, fifteen years later, he was the most conspicuous advocate of the enterprise.

He was an early admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and a staunch Democrat in politics until his death. In 1828, he became the editor of the *Democrat*, a Jackson paper at Lebanon, which he afterward removed to Columbus, Ohio, and published there for a short time. At one time, he was before the Democratic convention as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and was defeated by only a few votes. He was appointed, by President Jackson, Postmaster at Lebanon in 1831—a position he held for ten years. In 1840, he was appointed, by Gov. Shannon, a member of the State Board of Equalization.

Judge Kesling was never married. He was a strong-minded man, with decided opinions, and a useful member of society. In his last years, his mental powers failed, and he died, after a protracted illness, at Lebanon, December 16, 1860, aged seventy-seven years.

#### EPHRAIM KIBBY.

This pioneer surveyor and soldier was born in New Jersey, midway between Trenton and Newark. Reaching his majority about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, he became a soldier in the struggle for independence, and continued in active service until it ended. Being a land surveyor, he was induced to seek his fortunes in the Miami Purchase. He was one of the colony led by Maj. Benjamin Stites, which made the first settlement in Symmes' Purchase, and laid out the town of Columbia. Kibby was in the boat which brought the party which made the first improvement at Columbia, and which landed near the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788. On the 7th of January, 1789, he was one of thirty persons who drew each one outlot and one inlot in the town of Losanteville, now Cincinnati. For several years, he was engaged as one of the surveyors in Symmes' Purchase, and was exposed to imminent dangers from the hostile Indians until Wayne's treaty of peace. He served in the campaigns against the Indians, and in Gen. Wayne's army he was Captain of the rangers. Gen. Wayne, profiting by the experience of St. Clair and Harmar, determined to use the utmost caution in his movements to guard against being surprised. To secure his army against the possibility of being ambuscaded, he employed a number of the best woodmen the country afforded to act as scouts or rangers. Capt. Ephraim Kibby commanded the principal part of this corps, and was commended in McDonald's Sketches as "a bold and intrepid soldier."

On the restoration of peace, he resumed the business of surveying. It is known that in 1799 he laid out a road from Vincennes to the Great Miami River, and a published statement gave its length, on his authority, as 155 miles and 48 poles. The *Western Spy* of July 23, 1799, contained the following:

"Capt. E. Kibby, who, some time since, undertook to cut a road from Fort Vincennes to this place, returned on Monday reduced to a perfect skeleton. He had cut the road seventy miles, when, by some means he was separated from his men. After hunting them several days without success, he steered his course this way. He has undergone great hardships, and was obliged to subsist on roots, etc., which he picked up in the woods. Thus far report."

Capt. Kibby resided for some time in Columbia, in which place he is said to have built the first stone house. On the formation of Columbia Township, in 1791—the oldest township between the Miamis, and originally embracing parts of Hamilton, Butler and Warren Counties—he was appointed, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the first Clerk of the township. He also for a time resided in the village of Cincinnati. About the commencement of this century, he removed with his family to Deersfield or its vicinity.





During the storm of excitement which followed Aaron Burr's attempted expedition down the Mississippi, rumor, fear, partisan feeling and prejudice endangered the reputation of every man who had even an acquaintance with Burr. The storm was nowhere greater than in Ohio, and Capt. Kibby, who had known Col. Burr as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and had probably met him several times in Cincinnati, in order to protect his reputation, published, in the *Western Spy*, an affidavit denying all connection with any scheme against the welfare of the Government. The published report of Burr's trial shows that Kibby was subpoenaed as a witness on the part of the Government, but he did not testify. His name is mentioned in the testimony of Gen. William Eaton, from which it appeared that Burr, in order to win Eaton over to his Mexican scheme, had indulged in loose talk to the effect that a majority of the people about Cincinnati were ready to embark in his expedition, and that "a Mr. Ephraim Kibby, late Captain of the rangers in Wayne's army, and a Brigade Major in the vicinity of Cincinnati, who had much influence with the militia, had already engaged the majority of his brigade, who were ready to march at Mr. Burr's signal."

In 1802, Capt. Kibby was elected a member of the Legislature of the Northwest Territory, but the formation of a State Government prevented the Legislature to which he was elected from meeting. He was elected a member of the first Legislature of the State of Ohio, and served two terms. He had a large family, and his descendants in Warren County are numerous. Judge John F. Kibby, of Richmond, Ind., who is a native of Warren County, is his grandson. Capt. Kibby died April 22, 1809, aged fifty-five years, and was buried at Deerfield.

#### JOHN BIGGER.

This prominent legislator was a native of Pennsylvania and an early pioneer in the Miami Purchase. He contracted with Judge Symmes for the purchase of lands in the fourth range, northwest of the present site of Lebanon, and settled thereon. His purchase falling outside of the tract patented to Symmes, he was unable to obtain a deed for his lands until the passage of an act of Congress for the relief of persons who had made written contracts with Symmes, and whose lands were not comprehended in his patent. In 1802, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, but the Legislature to which he was elected never assembled, on account of the formation of a State Government. He was more frequently elected to represent Warren County in the Legislature than any other citizen of the county in its whole history. He was a Representative in the first State Legislature, and from 1803 to 1833, he was twenty times elected either a Representative or Senator in that body. In the session of 1821-22, he was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Miami University. In 1825, he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first State Board of Equalization, and became the President of that body. In 1824, he was elected a Presidential Elector on the Clay Electoral ticket, and in 1826, he was one of three unsuccessful candidates for Governor against Allen Trimble.

Col. Bigger possessed powers of mind which enabled him to discharge the duties of the offices to which he was chosen with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the community. He was known to be an honest man. He was esteemed for his integrity and uprightness of character, as well as his stability and sound judgment. He was an influential and useful member of the Dick's Creek Presbyterian Church, and served as Ruling Elder in that church from its organization until his death. An obituary notice of Col. Bigger says that "if any trait was exhibited more conspicuously than another, it was that which, in a very eminent degree, entitled him to the character of a peace-





maker." He was the father of Gov. Samuel Bigger, of Indiana. After an illness of about ten days, he died on his farm north of Union Village, June 18, 1840.

#### WILLIAM C. SCHENCK.

William C. Schenck was born in New Jersey in 1773, and was the son of Rev. William Schenck, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Anna Cummings, his wife. He was a surveyor by profession, and came to Marietta in 1793, and to Cincinnati in 1795. In the winter of 1795-96, in connection with Daniel C. Cooper, he laid out the town of Franklin, and in 1801, with two associates, laid out the town of Newark, Licking Co., Ohio. In 1798, he was married to Betsey Rogers, of Long Island, and, with his wife, reached Cincinnati January 1, 1799, where they resided until about 1803, when they became residents of Franklin. He was elected Secretary of the Council in the first Legislature of the Northwest Territory in 1799. His name appears in the court records as Foreman of a Grand Jury of Hamilton County in 1799, and as Foreman of the first Grand Jury of Warren County in 1803. He served as a State Senator from Warren County in 1803, 1804 and 1805, and Representative in the Legislature in 1821. In 1814, he was appointed by the Legislature a Commissioner for the perpetuation of the evidence of the original field notes of the survey of the Miami Purchase, the original notes having been lost in a fire, which destroyed the house of Judge J. C. Symmes. He died at Columbus, Ohio, while serving as a member of the Legislature, on his forty-eighth birthday, January 12, 1821.

Gen. William C. Schenck left a large family, of whom the sole survivors, in 1881, were Gen. Robert C. Schenck and Admiral James F. Schenck, both of whom were born in Warren County.

#### MICHAEL H. JOHNSON.

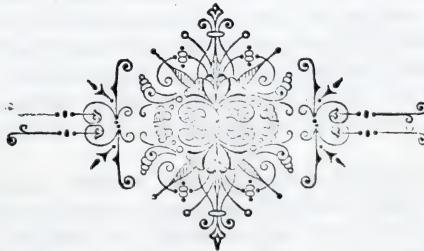
Judge Johnson was born in Virginia November 10, 1769. Having received a better English education than was common at that time, he went, when a young man, to Kentucky, where he taught school. He soon afterward moved to the north side of the Ohio, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant under Gen. Wayne, and thus formed an intimate acquaintance with William Henry Harrison, an Ensign, a few years younger than himself. This acquaintance ripened into an ardent friendship. Their last meeting was at the Williamson House, in Lebanon, while Gen. Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency. Johnson was one of the first settlers at Deerfield, being there as early as 1797. According to the manuscript notes of Judge R. B. Harlan, M. H. Johnson sold goods at Deerfield for Mr. Hinkson, and was the first store-keeper in Warren County. About 1801, he moved to the high ground immediately north of Hopkinsville, where he resided until his death. He was appointed Assessor of Deerfield Township, Hamilton County, Northwest Territory, and afterward, Auditor of Supervisors' accounts for the same large Township, embracing the greater part of Warren County. He received a commission from Gov. St. Clair as a Lieutenant in the Territorial militia. After the organization of Warren County, he was, in 1803, elected and commissioned one of the first Justices of the Peace of Hamilton Township, and discharged the duties of this office at intervals for about twelve years. He was the first Recorder of Warren County, and, after the creation of the office of Auditor, in 1820, he was the first person to hold that position in the county. In 1809, he was elected a member of the Senate of the General Assembly, and, in 1812, a Representative, serving, in all, seven terms in the Legislature between 1809 and 1819. In the last-named year, he was commissioned by Gov. Brown Collector of Taxes for the Second District. In 1825, he was elected by the Legislature an Associate Judge, and served in that position for about ten years.



In politics, Judge Johnson was a Jeffersonian, or anti-Federalist, and afterward an active and ardent Whig. On election days, he was always to be found at the polls. He died at his home, near Hopkinsville, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

THOMAS B. VAN HORNE.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Jersey June 1, 1783, and came to Warren County in 1807. He was the son of Rev. William Van Horne, a Baptist clergyman, who served as Chaplain in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1807, at Pittsburgh, on his journey to Ohio. His remote ancestors were emigrants from the Netherlands. Thomas B. settled on a farm one mile east of Lebanon in December, 1807, where he engaged in the arduous labors of opening a farm in the forests. He was among the earliest volunteers in the war of 1812, and was placed in command of a battalion in Col. Findley's regiment, with the rank of Major, and was surrendered with Hull's army at Detroit. He was soon exchanged, and received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, in which capacity he continued until the close of the war, being for a long time in command of Fort Erie. At the close of the war, he returned to agricultural pursuits. He was elected a Senator in the Legislature of Ohio in 1812, 1816 and 1817, and was afterward appointed, by President Monroe, a Register of the Land Office in the northwestern part of Ohio, which position he held until 1837. On returning from this position, he again established himself on his farm near Lebanon, where he remained until his death, a quiet and sober, but industrious and useful, citizen. He died September 21, 1841, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was buried at Lebanon.







## CHAPTER IX.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

THERE are no very high elevations and few rugged hills in Warren County, but the surface is far from being a level plain. The southwestern corner of the county is but thirteen miles in a direct line from the Ohio River at Cincinnati, yet the broken and hilly surface characteristic of the Ohio River counties is not found even in the southern part of Warren. The county is generally well drained, and on its first settlement only limited areas were too wet to be speedily brought under cultivation. The greater part of the county is drained by the Little Miami. This stream, which has a general direction southward, makes its most important deflection in this county, and flows due west for eight miles. Warren holds more of the river's course than any other county. About one-third of the surface is drained into the Great Miami, chiefly by means of Clear Creek and Dick's Creek. The two Miamis are but twelve miles apart, measured on a line from Franklin to Waynesville, this being their nearest approach to each other.

Although the county is comparatively near the majestic Ohio, it cannot be said to slope toward that river; in fact, the surface has no general slope in any direction. Important streams are found running toward every point of the compass. Turtle Creek and Muddy Creek, which drain a considerable portion of three townships, and have their sources sixteen miles apart, flow toward each other for nearly their entire courses, and before the two streams are deflected to enter the Little Miami, they approach within half a mile of each other.

The water-shed between the two Miamis passes from the northern boundary through the highlands about Raysville southward to the vicinity of Utica, thence westward to Red Lion, thence southwestward through the Shaker lands into Butler County. This water-shed is not a ridge, but a range of high land, frequently level. What was formerly known as the Shaker Swamp was found on this water-shed. The parting line of the waters passes not far to the west of the southwestern corner of the county, and in the vicinity of Socialville the lands have an elevation of 500 feet above the Ohio and 200 feet above the elevation of Lebanon.

In the southeastern part of the county is found a part of an extended flat-lying tract which takes in a part of Clermont, Clinton, Brown and Highland, the surface of which is almost a dead level, and which originally constituted an area of white-oak swamps. The swamps of Harlan retarded the settlement of that township for many years. They have now been mostly drained, but the descent from them is so slight that there are localities in which the water can be taken with nearly equal facility in different directions. A post office and railway station in this region have been appropriately named Level. The flat-lying tracts of Warren County, however, are only the beginnings of an extensive region, and do not constitute any large proportion of the territory of the county.

An interesting feature of the topography of the county is a broad valley of alluvial lands stretching from the Little Miami at South Lebanon to the



Great Miami at Middletown. Through this valley, the lower part of Turtle Creek and Muddy Creek find their way into the Little Miami and Dick's Creek into the Great Miami. The old Warren County Canal followed this depression and was without any intermediate locks from Middletown to within three miles of Lebanon. The probable union of the two Miamis by means of this ancient channel has been suggested by geologists. Dr. John Locke, in the report of the first Ohio Geological Survey, wrote as follows in describing the view from a hill overlooking this valley:

"This hill commands an extensive view of the fertile valley of Dick's Creek and its contiguous hills to the westward. Southwardly it looks quite across the valley to Monroe, which is four miles distant on the opposite side of it. It was in June, and the whole earth was a garden of verdure. The valley of Dick's Creek has an exceedingly fertile soil, black alluvion, extending in a plain quite across it. It produces fine grass and corn, but is almost too strong for wheat. How so small a rivulet as Dick's Creek could have excavated a valley 300 feet deep and three or four miles wide—a valley sufficient for the majestic Ohio itself, is a geological problem which I am unable to solve. Did the Little Miami ever pass in this direction? The canal now building from the Miami Canal to Lebanon through this valley might seem an absurd undertaking; but to open a conveyance for the produce of such a region is well worth the enterprise, independent of the interests of the thriving town at its terminus."

Prof. Orton thinks the two rivers were once united by means of this ancient channel, there being no rocky barriers in the way. Either the Little Miami held the western direction, which it now has, from Morrow to Deerfield, or, as is more probable, the valley of the Great Miami was opened out by glacial erosion southeastwardly to the Little Miami, the direction in which glacial action has been most conspicuous in Southwestern Ohio.

The lowest land in the county is the bed of the Little Miami at Loveland, which is about 125 feet above low-water at Cincinnati. The railroad at the same point is about thirty feet above the bed of the river. The water-shed between the Miamis, near the northern boundary of the county, holds the highest land, which is about 625 feet above the Ohio at Cincinnati. From the lowest to the highest land there is, therefore, a vertical section of 500 feet. The highest lands in the county are believed to lie nearly midway between Ridgeville and Raysville.

A hill one mile east of Utica, on the farm of William Morris, is interesting from the fact that near its summit is the highest point of contact between the Upper and the Lower Silurian systems observed by Prof. Orton, and from this point was determined for the geological survey the dip of the blue limestone strata in various directions. According to Prof. Orton's measurement, with the aneroid barometer, the point of contact between the two systems on this hill is 574 feet above the Ohio, the summit of the hill being 595 feet. According to the same authority, the altitude of the upper limit of the blue limestone series on Spring Hill, is 572, or only two feet lower than that found on the Morris hill.

The following table of elevations is the most complete one for the county ever published. For the purposes of comparison, the elevations of several points in adjoining counties are given. On account of their peculiar interest, the elevations of important points along the whole line of the Cincinnati Northern Railway, from Cincinnati to Waynesville, are given. Elevations found by railroad surveys are much more reliable than those taken from the geological report, which were obtained by use of the aneroid barometer. It should be remembered, however, that railroads and canals usually seek the lines of lowest







*Samuel Harris*



level, especially in crossing water-sheds, and they, therefore, do not fairly represent the variations of altitude in the country through which they pass. It may here be stated that the highest and the lowest land in Ohio are found in the Miami Valley, the latter being at the mouth of the Great Miami, the former in Logan County and measuring 1,540 feet above the level of the sea.

In the following table, all measurements are computed from low-water at Cincinnati, which is 441 feet above the ocean and 134 feet above Lake Erie, according to Col. Whittlesey. By adding to the figures in the table 441 feet, therefore, the elevation above the sea will be obtained, and, by subtracting 134 feet, the elevation above Lake Erie will be obtained:

## ELEVATIONS ABOVE LOW WATER AT CINCINNATI.

Bed of Little Miami River at Loveland.....	125
Railroad track at Loveland.....	154
Spence's Station, M. & C. R. R.....	388
Morrow.....	200
Lebanon, public schoolhouse lot.....	315
Mason.....	387
Franklin, canal lock.....	248
Spring Hill, Washington Township.....	600
Raysville, highest point on railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati.....	607
Warren and Montgomery County line on T., D. & B. R. R.....	584
T., D. & B. R. R. Crossing of Ridgeville and Waynesville pike.....	514
Utica Station.....	534
Rock Schoolhouse, three miles southeast of Lebanon.....	485
Blanchester.....	538
Bethel, Clermont County.....	490
Middletown, canal level.....	211
Hamilton, canal basin.....	169
Spring Valley.....	333
Xenia.....	491
Wilmington.....	551

## CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILWAY.

[The number at each stake multiplied by 100 gives the distance in feet from Court street, Cincinnati.]

	No. of Stake.	Elevation.
Court street, Cincinnati.....	0	105
Effluent Pipe street.....	30	178
Eden Park entrance.....	47	234
McMillan street.....	82	354
Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad junction.....	202	260
Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad junction.....	292	185
Montgomery pike.....	480	398
Jones & Cashin's.....	507	439
Hamilton and Butler County line.....	880	448
Butler and Warren County line.....	948	500
Summit on Ross farm.....	960	519
J. Milton Thompson's farm.....	986	496
J. L. Thompson's farm.....	1,015	467
Mason.....	1,155	387
Lebanon Pike, Hageman's.....	1,336	240
Muddy Creek.....	1,374	232
Lebanon pike (Avoca).....	1,439	247
Foot of Broadway, Lebanon.....	1,578	270
Main street crossing, Lebanon.....	1,610	305
Crossing of Waynesville pike.....	1,716	458
L. D. Williams's farm.....	1,804	551
Waynesville, High street.....	2,180	290

## CLIMATE.

The climate of the county, like that of Ohio and a great part of the United States, is one of extremes. The extremes are of temperature rather than of moisture, as the rains fall usually at all seasons in sufficient quantities for the





purposes of supplying the wants of vegetation. It is comparatively rare that crops are destroyed, or so much injured by lack of moisture that there is not enough of the principal productions both for home consumption and shipment. An entire absence of rain for weeks attracts universal attention.

The extremes of temperature marked by the thermometer are  $30^{\circ}$  below zero, and  $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above zero F. It is rare for the mercury to fall  $16^{\circ}$  below zero, or to rise above  $98^{\circ}$ . The mean annual temperature is about  $52^{\circ}$ , or  $2^{\circ}$  lower than that of Cincinnati.

The mean annual precipitation of rain and melted snow cannot be far from forty-two inches. More rain falls in a series of years in June than in any other month, and less in September. The moisture which gives fertility to the Ohio Valley comes chiefly from the Gulf of Mexico and the winds from the southwest are most likely to be rain-producing. The winds from western directions predominate far above all others, those from the southwest being the most frequent, the northwest next and the southeast next. The least frequent winds are from the north. A register kept by Mr. J. H. Jackson in the hills of Cincinnati, for thirty-five years from 1814 to 1849, shows that the average annual winds at noon were as follows:

From the southwest.....	131
From the northwest.....	64
From the southeast.....	50
From the west.....	34
From the northeast.....	30
From the south.....	26
From the east.....	13
From the north.....	11

#### GEOLOGY.

In briefly describing the geological features of the county, only the leading points can be noticed. The attempt will be made to treat the subject in such a manner that it can be understood by any intelligent reader, although unacquainted with the technicalities of geological science. Free use will be made of the information contained in the reports of the two Ohio geological surveys, and especially of Prof. Edward Orton's papers on the Southwestern Geological District in the report of the last geological survey. The line of junction between two geological formations passes through several counties in Southwestern Ohio, of which Warren is one. The physical features of the county are thus very similar to those of Preble, Montgomery, Miami, Clinton, Greene and Clark. Warren County shows better than any of the others the uppermost beds of the blue limestone formation, called the Lebanon beds.

The blue limestone strata are the floor of the county. Over these strata there are four or five outliers of the Cliff limestone, occupying in all not more than ten square miles of the area of the county. Over both blue and Cliff limestone formations are spread the deposits of the Drift period, consisting of superficial clays, sands, gravels and boulders. The geological strata of the county, beginning with the lowest, are the blue limestone, called the Cincinnati group, the Clinton formation, the Niagara formation and the Drift. In a chart of geological history, the formations constituting the stratified rocks of the county belong to the Palaeozoic era, the blue limestone belonging to the Hudson River period, of the Lower Silurian age, and the Clinton and Niagara limestones belonging to the Niagara Period and the Upper Silurian age. The beds of drift belong to the Human era and Glacial epoch.

From the lowest exposed rocks in the county to the highest, there is a vertical scale of about 500 feet divided among the three formations as follows:

Niagara Limestone, 50 feet; Clinton Limestone, 16 feet; Blue Limestone, 434 feet.





The Blue Limestone is the principal formation of the county, as well as of Southwestern Ohio. The strata of this formation are surprisingly level in an east and west direction, but dip from a height of 450 feet, at Cincinnati, to that of 275 feet at Lebanon, or an average fall northward of about six feet to the mile; and, from the central part of Warren County, northward thirty-five miles, to the central part of Miami County, the average descent is four feet per mile. The formation is supposed to have a total thickness of about 800 feet. The Ohio Geological Survey divided the entire blue limestone strata into three beds, the Lebanon beds, or the highest, having a thickness of about 300 feet, the Cincinnati beds, 450 feet, and the Point Pleasant beds, 50 feet. The greater part of the blue limestone found in Warren County belongs to the Lebanon beds. The name was given by Prof. Orton to the series of rocks for the reason that the entire bed is better exposed, and can be more readily studied, in two places east of Lebanon than any other locality. The Lebanon beds are found in the northern parts of Butler, Warren and Brown Counties, and make up the whole of the blue limestone formation of Preble, Montgomery, Miami, Clark, Greene and Highland Counties. In the Great Miami Valley, they are found from Hamilton to Troy, and, in the Little Miami Valley, from Morrow to Xenia.

The name blue limestone indicates the color of these strata of rocks. The bluish tinge of the rocks is due to the presence of an oxide of iron. Exposure to the weather frequently changes the color to a light gray or drab. The layers of this stone in Warren County range in thickness from three to eight inches. Between the layers of limestone are beds of shale, commonly called blue clay. Both the limestone and the blue clay contain numerous well-preserved fossils of ancient living forms inhabiting the seas, at the bottom of which these beds were formed.

The Clinton and Niagara formations have been popularly known as the Cliff limestone, and were so called in the first geological survey of Ohio. The valuable building stone known as Dayton stone, belongs to the Niagara formation. On the geological map of Warren County, four outliers of the Cliff limestone are marked. The largest of these includes a part of Clear Creek and Wayne Townships, and has its center nearly midway between Mount Holly and Franklin. The next in size is at Spring Hill, in Washington and Massie Townships. The other two are quite small, one being on a hill on the farm of William Morris, one mile east of Utica, and the other on the east side of the Little Miami, near Freeport. The last-named outlier embraces about three-fourths of an acre, and is about sixteen feet thick. Prof. Orton, perhaps without sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion, regarded it as a gigantic boulder which must have been transported from the highlands west of the river. His reason for the conclusion is that the outlier overlies drift material of clay and gravel, and is at least 125 feet below the elevation required at this point for the formation. Spring Hill is interesting from the fact that it is the most southern of the outliers of the Clinton limestone in Ohio.

The Niagara formation is found in Warren County over the largest of the four areas of the Clinton formation just referred to. Some valuable quarries of Dayton stone are here found. The formation is here at least fifty feet in thickness and the highest land in the county is believed to be found in this locality.

The Drift beds are spread over almost the entire county. They consist of clays, sands, gravels, boulders and buried vegetable remains, all of which have been transported by glacial action or by glaciers and icebergs, a greater or less distance from the places of their origin. These beds vary much in depth, in the materials of which they are composed and in the order in which the





layers of different materials are arranged. Fragments of wood are frequently found deeply buried in the drift. There is hardly a neighborhood in which instances of buried wood have not occurred in digging wells. The wood is generally coniferous, but ash, hickory, sycamore and grape-vines are said to have been found. The wood is found at any depth at from ten to fifty feet.

Considerable quantities of clean sand and gravel are found in these beds. In many parts of the county gravel-banks are numerous, and, in connection with the gravel found along the streams, have furnished excellent materials for the turnpikes which traverse the whole county in every direction.

Boulders are scattered irregularly over the county as well as other portions of the Miami country, and constitute an interesting feature of the surface geology. They are termed erratic rocks, hardheads or grayheads. They are universally recognized as of Northern origin. They are composed of rocks foreign, not only to the county, but to Ohio. All geologists agree that many of them were brought from the Lake Superior region and the Canadian highlands, and that far the greatest number have been brought from beyond the great lakes. Prof. J. S. Newberry, late Chief Geologist of Ohio, believes that these boulders were deposited at a later date than the most recent stratified beds of drift, and that they were floated to their present resting-places by icebergs, just as icebergs are now known to transport great quantities of rocks, gravel and sand, sometimes in the case of a single iceberg, amounting to 100,000 tons. The largest boulder in Southern Ohio yet described is found about three miles southeast of Lebanon, and has given the name to the Rock Schoolhouse. It measures, above ground, seventeen feet in length, thirteen feet in breadth and eight feet in height. As it is found to slope outward in all directions under ground, it is fair to suppose that at least one-half of it is buried. It weathers rapidly, and must have been formerly considerably larger. Estimating it to weigh 160 pounds to the cubic foot, the weight of the boulder must be not less than 275 tons. The composition of this and most other large boulders of the region, is gneiss, in which reddish feldspar is a large element. Not only the boulders, but the gravels of the drift beds, are of Northern origin. Among the pebbles found in the drift gravel are representatives of all the formations found to the northward in Ohio, Blue limestone, Clinton, Niagara, Water lime, corniferous and black slate, and the granitic rocks found beyond the lakes.

Fossils of great beauty and variety are found in abundance throughout the county. Perhaps no locality in the world furnishes superior facilities for the study of the fossils of the upper beds of the Lower Silurian. They occur in such numbers and are so perfectly preserved that the most careless observers have their attention directed to them in the stones by the wayside and in the pavements of streets. They are oftentimes so crowded as to constitute the chief substance of the rocks. Longstreth's Branch in Turtle Creek Township, which empties into the Little Miami opposite Freeport, has given several new fossils to science, among them two new crinoids, both discovered by J. Kelly O'Neill, Esq., and one of which bears his name—the *Glyptocrinus O'Nealli*. A fossil seaplant found near Waynesville, and now in the cabinet of Israel Harris, has been named *Fucoides Harrisii*.

The soil of a great part of the county is of foreign origin; that is, it has not been derived from the decomposition of the underlying strata of rocks and shale, but has been transported by the drift agencies from northern sources. As the underlying rocks are limestone and the gravels of the drift largely composed of the same kind of rock, the soil is calcareous and of wonderful fertility. It is, in fact, an extension of the famous Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, and its equal in fertility and beauty of scenery. As fine fields of blue grass are to be found in Southwestern Ohio as in Kentucky. In the lower valleys of the





streams the soil is a deep black alluvium, which yields year after year abundant crops of Indian corn. Still more desirable farming lands are found in the intervals of an earlier epoch, which are now in part filled with the beds of drift. The valley of Turtle-Creek in its combination of richness, beauty and healthfulness, probably is not excelled on the continent. There are also broad areas of uplands of great strength and fertility of soil, equaling in productiveness the best bottom lands.

Most parts of the county have a fair supply of good water. Spring Hill derives its supply from the Clinton limestone, with which it is capped. The main water supply of the county, however, is derived from the drift beds, in which good water is generally obtained for wells at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet. The most noted string in the county is near Springboro, and has long been turned to account in running one or more mills. This spring, or, rather, series of springs, uniting in one current, has its origin in heavy beds of drift. Near Harveysburg, in a beautiful grove, is the collection of springs known as the "Fifty Springs." At Lebanon are two chalybeate and one sulphur spring. Where the blue limestone formations are not covered with drift beds, the water supply is inferior. The rainfall cannot penetrate the compact clays of this formation, and is consequently turned to the streams by surface drainage. There are comparatively few farms in the county upon which an adequate supply of water for domestic purposes and farm animals cannot be obtained, even in the driest seasons, either from rivulets, springs or wells.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

Very interesting archæological remains abound in the county and throughout the region of the Miamis. The extensive and elaborate ancient earthworks show conclusively that this region was in the distant past occupied by a dense population, not of nomadic tribes, but dwelling in fixed communities, probably devoted to agriculture, and having certain peculiar laws, customs and religious rites. Some of their works required an immense amount of labor and considerable engineering skill. What race of people built these remarkable and interesting earthworks is unknown, and, in the absence of positive knowledge, their origin is referred to a people called Mound-Builders. Both tumular and mural remains of this extinct race are found in almost every portion of Warren County. Many of the less important archæological works have been obliterated by the cultivation of the soil; others remain to-day among the largest and most interesting ancient works in the Mississippi Valley. One of the largest mounds in the United States is found near the Great Miami at Miamisburg; it is 65 feet high and 800 feet around the base. Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is one of the largest, strongest and most important of the defensive works of the extinct race on the continent. The following description of this remarkable work is from Caleb Atwater, and was published in the *Archæologia Americana*:

"The fortification stands on a plain, nearly horizontal, about two hundred and thirty-six feet above the level of the river, between two branches with very steep and deep banks. The openings in the walls are gateways. The plain extends eastward along the State road, nearly level, about half a mile. The fortification on all sides, except on the east and west, where the road runs, is surrounded with precipices nearly in the shape of the wall. The wall on the inside varies in its height, according to the shape of the ground on the outside being generally from eight to ten feet; but on the plain, it is about nineteen and a half feet high, inside and out, on a base of four and a half poles. In a few places, it appears to be washed away in gutters, made by water collecting on the inside.





"At about twenty poles east from the gate, through which the State road runs, are two mounds, about ten feet eight inches high, the road running between them nearly equidistant from each. From these mounds are gutters running nearly north and south, that appear to be artificial, and made to communicate with the branches on each side. Northeast from the mounds, on the plain, are two roads, each about one pole wide, elevated about three feet, and which run nearly parallel, about one-fourth of a mile, and then form an irregular semi-circle round a small mound. Near the southwest end of the fortification are three circular roads, between thirty and forty poles in length, cut out of the precipice between the wall and the river. The wall is made of earth.

"Many conjectures have been made as to the design of the authors in erecting a work with no less than fifty-eight gateways. Several of these openings have evidently been occasioned by the water, which had been collected on the inside until it overflowed the walls and wore itself a passage. In several other places, the walls might never have been completed.

"The three parallel roads near the southwest end of the fortification appear to have been designed for persons to stand on and annoy those who were passing up and down the river. The Indians, as I have been informed, made this use of these roads in their wars with each other and with the whites. Whether these works *all* belong to the same era and the same people, I cannot say, though the general opinion is that they do. On the whole, I have ventured to class them among 'Ancient Fortifications,' to which they appear to have higher claims than almost any other, for reasons too apparent to require a recital.

"The two parallel roads outside the fortification running from two mounds northeastward are very similar to modern turnpikes, and are made to suit the nature of the soil and make of the ground. If the roads were for foot-races, the mounds were the goals from which the pedestrians started, or around which they ran. The area which these parallel walls inclose, smoothed by art, might have been the place where games were celebrated. We cannot say that these works were designed for such purposes; but we can say that similar works were thus used among the early inhabitants of Greece and Rome."

The extreme length of these works, in a direct line, is nearly a mile, but, following the angles of the walls, they reach probably a length of six miles.

On the river hill on the west side of the Little Miami, at Foster's Crossing, is an ancient work composed of burnt earth. The inclosure contains about twenty acres, and the embankment, although nearly leveled by time in some places, can be traced around the whole area. As a work of defense, it had a position of great strength. It could be attacked with advantage only from a narrow space of level land on the north. At this place the wall was highest and strongest, and is now about ten feet high and fifteen feet wide at the base. Here, too, was the gateway, defended by an elliptical mound on the outside. The peculiarity of this work, however, is the burnt earth of which the embankment is composed. There does not seem to be a handful of clay in the remains of the ancient wall which has not undergone the most intense heat. The rocks, too, show the marks of fire. Even where the embankment is highest, excavations by the hand of man, by water, or the uprooting of large trees, show that the earth is as red as brick-dust down to the level of the ground. The burnt clay was not molded, but is found pulverized, or in large or small irregular-shaped masses.

There were other works of defense in the county of less size and importance which have never been surveyed or platted, or accurately described. It cannot be said that any law governing the arrangement of either the tumuli or fortifications has been discovered. Both appear to be more numerous along the rivers than elsewhere. It has been thought by some writers that the archæology of





the Miamis has for its distinguishing feature a system of strong fortifications along the two rivers, and that the numerous mounds on the headlands and interior points may have been signal stations, commanding the whole region and binding the country together as the seat of one united nation. A more common view is that the mounds were places of sepulture and memorials raised over the dead, the largest mounds being erected in honor of distinguished personages. The notion that they contain the remains of vast heaps of dead fallen in great battles is wholly unsupported by the facts obtained from excavations and examinations. But one or two skeletons are usually found in these mounds, and where many are found it is probable that the later Indians, and, in some cases, Europeans, have buried their dead in them. The New American Cyclopaedia assumes, from facts and circumstances deemed sufficient to enable us to arrive at approximate conclusions concerning the antiquity of the Mound-Builders' records, that we may infer, for most of these monuments in the Mississippi Valley, an age of not less than two thousand years. "By whom built, whether their authors migrated to remote lands under the combined attractions of a more fertile soil and more genial clime, or whether they disappeared beneath the victorious arms of an alien race, or were swept out of existence by some direful epidemic or universal famine, are questions probably beyond the power of human investigations to answer. History is silent concerning them, and their very name is lost to tradition itself."

Among the most interesting archæological relics are the utensils, implements, weapons and personal ornaments of pre-historic times. It should be borne in mind that, while most writers on American antiquities make a distinction between the Mound-Builders and the tribes the whites found in possession of the country, such a line of demarkation cannot well be drawn with accuracy with respect to the stone, flint and copper relics. Some of these relics may belong to a pre-historic race of the distant past, some to the earliest Indian tribes inhabiting the country, and others to later Indians, whose mechanical arts may have been modified by contact and trade with the whites. It is, therefore, impossible to separate the relics of the Mound-Builders from those of the later races. We cannot refer the copper implements to any particular epoch, nor can we determine when the stone age began or ended. Stone implements have been found associated with the remains of animals long since extinct, yet these implements are not different from those known to have been in use among the savage tribes when first seen by the whites.

The relics now under consideration have been found in as great quantities in Warren, perhaps, as in any county in Ohio. With respect to the purposes for which they were designed, they may be divided into utensils for domestic use, implements for handicraft, weapons and ornaments. With respect to the materials from which they were fabricated, they are stone, flint, slate, copper, pottery, bone, horn and shell.

The most common relics are the flint arrow-heads, spear-heads and daggers. Thousands of arrow and spear heads have been picked up in the county. Other flint implements, such as knives and cutting tools, scrapers and borers, have been found. Of stone relics, the most common are axes and hammers, grooved so that a forked branch or split stick could be fastened for a handle; balls more or less round, probably used as hand-hammers; pestles for crushing grain, and many ornaments—among them, flat, perforated tubes of highly polished slate, and various forms of flat stones, polished and perforated. Stone pipes are found of various sizes and construction. Specimens of ancient pottery have not been often found in the county.

Charles Rau, the author of several valuable papers on American antiquities, has shown that there was an extensive trade or traffic among the pre-his-





toric races of America. This is rendered evident from the fact that their manufactured articles consist of materials which must have been obtained from sources in far-distant localities. The materials of which many relics found in the Miami country are composed can only be found at a distance of hundreds of miles. The term "flint," used to describe the material of which various chipped implements are manufactured, is used to include various kinds of hard and silicious stones, such as hornstone, jasper, chalcedony, and different kinds of quartz. There have been found in the United States places where the manufacture of flint implements was carried on. There was a great demand for arrow-heads among the primitive tribes, and in places where the proper kind of material could be found, there were work-shops for their manufacture. An important locality to which the aborigines resorted in Ohio for quarrying flint is now called Flint Ridge, and extends through Muskingum and Licking Counties. Dr. Hildreth says of this ancient flint quarry:

"The compact, silicious material of which this ridge is made up seems to have attracted the notice of the aborigines, who have manufactured it largely into arrow and spear heads, if we may be allowed to judge from the numerous circular excavations which have been made in mining the rock, and the piles of chipped quartz lying on the surface. How extensively it has been worked for these purposes may be imagined from the countless number of the pits, experience having taught them that the rock recently dug from the earth could be split with more freedom than that which had lain exposed to the weather. These excavations are found the whole length of the outcrop, but more abundantly at 'Flint Ridge,' where it is most compact and diversified with rich colors."

The greenish, striped slate, of which variously shaped tablets are made, is believed to occur in no parts of the Union except the Atlantic Coast district, and to have been transported, either in a rough or worked condition, from that region to the different parts of the Mississippi Valley in which the relics are found. The copper used by the aboriginal tribes was probably obtained chiefly from the northern part of Michigan.

As comparatively few copper relics are found in the mounds, an account of the excavation of a mound in which were found a number of copper articles is here given. The mound was situated on the farm of J. S. Couden, on the south side of the Little Miami, between Morrow and South Lebanon, and near the terminus of a series of ancient works extending for nearly a mile in length. It was a small mound, only about four feet high, and not different in appearance from several others near by. It was opened in the spring of 1878. The explorers made an excavation three and one-half feet by five feet, and eight feet deep. In digging, stones were found promiscuously arranged and bearing the marks of fire. At a depth of eight feet were found a skeleton, a large sea-shell, and a number of copper implements and ornaments. The skeleton was lying on its back, with its head toward the northeast. The shell was large enough to hold a gallon of water. On the skeleton were found ten copper axes, the largest being found on the head, the smallest at the feet. The axes varied in size from seven to four and one-half inches in length, and from four to three inches in width. They were only about one-half an inch in thickness. As is usually the case with Mound-Builders' axes, none of them were perforated for the attachment of a handle. One of them was flat on one side and rounded on the other, and was probably intended for use as an adze, with a handle fastened at right angles to the side. In the mound were found a thin copper crescent, perforated with four holes, and several other copper pieces, which were supposed to have been ornaments.





Yours Truly  
D. M. Worley





## CHAPTER X.

## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COLLECTIONS.

## ROUTES THROUGH THE COUNTY OF MILITARY EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

IT is proposed in this place to state briefly what can at this day be learned from the best histories of the Indian wars concerning the routes of the expeditions against the Indian villages on the head-waters of the two Miami Rivers. Four of these passed through Warren County. The earlier expeditions were organized before settlements had been commenced northwest of the Ohio, and consisted chiefly of Kentuckians. The later expeditions of St. Clair and Wayne passed from Fort Washington up the Great Miami, and with them we are not here further concerned. In 1786, Col. Benjamin Logan destroyed the Mack-a-cheek towns in Logan County. His route seems to have been from Maysville, Ky., where he crossed the Ohio, thence to a point on Todd's Fork afterward called the "Deserted Camp," in Clinton County, thence to Mad River. The four expeditions which passed through Warren County all proceeded from the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Licking, the present site of Cincinnati.

The first of these was that of Col. John Bowman, who, in July, 1779, with 160 mounted Kentuckians, marched against Old Chillicothe, the Shawnee town, about three miles from the site of Xenia. It was in retaliation for atrocities then recently committed by the Shawnees in Kentucky. The following particulars of this expedition are from the "Notes on Kentucky:"

"The party rendezvoused at the mouth of the Licking, and, at the end of the second night, got in sight of the town undiscovered. It was determined to await until daylight in the morning before they would make the attack; but, by the imprudence of some of the men, whose curiosity exceeded their judgment, the party was discovered by the Indians before the officers and men had arrived at the several positions assigned them. As soon as the alarm was given, a fire commenced on both sides, and was kept up, while the women and children were seen running from cabin to cabin, in the greatest confusion, and collecting in the most central and strongest. At clear daylight, it was discovered that Bowman's men were from seventy to one hundred yards from the cabins, in which the Indians had collected, and which they appeared determined to defend. Having no other arms than tomahawks and rifles, it was thought imprudent to attempt to storm cabins well-defended by expert warriors. In consequence of the warriors collecting in a few cabins contiguous to each other, the remainder of the town was left unprotected, therefore, while a fire was kept up at the port-holes, which engaged the attention of those within, fire was set to thirty or forty cabins, which were consumed, and a considerable quantity of property, consisting of kettles and blankets, was taken from those cabins. In searching the woods near the town, 133 horses were collected.

"About 10 o'clock, Bowman and his party commenced their march homeward, after having nine men killed. The men had not marched more than eight or ten miles on their return home before the Indians appeared in considerable force on their rear, and began to press hard upon that quarter. Bowman selected his ground, and formed his men in a square; but the Indians declined a close engagement, only keeping up a scattering fire. It was soon evident that their object was to retard their march until they could procure reinforcements from the neighboring villages.



"As soon as a strong position was taken by Col. Bowman, the Indians retired, and he resumed the line of march, when he was again attacked in the rear. He again formed for battle, and again the Indians retired, and the scene was acted over several times. At length, John Bulger, James Harrod and George Michael Bedinger, with about one hundred more, mounted on horseback, rushed on the Indian ranks and dispersed them in every direction, after which the Indians abandoned the pursuit. Bowman crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Miami, and, after crossing, the men dispersed to their several homes."

The "Notes on Kentucky" gives the number of men under Bowman on this expedition as 160, but the memoranda of Col. Robert Patterson, afterward of Dayton, who was in it, puts the number at 400.

The next two expeditions passing through the county were both led by Gen. George Rogers Clark. The first of these was in 1780, when he destroyed the Piqua town on Mad River, near the site of Springfield; the second, in 1782, when he destroyed the Upper and Lower Piqua towns on the Great Miami, within the present limits of Miami County, and also Loramie's store, on Loramie's Creek, within the present limits of Shelby County. In the first of these expeditions, Gen. Clark probably marched near the present site of Lebanon, and crossed the Little Miami about a mile below the mouth of Caesar's Creek. This was Gen. Harmar's route in 1790, and he followed the old trace of Clark. There is a reference in the description of Virginia Military Lands, located in 1787, on the east side of the Little Miami, above Caesar's Creek, to "Clark's Old War Road." In the expedition of 1782, Gen. Clark appears to have marched between the site of Lebanon and the Great Miami, and to have crossed Mad River not far from the site of Dayton. The army in both cases consisted of about one thousand men, all Kentuckians.

"On the 2d of August, 1780, Gen. Clark took up the line of march, from where Cincinnati now stands, for the Indian towns. The line of march was as follows: The first division, commanded by Clark, took the front position; the center was occupied by artillery, military stores and baggage; the second, commanded by Col. Logan, was placed in the rear. The men were ordered to march in four lines, at about forty yards distant from each other, and a line of flankers on each side, about the same distance from the right and left lines. There was also a front and a rear guard, who only kept in sight of the main army. In order to prevent confusion, in case of an attack of the enemy, on the march of the army, a general order was issued, that, in the event of an attack in front, the front was to stand fast, and the two right lines to wheel to the right, and the two left-hand lines to the left, and form a complete line, while the artillery was to advance forward to the center of the line. In case of an attack on either of the flanks or side lines, these lines were to stand fast, and likewise the artillery, while the opposite lines wheeled and formed on the two extremes of those lines. In the event of an attack being made on the rear, similar order was to be observed as in an attack in front.

"In this manner the army moved on without encountering anything worthy of notice until they arrived at Chillicothe (situated on the Little Miami River, in Greene County), about 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 6th day of August. They found the town not only abandoned, but most of the houses burnt down and burning, having been set on fire that morning. The army encamped on the ground that night, and, on the following day, cut down several hundred acres of corn; and, about 4 o'clock in the evening, took up their line of march for the Piqua towns, which were about twelve miles from Chillicothe [in Clark County]. The army came in sight of the Indian town on the west side of Mad River, about five miles west of the site of Springfield, at 2





o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th. The Indians were concealed in the high grass of a prairie adjoining the town. A desperate battle ensued. Twenty whites were killed, but the Indians were defeated and put to flight, and their town utterly destroyed.

"It was estimated that at the two Indian towns, Chillicothe and Piqua, more than five hundred acres of corn was destroyed, as well as every species of eatable vegetables. In consequence of this, the Indians were obliged, for the support of their women and children, to employ their whole time in hunting, which gave quiet to Kentucky for a considerable time.

"The day after the battle, the 9th, was occupied in cutting down the growing corn, and destroying the cabins and fort, etc., and collecting horses. On the 10th of August, the army began their march homeward, and encamped at Chillicothe that night, and on the 11th, cut a field of corn, which had been left for the benefit of the men and horses on their return. At the mouth of the Licking, the army dispersed, and each individual made his best way home.

"Thus ended a campaign in which most of the men had no other provisions for twenty-five days then six quarts of Indian corn each, except the green corn and vegetables found at the Indian towns, and one gill of salt; and yet not a single complaint was heard to escape the lips of a solitary individual. All appeared to be impressed with the belief that, if this army should be defeated, that few would be able to escape, and that the Indians then would fall on the defenseless women and children in Kentucky, and destroy the whole. From this view of the subject, every man was determined to conquer or die."

Mr. Abraham Thomas, afterward of Troy, Ohio, was in both of Clark's expeditions. He says:

"In the summer of 1780, Gen. Clark was getting up an expedition, with the object of destroying some Indian villages on Mad River. One division of the expedition, under Col. Logan, was to approach the Ohio by the way of Licking River; the other, to which I was attached, ascended the Ohio from the falls in boats, with provisions and a six-pound cannon. The plan of the expedition was for the two divisions to meet at a point in the Indian country opposite the mouth of Licking, and thence march in a body to the interior. In ascending the Ohio, Daniel Boone and myself acted as spies on the Kentucky side of the river, and a large party on the Indian side was on the same duty. The latter were surprised by the Indians, and several killed and wounded. It was then a toilsome task to get the boats up the river, under constant expectation of attacks from the savages, and we were much rejoiced in making our destination. Before the boats crossed over to the Indian side, Boone and myself were taken into the foremost boat, and landed above a small cut in the bank, opposite the mouth of Licking. We were desired to spy through the woods for Indian signs. I was much younger than Boone, ran up the bank in great glee, and cut into a beech tree with my tomahawk, which I verily believe was the first tree cut into by a white man on the present site of Cincinnati. We were soon joined by other rangers, and hunted over the other bottom. The forest everywhere was thick-set with heavy beech and scattering underbrush of spicewood and papaw. We started several deer, but, seeing no sign of Indians, returned to the landing. By this time the men had all landed, and were busy in cutting timber for stockades and cabins. The division under Col. Logan shortly crossed over from the mouth of Licking, and, after erecting a stockade, fort and cabin, for a small garrison and stores, the army started for Mad River. Our way lay over the uplands of an untracked, primitive forest, through which, with great labor, we cut and bridged a road for the accommodation of our pack-horses and cannon. My duty in the march was to spy some two miles in advance of the main body. Our progress was





slow, but the weather was pleasant, the country abounded in game; and we saw no Indians, that I recollect, until we approached the waters of Mad River. In the campaigns of these days, none but the officers thought of tents—each man had to provide for his own comfort. Our meat was cooked upon sticks set up before the fire; our beds were sought upon the ground, and he was the most fortunate man that could gather small branches, leaves and bark to shield him from the ground in moist places. After the lapse of so many years, it is difficult to recollect the details or dates so as to mark the precise time or duration of our movements. But, in gaining the open country of Mad River, we came in sight of the Indian villages.

"In the year 1782, after corn-planting, I again volunteered in an expedition under Gen. Clark, with the object of destroying some Indian villages about Piqua, on the Great Miami River. On this occasion, nearly one thousand men marched out of Kentucky, by the route of Licking River. We crossed the Ohio at the present site of Cincinnati, where our last year's stockade had been kept up, and a few people then resided in log cabins. We proceeded immediately onward through the woods, without regard to our former trail, and crossed Mad River not far from the present site of Dayton. We kept up the east side of the Miami, and crossed it about four miles below the Piqua towns. On arriving at Piqua, we found that the Indians had fled from the villages, leaving most of their effects behind. During the following night, I joined a party to break up an encampment of Indians said to be lying about what was called the French Store. We soon caught a Frenchman, tied him on horseback, for our guide, and arrived at the place in the night. The Indians had taken alarm and cleared out. We, however, broke up and burned the Frenchman's store [Lorimie's store], which had for a long time been a place of outfit for Indian marauders, and returned to the main body early in the morning, many of our men well stocked with plunder. After burning and otherwise destroying everything about Upper and Lower Piqua towns, we commenced our return march."

The last and largest of the armies in the Indian wars which marched through the county was that led by Gen. Josiah Harmar, in 1790. This military expedition was the first one organized after civil government had been established in the Northwest Territory. Although the objective point of the expedition was the Indian villages on the Maumee, in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Ind., Gen. Harmar followed the old trace of Gen. Clark, and crossed to the east side of the Little Miami. His route was readily traced in the early settlement of the Miami country. One of his encampments is believed to have been on the hillside between the town of Lebanon and the County Infirmary. The army was organized at Fort Washington, and consisted of 1,453 men, including one battalion of Kentucky mounted riflemen, and a small artillery company, with three brass pieces. Among the troops were several persons who saw for the first time fertile lands in Warren County, which they afterward purchased and resided upon. On the 15th of October, Gen. Harmar reached the Indian villages on the Maumee, and, finding no enemy, spent the next four days in burning the villages and about twenty thousand bushels of corn. After this was done, the General sent Col. Harding, with a detachment of 300 men, to look for the enemy, and to bring them to an engagement. Col. Harding fell into an ambuscade of Indians numbering about seven hundred, commanded by Little Turtle. The Indians fought with great fury, and the militia and the regulars alike behaved with gallantry. More than one hundred of the militia, and all the regulars except nine, were killed, and the rest were driven back to the main body. Dispirited by this severe misfortune, Harmar immediately marched to Cincinnati, and the object of the expedition in intimidating the Indians was entirely unsuccessful.





The route of Gen. Harmar from Fort Washington to Old Chillicothe will now be more particularly described. The General ordered Col. John Harding to proceed with 600 of the Kentucky troops in advance of the main army. Accordingly, Col. Harding set out from Fort Washington on the 26th of September, 1790, and marched to Turtle Creek, and encamped a few miles west of the present site of Lebanon. Gen. Harmar, on September 30, followed with the remainder of the army, and formed a junction with Col. Harding on October 3. The following account of the daily movements of the army is abridged from the journal of Capt. John Armstrong, the parts of the journal relating to Warren County being given entire. The stream called in the journal Sugar Creek is undoubtedly Caesar's Creek:

"September 30, 1790.—The army moved from Fort Washington about seven miles northeast course. Encamped on a branch of Mill Creek.

"October 1.—Marched about eight miles to a small branch of Mill Creek. General course, a little westward of north.

"October 2.—Marched about ten miles a northwest course. The first five miles over a dry ridge to a lick; then five miles through a low, swampy country to a branch of the Little Miami, where we halted one hour and forty-five minutes. After 1 o'clock, moved on five miles further, in a northeast, east and southeast course, and encamped in a rich and extensive bottom on Muddy Creek, a branch of the Little Miami. This day's march, fifteen miles, and one mile from Col. Harding's command.

"October 3.—The army, at 8 o'clock, passed Col. Harding's camp, and halted at Turtle Creek, about ten yards wide, where we were joined by Col. Harding's command. Here the line of march was formed. Two miles.

"October 4.—The army moved at half past 9 o'clock. Passed through a rich country (some places broken), a northeast course, and, at 3 o'clock, crossed the Little Miami, about forty rods wide, moved up it one mile a north course to a branch called Sugar Creek and encamped. Nine miles.

"October 5.—The army moved from Sugar Creek at forty-five minutes after 9 o'clock; march through a level country in a northeast course up the Little Miami, having it often in view. The latter part of this day's journey, through low glades or marshy land. Halted at 5 o'clock on Glade Creek, a very lively, clear stream. Ten miles.

"October 6.—Reached Chillicothe, an old Indian village. Re-crossed the Little Miami. Encamped at 4 o'clock on a branch. Nine miles."

#### A JOURNEY THROUGH WARREN COUNTY IN 1797.

The following is an extract from the manuscript journal of Rev. James Smith, father of Judge George J. Smith:

"Monday, October 9, (1797).—We returned to Columbia, where we had occasion to visit Mr. Smith, the Baptist minister. We breakfasted with Mr. Smith, and then returned to Bro. McCormick's. After we got dinner, we started for the old Chillicothe Indian town near the head of the river. We proceeded as far as Col. Paxton's, with whom we spent the evening.

"Tuesday, 10th.—Having sent for Mr. Donnels, a surveyor of the military lands, he arrived this morning, and we bargained with him to do ours, return the work and send us a certificate in eight months, for which we agreed to give him one-third of the land. We breakfasted at Col. Paxton's, then rode on to Deerfield, took dinner and pursued our course, and took up, in the evening, with a Richard Kirby. The land through which we have passed to-day has been various. A considerable part we found to be thin, white-oak land, but we found also some large bodies of fine, rich, fertile land, well adapted to farming and excellent for meadow and the raising of stock. It may not be amiss here





to observe that there has not been a frost to bite anything in this country till this morning; hence it appears that this climate, though about one hundred and twenty miles north from Lexington, is not near as cold, for when I left those parts, the corn-blades in many places were, entirely killed. But on my arrival northwest of the Ohio, I was surprised to find not the smallest symptom of frost. To account for this surprising circumstance, it may be observed that the soil of this country is a little inclined to sand, which is naturally warm. It is also generally very clear of stones, whereas Kentucky, being without sand, and at the same time has everywhere a bed of stone under the surface, makes it (as I suppose) subject to frost and those sudden chills which are so common in that country. During last winter, the wheat in Kentucky was almost entirely killed, while the wheat in this country grew and produced a fine crop.

"Wednesday, 11th.—We started pretty early, baited at Martin Keever's, and then rode on to Waynesville. This little town is situated on the western bank of the Little Miami. The lots are sold to none but actual settlers, and, though it was only settled last spring, about fourteen families are already here. They have the advantage of good air, good water and good land. They are also on an equality. Pride and slavery are equally strangers; industry is seen in all, and the consequences are, they are happy.

"We lodged here with a Mr. Heighway, an emigrant from England, who, with a number of his country people, suffered inconceivable hardships in getting to this country. It was curious to see their elegant furniture and silver plate glittering in a small, smoky cabin. We have to-day traveled through a fine country; the land is extremely rich and well-watered.

"Thursday, 12th.—Mr. Heighway, after compelling us to take breakfast with him, accompanied us some distance, and put us into the right way to Old Chillicothe. We pursued our journey, still north, over fine land and streams of water. About 1 o'clock, we were saluted with a view of one of those beautiful plains which are known in the country by the name of 'pararas.' Here we could see many miles in a straight direction, and not a tree or a bush to obstruct the sight. The grass in the 'parara' we found higher than our heads on horseback as we rode through it. After riding about two miles through this enchanting paradise, we arrived on the spot where the old town of Chillicothe stood, of which scarcely a vestige now remains. We saw a few slabs, and something like an old breastwork, but so decayed and covered with grass that it was scarcely discernible. The stumps of gate-posts were still to be seen, but the houses were all destroyed, having been burnt a few years ago by the order of a commander of an expedition against the Indians. We sat us down on the green grass and eat our dinner of bread and cheese on the very spot, where, a few years ago, the bloody savages held their grand councils. While we rested here, there came a man to us and informed us that himself and his two brothers (who lived about a mile from this place) had found sixty bee-hives within a mile and a half of their house, three of which they had taken the week before, and had gotten fourteen or fifteen gallons of honey. The land about this town, I think, is equal, for wheat and grass, to any that I ever saw. Having now traveled sixty or seventy miles from the Ohio, we determined here to put a period to our travels northwardly, and pursue a different route to the Ohio again. We returned about ten miles, and lodged with a Mr. Vaunts.

"Friday, 13th.—We took in our way the town of Deerfield. It has thirty or forty families residing in it. It is a new town, having only been settled since last spring twelve month. It is something surprising to see with what rapidity settlements are made and towns erected in this country. This, I suppose, is owing to two causes: First, the fertility of the land, which induces





new adventurers to settle there; and second, that excellent regulation which shuts out slavery. This induces the mechanic and the manufacturer who choose to settle in towns to carry on their different employments. \* \* \* \* We crossed the river at Deerfield, and rode on six or seven miles to Col. Paxton's.

"Saturday, 14th.—We took breakfast, and set forward and reached Bro. McCormick's about 11 o'clock. After resting ourselves an hour or two, we rode down the river to Mr. Smallie's, and got some old corn to take with us through the wilderness to the Scioto."

#### THE PILGRIMS OF 1818.

A strange sect of religious fanatics, organized about 1817, wandered from the Eastern States to Arkansas. They called themselves "Pilgrims," and were in search of the Promised Land. As they stopped at three different places in Warren County, at which some deserted and found permanent homes, an account of them is here inserted. Isaac Buller, a native of one of the New England States, was their leader and Prophet. He had suffered for many months from the effects of a fall, which had injured his spine and produced partial paralysis. Confined to his bed for a long time, he suffered great pain. His pious neighbors frequently met at his room and held prayer meetings for his recovery. On one of these occasions, he suddenly announced to his friends that he was restored to health. He had no more pain, and, with the aid of two canes, was able to walk. He announced that the Lord had restored him, and had made him His Prophet. Many believed that his sudden relief from severe suffering was by the immediate interposition of Providence. The new Prophet told his followers that the people should be collected together and he would lead them to the Promised Land. Some persons of wealth and respectable standing in society embraced the new religion. In all, about one hundred persons started, under his leadership, for the Promised Land. The Prophet stood his cane upright and let it fall. Thus was indicated the direction they should go. The cane always fell toward the Southwest.

With wagons, teams, a limited supply of beds, clothes, food and cooking utensils, they made their way from New England first to the city of New York. The next year, they arrived at Lebanon, Ohio. On the journey, the Prophet had frequent revelations from the Lord, directing the Pilgrims to change their habits of dress and mode of life. They were not to wash their persons or clothes. They were to dispense with everything superfluous. Their clothing should only be sufficient to protect them from the cold; their only meat, raw bacon. Filth, rags and wretchedness were necessary for them to enjoy the Promised Land. On their arrival in Warren County, they were truly a squalid band. Some of the more intelligent members of the company had become convinced that Buller was an impostor, and returned to their New England homes or remained at places along their route. At Lebanon, those who remained faithful held public meetings for worship, at which the Prophet and other speakers warned the people to avoid all pride and everything superfluous in dress and food. The speakers at their religious meetings would cry out: "Oh-a, Ho-a, Oh-a, Ho-a, Oh-a, Ho-a, My God, My God, My God!" and all the members of the congregation would repeat the same words after them. From Lebanon they went to Union Village, and remained there for some days. The records of the Shakers speak of this band as being first heard of at Xenia, where two of the brethren went to see them on the 19th of February, 1818. On the 10th of March, the Pilgrims, being then fifty-five in number, reached the Shaker village, where they were kindly received, the Shakers feeding them and their horses free of charge. At a called meeting, held in the church, five of the Pilgrims—three men and two women—preached. At the close of





the speaking, the Pilgrims immediately withdrew from the church, probably to avoid hearing any reply. The Shakers, however, having assigned them a single room for their lodging, sent some of their preachers to address them in the evening, much to the displeasure of the leaders of the Pilgrims. The next day, they took their departure toward the Southwest. It has been said that some of the Pilgrims joined the Shakers, but there is no mention of this in the records of the society. Mason was the next stopping-place of the band. While in that vicinity, the small-pox broke out among them, of which disease many members of the band died. With diminished numbers, still following in the direction the cane fell, they arrived at New Madrid, Mo., where the Prophet sickened and died. Before his death, he promised his followers to return to them in two years, and directed them to continue on their journey. The feeble band continued on to the Southwest, and at last arrived at the Promised Land, on the west bank of the Mississippi, not far from the mouth of the Arkansas.

Many of the foregoing facts are derived from a letter written by Hon. John Hunt to Col. James Sweny, dated at Red Lion, August 20, 1874. In 1824, Mr. Hunt made a journey to New Orleans with a flat-boat, in company with two other flat-boats. Mr. Hunt, J. D. Blackburn, Esq., and some others, stopped at the mouth of the Arkansas and made a visit to see the last of the Pilgrims. They found the Promised Land a most forbidden place, situated on a narrow ridge of dry land, almost surrounded by a swamp. In a wretched tent, made with forks and poles, reed cane and bark, were two interesting ladies, the only persons left of the band of Pilgrims. Neat and clean in their persons and dress and intelligent in their conversation, they still adhered to their belief in Buller's religion. Mr. Hunt offered to see that their way was paid to Cincinnati by steamboat if they desired to return to their native New England. They thanked him very kindly for his offer, but said they had started out for the Promised Land, they had found it, and nothing on earth would induce them to leave it. On a subsequent trip down the Mississippi, Mr. Hunt learned that one of these ladies had died, and the fate of the other was unknown.

#### VISIT OF GOV. DE WITT CLINTON.

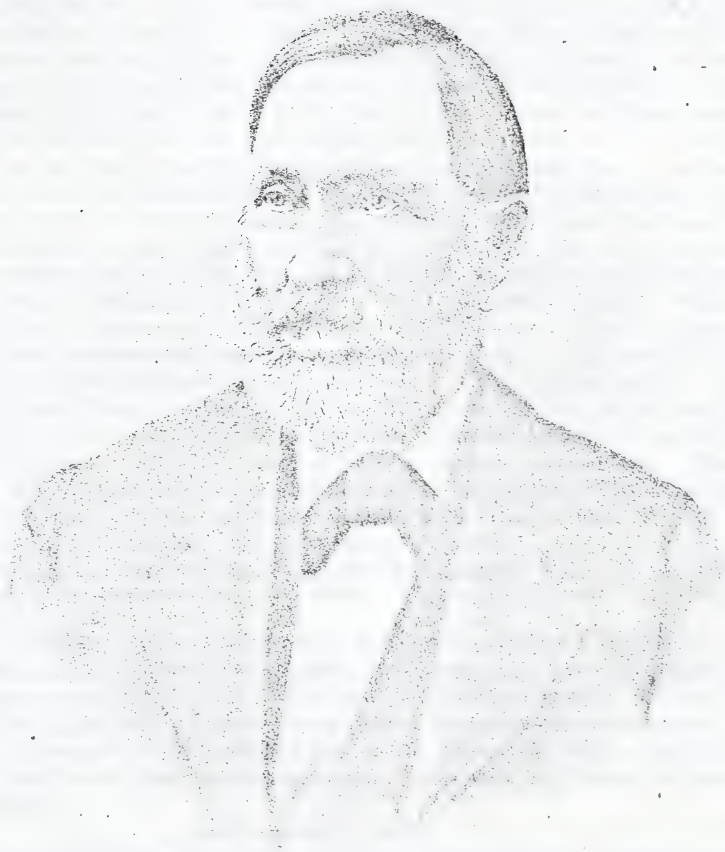
The subject of most interest to the people of Ohio in 1825 was the inauguration of work upon the two great canals which were to unite the waters of the Ohio and the lakes. Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York, the projector of the Erie Canal, and a statesman of national reputation, was invited to assist the Governor of Ohio in the ceremonies of inaugurating work upon the two canals. Gov. Clinton was received with enthusiasm by the people of Ohio. Ground was broken for the Ohio Canal at the Licking Summit, July 4, 1825, by Gov. Clinton and Gov. Morrow, in the presence of great crowds. A newspaper report says that "the two Governors each took a spade and removed the first sod upon a work which will be admired when the pyramids of Egypt shall be effaced; at this interesting moment, the simultaneous voices of thousands rent the skies." The ceremony of beginning work upon the Miami Canal, which took place two weeks later, near Middletown, was an event of great interest to the people of Warren County. Already had the Warren County Canal been projected. The visit of Gov. Clinton to Lebanon was an interesting event. At the banquet, given in his honor at Lebanon, several men, distinguished in the history of the nation, were present, and a large number of men prominent in the history of the county participated in the ceremonies.

Some days before the celebration at Middletown, a committee of the citizens of Warren County was appointed at a public meeting held at the court house to make arrangements for the reception of Gov. Clinton, and to provide





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*Sathan Meeker*



a public dinner for the occasion. The committee consisted of John Bigger, George Kesling, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson, William Lowry, Phineas Ross and George J. Smith. This committee visited Middletown on the day of the canal inauguration. George J. Smith, in behalf of the citizens of Warren County, addressed Gov. Clinton and invited him to attend a public dinner the next day at Lebanon, to which the distinguished gentleman replied in a very handsome and dignified manner, accepting the invitation.

On the afternoon of the same day (Thursday), July 21, 1825, Gov. Clinton; Jeremiah Morrow, Governor of Ohio; Gen. William Henry Harrison, United States Senator; ex-Gov. Ethan Allen Brown, and Gen. N. Beasley, one of the State Canal Commissioners, started on their journey from Middletown to Lebanon. Henry Clay, then Secretary of State in the cabinet of President John Q. Adams, was already in Lebanon, where he had arrived on his journey to Washington, and was detained by the sickness of his daughter. As the distinguished guests approached the town, a signal gun on the hill west was fired. The visitors were welcomed to the town by a salute from Capt. Mix's artillery, and the cheers of a large body of delighted citizens. The next day, at 12 o'clock, a procession of citizens was formed on Main street under the command of Maj. George Kesling, and marched to the Presbyterian Church, where an address to Gov. Clinton was delivered by A. H. Dunlevy. To this address, the Governor made a short but beautiful and elegant reply. The procession then moved back to Main street and was dismissed. The distinguished visitors, including Henry Clay and his son-in-law, Mr. Irwin, with a large number of citizens of Warren County, sat down to dinner, which had been provided by William Ferguson. After the repast, twenty toasts were drunk. The first toast was "The President of the United States;" the second, "The Vice President;" the third, "The Memory of Washington;" the fourth, "The Government of the United States;" the fifth was as follows:

Our distinguished guest, His Excellency De Witt Clinton—While the fame of other men lives only in the perishable pages of history, his is deeply engraven in the soil of his native State.

This sentiment was received with loud and reiterated applause. Gov. Clinton rose, and, in a felicitous manner, expressed his acknowledgements for the kind attentions paid him by the citizens of Warren County. It is said, by A. H. Dunlevy, that Gov. Clinton never made extemporaneous addresses, and that both his remarks at the church and at the dinner on this occasion, were written out and read from the manuscripts. Before he sat down, he proposed the following:

#### GOV. CLINTON'S TOAST.

The County of Warren and its worthy citizens—The dispensations of Providence have been so liberal that nothing but their own exertions are necessary to conduct them to a distinguished elevation of prosperity.

The following sentiment was read:

Gov. Morrow—An able civilian—whether in the Gubernatorial chair or the legislative hall, he reflects credit upon his State.

This was received with loud cheers, and Gov. Morrow rose and addressed the company in appropriate remarks. Before sitting down, he gave as his toast, "The Ohio and Miami Canals."

#### GEORGE J. SMITH'S TOAST:

The Hon. Henry Clay, Secretary of State—An enlightened and independent statesman and incorruptible patriot; his past life has been identified with the interest and happiness of his country—a sure guarantee that his future days will be devoted to her glory.

Mr. Clay then rose and addressed the audience for a short time in an eloquent manner and gave the following:





## HENRY CLAY'S TOAST:

Gen. Bolivar—He has exhibited more than Roman patriotism in his desire of voluntary exile to perpetuate that liberty which he has established.

Ex-Gov. Brown, having been toasted by C. D. Morris as "The Projector of the Ohio Canal," addressed the meeting. Gen. Beasley, having been toasted by J. D. Miller, Esq., also made some remarks.

## A. H. DUNLEVY'S TOAST:

Our guest, Gen. William Henry Harrison—During the late war defended our Northern and Western frontiers from the ravages of a savage foe; but his services can be properly appreciated only by those who witnessed the obstacles he surmounted.

Gen. Harrison then addressed the company in an eloquent manner and proposed the following:

## GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON'S TOAST:

Gen. Anthony Wayne—The man without fear and without reproach.

## THOMAS R. ROSS' TOAST:

Gen. Andrew Jackson—The distinguished citizen and soldier; may the freemen of the United States never forget his past eminent services, the surest pledge of his future usefulness.

The next day, Gov. Clinton, accompanied by Gov. Brown and Judge Kesling, left Lebanon for Hillsboro, where arrangements had been made for another public reception.

Henry Clay, who had carried the State of Ohio at the Presidential election the preceding year, arrived at the residence of Judge Lowe, on the 14th of July, 1825, on his journey to Washington City. The next day, he came to Lebanon and stopped at Ferguson's Hotel, and called a physician to see his sick daughter, aged twelve years. Although Mr. Clay declined to attend any meeting designed to honor him, he found the next day, on his return from a visit to Union Village, that about forty persons had assembled to dine with him at the hotel, all anxious to offer some testimony of their high regard for the distinguished statesman. After the dinner, Mr. Clay was called on to address the company, which he did briefly, but in a manner that displayed some of the powers of his matchless oratory. He was detained at Lebanon for several weeks by the illness of his daughter, who died on the 11th of August. Mr. Clay was accompanied by his wife and other members of his family.

## VISIT OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar, with his party, passed through Warren County in 1826. Having arrived at Cincinnati by steamboat, and, desiring to visit the interior of the State, he procured a carriage and four horses in Cincinnati, for which he paid \$6 per day. On the 3d day of May, 1826, he started up the State road leading from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, and traveled the first day over a muddy road about twenty miles, to the residence of Gov. Morrow, then Chief Magistrate of the State, to whom he had a letter of introduction from Gov. Johnson, of New Orleans. In his book of travels, the Duke says:

"The dwelling of the Governor consists of a plain frame house, situated on a little elevation not far from the shore of the Little Miami, and is entirely surrounded by fields. The business of the State calls him once a month to Columbus, the seat of government, and the remainder of his time he passes at his country seat, occupied with farming, a faithful copy of an ancient Cincinnati; he was engaged at our arrival in cutting a wagon pole, but he immediately stopped his work to give us a hearty welcome. He appeared to be about fifty years of age; is not tall, but thin and strong, and has an expressive physiognomy, with dark and animated eyes. He is a native of Pennsylvania



and was one of the first settlers in the State of Ohio. He offered us a night's lodging at his house, which invitation we accepted very thankfully. When seated round the chimney fire in the evening, he related to us a great many of the dangers and difficulties the first settlers had to contend with. \* \* We spent our evening with the Governor and his lady. Their children are settled, and they have with them only a couple of grandchildren. When we took our seats at supper, the Governor made a prayer. There was a Bible and several religious books lying on the table. After breakfasting with our hospitable host, we took our leave."

In the records of the Shakers at Union Village, mention is made of a visit from the Duke under the date May 4, 1826.

#### BUTLER AND WARREN COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

There is in existence no historic or pioneer society in Warren County. The following historic sketch of a large pioneer association, in which Warren County is interested, is furnished by the Secretary of the association, Dr. Edward Kimball:

"The origin of the Butler and Warren County Pioneer Association was as follows: Dr. Samuel S. Stewart was born in 1807, and was reared to manhood and resided the greater part of his life within one mile of Monroe. But, having removed to Indiana, in the spring of 1871, he wrote to Mr. Israel B. Carr, one of his earliest intimates, who still resided at Monroe, requesting him to call a meeting of all those yet remaining in the neighborhood of their old associates at the home of some one of them some day that spring, and let him know the day and he would attend. Mr. Carr, after consulting with several, then concluded to hold such a meeting, but to hold it in a grove adjoining Monroe. Ten days' public notice of that meeting was given by posters of the size of six by eight inches. That meeting was held on the 19th day of May, 1871; was a complete and gratifying success, near 2,000 being present. Dr. Otho Evans was made President, and Joseph W. O'Neal, Secretary; Maj. J. M. Millikin was the orator. Then and there it was determined to hold their meetings each year thereafter, and they have been held, with an annual attendance ranging from 4,000 to 9,000; and these re-unions have been publicly acknowledged the most orderly and well-conducted meetings held in the country—the largest pioneer association, if not larger than all others combined, in the State. It was, by unanimous vote, named the 'Butler and Warren County Pioneer Association, of Monroe, Ohio.' It is supported by voluntary contributions at each annual meeting. Its constitution requires no initiation fees or dues; any person of good moral habits, who resided within either of these counties, in or previous to 1820, by signing the constitution, can become a member, and his or her descendants, upon signing the constitution, are members. No alcoholic liquors, wine, ale, beer or cider are allowed on the grounds. The object of the association is to gather and preserve history, reminiscences, statistics, relics or other information connected with the early settlers and settlement of our counties and State; also to encourage pioneer simplicity of life; to encourage habits of integrity, sobriety, industry, economy—goodness of heart, friendly intercourse in the walk, conversation and character of members and persons in younger life."

#### TOWNS LAID OUT.

The dates at which the towns of the county were laid out are given below. Except in the case of Deertfield, the dates were all obtained from official records. It will be borne in mind that these dates refer not to the first settlement of the locality, nor to the springing-up of a village, but to the regular survey and platting of the town-site. In some cases, villages had grown up long before





there was any regular division of the site into lots, streets and alleys. In other cases, the proposed town has never been built, and its site to-day is a field or a road crossing:

Deerfield, 1796; Franklin, 1796; Waynesville, 1796; Lebanon, 1802; Ridgeville, 1814; Palmyra (Mason), 1815; Gainesboro, 1815; Springboro, 1815; Freeport (Oregon), 1816; Morristown (Green Tree), 1816; Salem (Roachester), 1816; Westfield (Red Lion), 1817; Fredericksburg, 1818; Crosswicks, 1821; Edwardsville, 1824; Harveysburg, 1829; Mount Holly, 1833; Middleboro, 1838; Butlerville, 1838; Black Hawk, 1838; Osceola, 1838; Morrow, 1844; Corwin, 1845; Hammell, 1845; Fort Ancient, 1849; Maineville, 1850; New Columbia, 1852; New Columbia (Pleasant Plain), 1852; Raysville, 1855; Cozaddale, 1871.

#### EATON TOWNSHIP.

This township is the only one in the county which has become extinct. It was established June 28, 1806, and was chiefly in the northern part of that portion of the county afterward attached to Clinton. The following were the boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county, thence west with the north boundary to Cæsar's Creek, thence down said creek, with the meanders thereof, so far that a line running from said creek south 37 degrees east will strike the northeast corner of survey No. 1,507, and to continue on the same course so far that a due east and west line will strike the dividing line between Warren and Highland Counties ten miles south of the northeast corner of Warren County, thence north with said line to the beginning.





## CHAPTER XI.

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

YEARS.	RECORDERS.	SHERIFFS.	PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.
1803.	Michael H. Johnson.	George Harlan.....	Daniel Symmes.
1804.	Michael H. Johnson.	George Harlan.....	Arthur St. Clair.
1805.	Michael H. Johnson.	George Harlan.....	Arthur St. Clair.
1806.	Michael H. Johnson.	Ephraim Hathaway.	Arthur St. Clair.
1807.	Michael H. Johnson.	Ephraim Hathaway.	Joshua Collett.
1808.	Michael H. Johnson.	Ephraim Hathaway.	Joshua Collett.
1809.	Enos Williams.....	Ephraim Hathaway.	Joshua Collett.
1810.	Enos Williams.....	Samuel McCray.....	Joshua Collett.
1811.	Enos Williams.....	Samuel McCray.....	Joshua Collett.
1812.	Enos Williams.....	George Kesling.....	Joshua Collett.
1813.	Enos Williams.....	George Kesling.....	Joshua Collett.
1814.	Enos Williams.....	Benjamin Sayre.....	Joshua Collett.
1815.	Enos Williams.....	Benjamin Sayre.....	Joshua Collett.
1816.	Enos Williams.....	Benjamin Sayre.....	Joshua Collett.
1817.	Enos Williams.....	Coonrod Snyder.....	Joshua Collett.
1818.	Enos Williams.....	Coonrod Snyder.....	Thomas Corwin.
1819.	Enos Williams.....	Coonrod Snyder.....	Thomas Corwin.
1820.	Enos Williams.....	Coonrod Snyder.....	Thomas Corwin.
1821.	Enos Williams.....	John Hopkins.....	Thomas Corwin.
1822.	Enos Williams.....	John Hopkins.....	Thomas Corwin.
1823.	Asahel Brown.....	John Hopkins.....	Thomas Corwin.
1824.	Asahel Brown.....	Coonrod Snyder.....	Thomas Corwin.
1825.	Asahel Brown.....	John Hopkins.....	Thomas Corwin.
1826.	Asahel Brown.....	Joseph Whitehill.....	Thomas Corwin.
1827.	Asahel Brown.....	Joseph Whitehill.....	Thomas Corwin.
1828.	Asahel Brown.....	Joseph Whitehill.....	Thomas Corwin.
1829.	Asahel Brown.....	Joseph Whitehill.....	Thomas Corwin.
1830.	Asahel Brown.....	Joseph Whitehill.....	Thomas Corwin.
1831.	Asahel Brown.....	John M. Houston.....	A. H. Dunlevy.
1832.	Asahel Brown.....	John M. Houston.....	A. H. Dunlevy.
1833.	William Lytle.....	John M. Houston.....	A. H. Dunlevy.
1834.	William Lytle.....	John M. Houston.....	A. H. Dunlevy.
1835.	William Lytle.....	William Russell.....	J. Milt Williams.
1836.	Gabriel Sellers.....	William Russell.....	J. Milt Williams.
1837.	Gabriel Sellers.....	William Russell.....	J. Milt Williams.
1838.	Gabriel Sellers.....	William Russell.....	J. Milt Williams.
1839.	Gabriel Sellers.....	Nathaniel Bowers.....	J. Milt Williams.
1840.	Gabriel Sellers.....	Nathaniel Bowers.....	J. Milt Williams.
1841.	Gabriel Sellers.....	Nathaniel Bowers.....	J. Milt Williams.
1842.	Isaiah M. Corbly.....	Nathaniel Bowers.....	J. Milt Williams.
1843.	William Sherwood.....	Israel Woodruff.....	J. Milt Williams.
1844.	William Sherwood.....	Israel Woodruff.....	J. Milt Williams.
1845.	William Sherwood.....	Israel Woodruff.....	J. Milt Williams.
1846.	John R. Bone.....	Israel Woodruff.....	J. Durbin Ward.
1847.	John R. Bone.....	William Eulass.....	J. Durbin Ward.
1848.	John R. Bone.....	William Eulass.....	J. Durbin Ward.
1849.	John R. Bone.....	William Eulass.....	J. Durbin Ward.
1850.	John R. Bone.....	William Eulass.....	J. Durbin Ward.
1851.	John R. Bone.....	Charles A. Smith.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1852.	John R. Bone.....	Charles A. Smith.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1853.	John R. Bone.....	Charles A. Smith.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1854.	John R. Bone.....	Charles A. Smith.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1855.	John R. Bone.....	D. P. Egbert.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1856.	John R. Bone.....	D. P. Egbert.....	Thos. F. Thompson.
1857.	John R. Bone.....	D. P. Egbert.....	Thos. F. Thompson.
1858.	John R. Bone.....	D. P. Egbert.....	Thos. F. Thompson.
1859.	F. S. Welton.....	A. E. Stokes.....	Thos. F. Thompson.





## LIST OF OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

YEARS.	RECORDERS.	SHERIFFS.	PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.
1860.....	F. S. Welton.....	A. E. Stokes.....	George R. Sage.
1861.....	F. S. Welton.....	A. E. Stokes.....	George R. Sage.
1862.....	Phillip F. Sullivan..	A. E. Stokes.....	George R. Sage.
1863.....	Phillip F. Sullivan..	John Butler.....	George R. Sage.
1864.....	Phillip F. Sullivan..	John Butler.....	George R. Sage.
1865.....	Phillip F. Sullivan..	John Butler.....	George R. Sage.
1866.....	A. B. Gooch.....	John Butler.....	David Allen.
1867.....	A. B. Gooch.....	N. V. Cleaver.....	David Allen.
1868.....	A. B. Gooch.....	N. V. Cleaver.....	Collin Ford.
1869.....	A. B. Gooch.....	N. V. Cleaver.....	Collin Ford.
1870.....	A. B. Gooch.....	N. V. Cleaver.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1871.....	Thomas H. Blake.....	John L. Ely.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1872.....	Thomas H. Blake.....	John L. Ely.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1873.....	Thomas H. Blake.....	John L. Ely.....	J. Kelly O'Neal.
1874.....	Thomas H. Blake.....	John L. Ely.....	David Allen.
1875.....	Thomas H. Blake.....	William H. Harlan..	David Allen.
1876.....	Thomas H. Blake.....	William H. Harlan..	David Allen.
1877.....	Thomas H. Blake.....	William H. Harlan..	David Allen.
1878.....	H. H. Dunham.....	William H. Harlan..	David Allen.
1879.....	H. H. Dunham.....	Jasper M. Johnston..	David Allen.
1880.....	H. H. Dunham.....	Jasper M. Johnston..	Seth W. Brown.
1881.....	H. H. Dunham.....	Jasper M. Johnston..	Seth W. Brown.

YEARS.	AUDITORS.	CLERKS.	TREASURERS.
1803.....	[Duties of this office discharged by Commissioners' Clerk until 1820, when the office of Auditor was created.]	David Sutton.....	Silas Hurin.
1804.....		David Sutton.....	Silas Hurin.
1805.....		David Sutton.....	Silas Hurin.
1806.....		David Sutton.....	Silas Hurin.
1807.....		David Sutton.....	Enos Williams.
1808.....		David Sutton.....	Enos Williams.
1809.....		David Sutton.....	Matthias Ross.
1810.....		David Sutton.....	Matthias Ross.
1811.....		David Sutton.....	Matthias Ross.
1812.....		David Sutton.....	Matthias Ross.
1813.....		David Sutton.....	Matthias Ross.
1814.....		David Sutton.....	Matthias Ross.
1815.....		Matthias Corwin...	Matthias Ross.
1816.....		Matthias Corwin...	Matthias Ross.
1817.....		Matthias Corwin...	Matthias Ross.
1818.....		Matthias Corwin...	Matthias Ross.
1819.....		Matthias Corwin...	Francis Lucas.
1820.....	Michael H. Johnson.	Matthias Corwin...	Francis Lucas.
1821.....	D. F. Reeder.....	Matthias Corwin...	Francis Lucas.
1822.....	D. F. Reeder.....	Matthias Corwin...	Samuel Nixon.
1823.....	George J. Smith....	Matthias Corwin...	Samuel Nixon.
1824.....	Allen Wright.....	Matthias Corwin...	Samuel Nixon.
1825.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	Samuel Nixon.
1826.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	Samuel Nixon.
1827.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	Samuel Nixon.
1828.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1829.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1830.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1831.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1832.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1833.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1834.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1835.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	John Randall.
1836.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	Robert Wilson.
1837.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	Robert Wilson.
1838.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	Robert Wilson.
1839.....	Allen Wright.....	J. K. Wilds.....	Robert Wilson.
1840.....	Allen Wright.....	H. M. Stokes.....	Robert Wilson.



## LIST OF OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

YEARS.	AUDITORS.	CLERKS.	TREASURERS.
1841.....	Allen Wright.....	H. M. Stokes.....	Robert Wilson.
1842.....	Allen Wright.....	H. M. Stokes.....	Robert Wilson.
1843.....	Allen Wright.....	H. M. Stokes.....	Robert Wilson.
1844.....	John C. Skinner.....	H. M. Stokes.....	Robert Wilson.
1845.....	John C. Skinner.....	H. M. Stokes.....	Robert Wilson.
1846.....	John C. Skinner.....	H. M. Stokes.....	Jacob Morris.
1847.....	John C. Skinner.....	G. W. Stokes.....	Jacob Morris.
1848.....	John C. Skinner.....	G. W. Stokes.....	Jacob Morris.
1849.....	John C. Skinner.....	G. W. Stokes.....	Jacob Morris.
1850.....	John C. Skinner.....	G. W. Stokes.....	Jacob Morris.
1851.....	John C. Skinner.....	G. W. Stokes.....	Jacob Morris.
1852.....	John C. Skinner.....	F. S. Van Harlingen	Jacob Morris.
1853.....	Jacob Koogle.....	F. S. Van Harlingen	Jacob Morris.
1854.....	Jacob Koogle.....	F. S. Van Harlingen	Joel G. Rockhill.
1855.....	Jacob Koogle.....	James S. Totten....	Joel G. Rockhill.
1856.....	Jacob Koogle.....	James S. Totten....	Huston Hopkins.
1857.....	Jacob Koogle.....	James S. Totten....	Huston Hopkins.
1858.....	Matthias Corwin....	James S. Totten....	Huston Hopkins.
1859.....	Matthias Corwin....	James S. Totten....	Huston Hopkins.
1860.....	Matthias Corwin....	James S. Totten....	Wm. Adams.
1861.....	Matthias Corwin....	James S. Totten....	Wm. G. Hopkins.
1862.....	George W. Smith....	James S. Totten....	Wm. G. Hopkins.
1863.....	George W. Smith....	James S. Totten....	Wm. G. Hopkins.
1864.....	O. C. Maxwell.....	James S. Totten....	Wm. G. Hopkins.
1865.....	O. C. Maxwell.....	James S. Totten....	Richard Lackey.
1866.....	James W. Ross.....	James S. Totten....	Richard Lackey.
1867.....	James W. Ross.....	James S. Totten....	Richard Lackey.
1868.....	Wm. S. Dynes.....	James S. Totten....	Richard Lackey.
1869.....	Wm. S. Dynes.....	James S. Totten....	Lot Wright.
1870.....	Wm. S. Dynes.....	Wm. H. Rockhill....	Lot Wright.
1871.....	Wm. S. Dynes.....	Wm. H. Rockhill....	Lot Wright.
1872.....	Wm. S. Dynes.....	Wm. H. Rockhill....	Lot Wright.
1873.....	Wm. S. Dynes.....	Wm. H. Rockhill....	Ephraim Sellers.
1874.....	C. W. Randall.....	Wm. H. Rockhill....	Ephraim Sellers.
1875.....	C. W. Randall.....	Wm. H. Rockhill....	Ephraim Sellers.
1876.....	C. W. Randall.....	Lot Wright.....	James S. Totten.
1877.....	C. W. Randall.....	Lot Wright.....	James S. Totten.
1878.....	C. W. Randall.....	Lot Wright.....	James S. Totten.
1879.....	C. W. Randall.....	Lot Wright.....	M. A. Jameson.
1880.....	C. W. Randall.....	Lot Wright.....	M. A. Jameson.
1881.....	A. H. Graham.....	Lot Wright.....	M. A. Jameson.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1804—Matthias Corwin, Robert Benham, William James. 1805—Aaron Harlan, Robert Benham, Francis Dill. 1806—7—Aaron Harlan, Samuel McCray, Michael H. Johnson. 1808—Aaron Harlan, Samuel McCray, Robert Benham. 1809—Aaron Harlan, Samuel McCray, Nathan Kelley. 1810—Aaron Harlan, David Fox, John C. Death. 1811—Aaron Harlan, David Fox, Daniel F. Reeder. 1812—13—Aaron Harlan, Ichabod B. Halsey, Daniel F. Reeder. 1814—17—Aaron Harlan, Ichabod B. Halsey, Enos Williams. 1818—Aaron Harlan, Benjamin Sayre, Enos Williams. 1819—21—Jabish Phillips, Benjamin Sayre, Enos Williams. 1822—Jabish Phillips, Samuel Caldwell, Enos Williams. 1823—Wyllys Pierson, Samuel Caldwell, Enos Williams. 1824—Ichabod Corwin, Samuel Caldwell, Michael H. Johnson. 1825—28—Jabish Phillips, Henry King, Burwell Goode. 1829—Jabish Phillips, Henry King, Nathan Kelley. 1830—Jabish Phillips, William Hopkins, Nathan Kelley. 1831—Jabish Phillips, Samuel Caldwell, Nathan Kelley. 1832—33—Jabish Phillips, Noah Haines, James Cowan. 1834—Jabish Phillips, George Harlan, James Cowan. 1835—Jabish Phillips, George Harlan, John Bigger.





1836—Benjamin Blackburn, George Harlan, Otho Evans. 1837-38—Benjamin Blackburn, John Hopkins, Otho Evans. 1839-40—Benjamin Blackburn, John Hopkins, Jacob Pence. 1841—William H. Hamilton, John Hopkins, Jacob Pence. 1842—William H. Hamilton, John Hopkins, Benjamin Blackburn. 1843—William H. Hamilton, James Sweney, Benjamin Blackburn. 1844—David Evans, James Sweney, Benjamin Blackburn. 1845—David Evans, James Sweney, Isaac Leming. 1846—David Evans, Benjamin Blackburn, Isaac Leming. 1847-49—John M. Snook, Benjamin Blackburn, Isaac Leming. 1850—Henry Sherwood, Benjamin Blackburn, Isaac Leming. 1851—Henry Sherwood, Benjamin Blackburn, Jacob Egbert. 1852-59—Henry Sherwood, David Deardorff, Jacob Egbert. 1860—Henry Sherwood, David Deardorff, William H. Hamilton. 1861-66—Henry Sherwood, Joseph S. Reece, William H. Hamilton. 1867—Henry Sherwood, Hugh J. Death, William H. Hamilton. 1868—Ephraim L. Mehan, Hugh J. Death, William H. Hamilton. 1869-70—Ephraim L. Mehan, L. G. Anderson, John M. Dyer. 1871—Joel Evans, L. G. Anderson, John M. Dyer. 1872—Joel Evans, L. G. Anderson, John Bone. 1873—Joel Evans, Nathan Keever, John Bone. 1874-77—W. P. Mounts, Nathan Keever, John Bone. 1878—W. P. Mounts, Nathan Keever, Perry Lukens. 1879-80—W. P. Mounts, E. K. Snook, Perry Lukens.

#### ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Under the constitution of 1802, the Court of Common Pleas was composed of a President Judge and three Associate Judges, appointed by the Legislature for seven years. William James, 1803-4; Jacob D. Lowe, 1803-24; Ignatius Brown, 1803-24; Nathan Kelley, 1804-4; Jacob Reeder, 1804-7; Peter Burr, 1807-10; George Harlan, 1810-16; Matthias Corwin, 1816-24; George Harnsberger, 1824-25; Wyllys Pierson, 1824-34; George Kesling, 1824-34; Michael H. Johnson, 1825-34; Benjamin Baldwin, 1834-38; David Morris, 1834-35; Samuel Caldwell, 1834-35; James Cowan, 1835-42; John Hart, 1835-42; Egbert T. Smith, 1838-39; William S. Mickle, 1839-46; Daniel Crane, 1842-49; Richard Parcell, 1842-51; James Cowan, 1846-51; Rezin B. Edwards, 1849-51.

#### PROBATE JUDGES.

The office of Probate Judge was created by the constitution of 1851. John C. Dunlevy, 1852-55; James M. Smith, 1855-58; James C. Sabin, 1858-60; John C. Dunlevy, 1860-64; James Scott, 1864, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dunlevy; William W. Wilson, 1865-69; Thomas R. Thatcher, 1869-72; William W. Wilson, 1872, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thatcher; John W. Kees, 1872-79; Joseph W. O'Neill, 1879.

#### MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Territorial Legislature, 1801—Francis Dunlevy and Jeremiah Morrow.

First General Assembly, March, 1803—Senators, Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy; Representatives, John Bigger and William James.

Second General Assembly, December, 1803—Senators, John Bigger and William C. Schenck; Representative, Ephraim Kibby.

Third General Assembly, 1804—Senators, John Bigger and William C. Schenck; Representatives, Matthias Corwin and Peter Burr.

Fourth General Assembly, 1805—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Peter Burr and Matthias Corwin.

Fifth General Assembly, 1806—Senator, Richard Thomas; Representatives, Peter Burr and Matthias Corwin.

Note—The Senatorial district was then composed of Warren, Butler, Montgomery, Greene and Champaign Counties.



425-426



THOMAS P. HUTCHINSON





Sixth General Assembly, 1807—Senators, Richard S. Thomas and John Bigger; Representatives, George Harlan and Matthias Corwin.

Seventh General Assembly, 1808—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, George Harlan and John James.

Note—Warren County was then a separate Senatorial district.

Eighth General Assembly, 1809—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson, Jesse Newport.

Ninth General Assembly, 1810—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, David Morris, Nathan Kelly.

Tenth General Assembly, 1811—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Jesse Newport, David Morris.

Eleventh General Assembly, 1812—Senator, Thomas B. Van Horne; Representatives, John Welton, Michael H. Johnson.

Twelfth General Assembly, 1813—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson.

Thirteenth General Assembly, 1814—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson.

Fourteenth General Assembly, 1815—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Samuel Caldwell.

Fifteenth General Assembly, 1816—Senator, Thomas B. Van Horne; Representatives, Michael H. Johnson, David Sutton.

Sixteenth General Assembly, 1817—Senator, Thomas B. Van Horne; Representatives, Michael H. Johnson, Nathaniel McLean.

Seventeenth General Assembly, 1818—Senator, Michael H. Johnson; Representatives, Nathaniel McLean, David Sutton.

Eighteenth General Assembly, 1819—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, George Kesling.

Nineteenth General Assembly, 1820—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, William C. Schenck.

Twentieth General Assembly, 1821—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, Thomas Corwin.

Twenty-first General Assembly, 1822—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, Thomas Corwin.

Twenty-second General Assembly, 1823—Representatives, John M. Houston, David Sutton.

Twenty-third General Assembly, 1824—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, John Bigger.

Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1825—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, John Bigger, George J. Smith.

Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1826—Senator, Jacob D. Miller; Representatives, George J. Smith, John Hopkins.

Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1827—Senator, Jeremiah Morrow; Representatives, George J. Smith, John Hopkins.

Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1828—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, Benjamin Baldwin, James McEwen.

Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1829—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, Thomas Corwin, Jeremiah Morrow.

Twenty-ninth General Assembly, 1830—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Joseph Whitehill, Jacoby Hallack.

Thirtieth General Assembly, 1831—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Joseph Whitehill, Jacoby Hallack.

Thirty-first General Assembly, 1832—Senator, Jacoby Hallack; Representative, Joseph Whitehill.



Thirty-second General Assembly, 1833—Senator, Jacoby Hallack; Representatives, John Bigger, Benjamin Baldwin.

Thirty-third General Assembly, 1834—Senator, John M. Houston; Representative, Joseph Whitehill.

Note—Joseph Whitehill resigned and Thomas R. Ross was elected to fill the vacancy June 1, 1835, and served in an extra session convened June 8, 1835.

Thirty-fourth General Assembly, 1835—Senator, John M. Houston; Representatives, Jeremiah Morrow, John Hunt.

Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1836—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, John Hunt.

Thirty-sixth General Assembly, 1837—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, A. H. Dunlevy.

Thirty-seventh General Assembly, 1838—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, John Hunt.

Thirty-eighth General Assembly, 1839—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, William Sellers.

Thirty-ninth General Assembly, 1840—Senator, Isaac S. Perkins; Representative, John Probasco, Jr.

Note—The Senatorial district was then composed of Warren and Greene.

Fortieth General Assembly, 1841—Senator, Isaac S. Perkins; Representative, John Probasco, Jr.

Forty-first General Assembly, 1842—Senator, W. H. P. Denny; Representative, John Probasco, Jr.

Forty-second General Assembly, 1843—Senator, W. H. P. Denny; Representative, Edward Noble.

Forty-third General Assembly, 1844—Representative, Edward Noble.

Note—Montgomery and Warren then composed the Senatorial district.

Forty-fourth General Assembly, 1845—Representative, Edward Noble.

Forty-fifth General Assembly, 1846—Senator, John Hopkins; Representative, Robert Wilson.

Forty-sixth General Assembly, 1847—Senator, John Hopkins; Representative, Robert Wilson.

Forty-seventh General Assembly, 1848—Representative, John A. Dodds.

Forty-eighth General Assembly, 1849—Representative, John A. Dodds.

Forty-ninth General Assembly, 1850—Representative, John A. Dodds.

Note—The Forty-ninth was the last held under the constitution of 1802. Under the first constitution, members of the Legislature were elected annually; under the constitution of 1851, they are elected every two years.

Fiftieth General Assembly, 1852—Representative, Durbin Ward.

Fifty-first General Assembly, 1854—Senator, Granville W. Stokes; Representative, Daniel Crane.

Fifty-second General Assembly, 1856—Representative, Seth S. Haines.

Fifty-third General Assembly, 1858—Senator, Lauren Smith; Representative, J. Milton Williams.

Fifty-fourth General Assembly, 1860—Representatives, James Scott, Mahlon Wright.

Fifty-fifth General Assembly, 1862—Senator, A. G. McBurney; Representative, James Scott.

Fifty-sixth General Assembly, 1864—Senator, A. G. McBurney; Representative, James Scott.

Fifty-seventh General Assembly, 1866—Representative, J. H. Coulter.

Fifty-eighth General Assembly, 1868—Representative, James Scott.

Fifty-ninth General Assembly, 1870—Representative, W. W. Wilson.

Sixtieth General Assembly, 1872—Representative, James Scott.





Sixty-first General Assembly, 1874—Senator, Benjamin Butterworth; Representative, James Scott.

Sixty-second General Assembly, 1876—Senator, Peter M. Dechant; Representative, Thomas M. Wales.

Note—Peter M. Dechant died and William H. Stokes was elected to fill the vacancy.

Sixty-third General Assembly, 1878—Senator, William H. Stokes; Representative, Thomas M. Wales.

Sixty-fourth General Assembly, 1880—Senator, J. L. Mounts; Representative, James Scott.

Sixty-fifth General Assembly, 1882—Senator, Lewis G. Anderson; Representative, James Scott.

#### MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention of 1802—Jeremiah Morrow, Francis Dunlevy.

Convention of 1850—George J. Smith, J. Milton Williams.

Convention of 1873—Thomas F. Thompson.

#### OTHER OFFICERS.

Members of Congress—Jeremiah Morrow, 1803 to 1813; John McLean, 1813 to 1816; Thomas R. Ross, 1819 to 1825; Thomas Corwin, 1831 to 1840; Jeremiah Morrow, 1840 to 1843; Thomas Corwin, 1859 to 1861.

United States Senators—Jeremiah Morrow, 1813 to 1819; Thomas Corwin, 1845 to 1850.

Governors of Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow, 1822 to 1826; Thomas Corwin, 1840 to 1842.

Lieutenant Governor—Andrew G. McBurney, 1866 to 1868.

Judges of Supreme Court of Ohio—John McLean, 1816 to 1823; Joshua Collett, 1829 to 1836.

Judge of United States Supreme Court—John McLean, 1829 to 1861.

Cabinet Members—John McLean, Postmaster General, 1823 to 1829; Thomas Corwin, Secretary of Treasury, 1850 to 1853.











PART IV.

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TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.









# TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

## TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP—LEBANON.

COMPILED BY JOSIAH MORROW.

[The writer of the following township and town history desires to be regarded as its compiler rather than its author. Several papers by other hands have been consulted and freely used. Records have been examined wherever it was possible to find them. On the subject of the early settlement of the township, the chief authority is A. H. Dunlevy. During the last twenty-five years of his life, Mr. Dunlevy wrote and published in various newspapers a number of articles on the early settlement of Lebanon and vicinity. These articles, which give much of the pioneer history of the township, were collected and preserved by the writer, and it has been his purpose in the following pages to give all the important facts contained in them. Mr. Dunlevy wrote from memory, and scarcely ever took the trouble to verify his dates by an examination of records. The dates given by him are sometimes changed in the following pages, and the facts derived from his papers are united with those obtained from other sources. The writer desires to express his great obligations to Anthony Howard Dunlevy, who wrote more than any other person concerning the early history of the Turtle Creek Valley, in which he lived for eighty-four years, and who died at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, while these pages were being prepared for the press. At the time of his death, he believed, after investigation, that he was the oldest living man born north of the Ohio River.

The valuable journals of the Shaker Society at Union Village, extending over a period of more than seventy-five years, have been freely opened to the examination of the writer. Much assistance has been derived from the files of the *Western Star*. The officers of various societies and churches have freely given the aid which could be derived from the records under their charge. Acknowledgments are due to many intelligent persons in different parts of the township, and in other places, for generous assistance. No source of information available to the writer has been left unsearched. Fully sensible of its imperfections, the compiler trusts that the history will be found trustworthy in all important matters.]

### ORGANIZATION.

Turtle Creek Township was organized August 15, 1804. Originally, the township included a part of Union and all of Salem Township north and west of the Little Miami. The original boundaries were as follows: "Beginning on the Little Miami River, on the south side of Section No. 9, Township 4, Range 4, thence west, including two tiers of sections off of the south side of the Fourth Range, to the county line, at the south side of Section No. 3, Township 2, Range 4; thence south six miles to the south side of Section No. 3, Township 3, Range 3; thence east eight miles to the northeast corner of Section No. 32, and southeast corner of Section No. 33, Township 5, Range 3; thence south to the Little Miami, between Sections 31 and 25; thence up the Miami



along the same to the beginning." Elections were held at the house of Ephraim Hathaway, in Lebanon.

The east, north and west boundaries of the township remain as originally established. The south boundary only has been changed. The township is the largest in the county, and contains sixty-three entire sections and seven fractional sections.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement in the township was made at Bedle's Station in 1795. September, 1795, is believed to be the time at which, the first families were brought to that place and lived in the cabins protected by Bedle's Block House. Here William Bedle, with his sons-in-law and their families, lived in much simplicity. The clothing of the grandchildren is said to have been made principally out of dressed deerskin, and some of the larger girls were sometimes clad in buckskin petticoats and short gowns. Within two or three years, other settlers gathered around in such numbers that Bedle's Station, as it was long known, although the blockhouse erected as a protection against the Indians proved to be unnecessary, became a well-known place and quite a strong settlement.

The first cabin in the immediate vicinity of Lebanon was built by John Shaw, a member of the Seceder Church, in the fall of 1795, and the next spring he brought his family to the place. He had a large family of six sons and as many daughters, nearly all full-grown, large and robust. He owned the west half of the section on which the northwest part of Lebanon stands, and was soon able to clear and cultivate a considerable tract.

Ichabod Corwin, who owned the east half of the same section, came from Bourbon County, Ky., and settled, in March, 1796, on land now in the northwest part of Lebanon. His first cabin was on the west side of the North Branch of Turtle Creek. He had first seen this land while serving on a military expedition against the Indians. In the winter and spring of 1799 and 1800, he built a second and better house of hewed logs, pointed with lime mortar and covered with walnut shingles, put on with pegs instead of nails. It stood near the center of the town of Lebanon as afterward laid out, and became known as "the house of Ephraim Hathaway on Turtle Creek"—the first seat of justice of Warren County. In the spring and summer of 1796, Mr. Corwin succeeded in clearing and planting with corn about twelve acres. Before the corn was worked, the Indians stole all his horses. He returned to Kentucky to obtain another team. He there purchased a yoke of oxen and hired a Yankee to drive them to the plow—a work then unknown to the Kentuckians. After his horses were stolen, he carried meal or flour from Waldsmith's mill, on the Little Miami, twenty miles distant, to provide his family with bread. Ichabod Corwin died October 26, 1834. On his tombstone we read: "The deceased was the first settler on the place where Lebanon now stands—March, 1796."

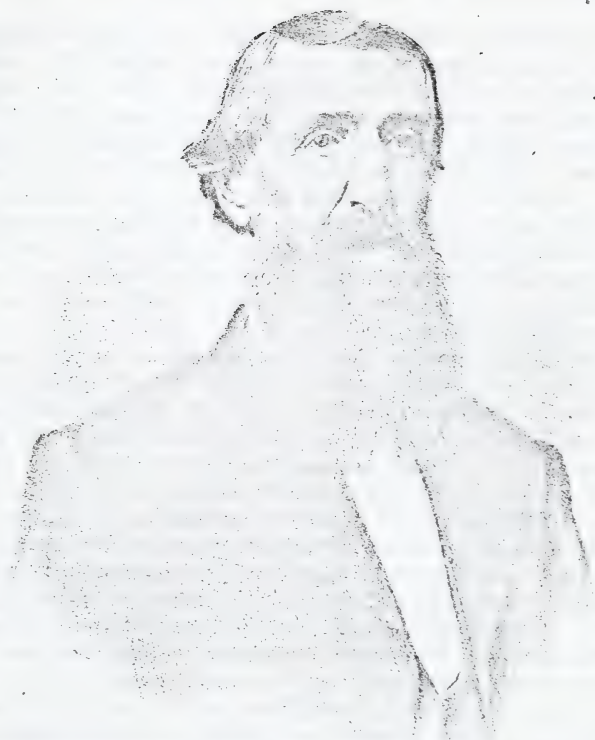
Henry Taylor settled on the west half of Section 5 before the close of the year 1796. He built a house on the south side of Turtle Creek, half a mile below the site of Lebanon. His residence was a frame one-story building, covered with split and shaved weather-boards and shingles made on the ground, and was tenanted as late as 1840. About 1803, he sold his place and moved to Butler County, Ohio.

Samuel Manning, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1795. He purchased of Benjamin Stites the west half of the section on which the court house stands, at \$1 per acre, and settled east of the site of Lebanon about 1796. He died at Lebanon in 1837, aged seventy-five years.

John Osborn, Sr., also settled east of Lebanon about the year 1796. He







John T Mardis



died at Lebanon in 1859, aged ninety years. Among the early settlers east of Lebanon were Daniel Banta, Jacob Trimble, William Dill, Patrick Meloy, and several brothers named Bone.

During most of the winter and spring of 1798-99, a company of Indians had their camp on the hillside south of the Cincinnati pike and on the western part of what is known as Floraville, in Lebanon. They encamped for a short time for several succeeding springs in the vicinity of Lebanon, for the purpose of making sugar.

In 1798, Matthias Corwin, the father of Gov. Corwin, settled on a farm northeast of Lebanon. His mother, brothers and sisters accompanied him from Kentucky. It is said that, while the neighbors were raising his cabin, Matthias Corwin took his gun, and, going but a short distance into the woods, killed a large supply of turkeys for the dinner prepared on the occasion. A flock of several hundred wild turkeys, and droves of six or eight deer, would sometimes be seen; at other times, both deer and turkeys were scarce.

Iehabod B. Halsey was an early settler and prominent citizen of the township. He was the son of Maj. Daniel Halsey, of New Jersey, and received from his father a section of land on condition that he would settle upon it and improve it. The section was No. 31, north of Lebanon, and contained over eight hundred acres, all good land. Mr. Halsey became one of the wealthiest and most prosperous citizens of the township; but, about 1822, he lost all his property by becoming surety for his friends. His splendid farm and his chattels were sold to pay the debts of the business firm for which he had become surety, and he and his family were turned out of their comfortable home. Much sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate pioneer, but the sympathy of Judge Francis Dunlevy took a practical turn. The Judge invited Mr. Halsey and his family to make their home on his farm, which was gladly accepted. Twenty acres were assigned them at one corner of the farm, where a cabin was built and other improvements made with the aid of neighbors. Here the unfortunate family had a rude but comfortable home for some years. Before the organization of Turtle Creek Township, Mr. Halsey's land was in Franklin Township, and his name is found in the list of Trustees of the latter township.

In the autumn of 1798, Aaron Hunt and family settled in the section south of the present site of Red Lion. They emigrated from Washington County, Penn. Aaron, the father, and his oldest son, Charles, made the journey on horseback to Cincinnati, where they awaited the arrival of the remainder of the family, who came down the Ohio on a flat-boat. In the winter of 1799-1800, John Hunt, son of Aaron, then a lad seven years of age, broke his arm between the elbow and shoulder by falling against the sharp end of a log. There was no doctor within less than thirty miles. John's mother assumed to responsibility of acting as surgeon for the broken arm, and set the fractured bone, and soon the young patient mended rapidly. "In 1802, the first wheat crop raised by the Hunt family ripened. The only implement the family had with which to harvest it was a butcher knife. Mrs. Hunt, at her own suggestion, started for Cincinnati to purchase a sickle, leaving a babe three months old in the care of the children. She went on horseback, riding on a man's saddle, taking with her a piece of linen manufactured by herself with which to buy the sickle. After an absence of three days and two nights, having been detained one day by a storm, she returned with the needed implement. The babe did well in her absence. The wheat was cut, threshed and ground, but it proved to be 'sick wheat,' the bread made from it producing sickness at the stomach and vomiting."

Benjamin Morris emigrated from New Jersey about 1794, and, after passing a few years in Hamilton County, came, in 1797, to the neighborhood now





known as Green Tree. About the same time, his father, Isaac Morris, purchased and settled upon a tract of about four hundred acres, now owned by the North Family of Shakers.

David Reeder, on February 28, 1797, received a deed from Jedediah Tingle for 320 acres, one-half of Section 12, west of Lebanon, for which he paid \$213.33. About the same time, he settled upon this tract and gave name to that branch of Turtle Creek which flows past the Children's Home, which was long known as Reeder's Run. Jedediah Tingle, about 1797, settled upon the north half of the same section.

Elder Daniel Clark, the pioneer Baptist preacher, in 1797 settled upon a little tract of land purchased by him about four miles northeast of the site of Lebanon. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach in that State, and, about 1790, removed to Columbia, where he preached to the Baptists in the absence of Elder John Smith. James McBride, in his pioneer biographies, says of the Baptists at Columbia: "In February, 1792, the congregation resolved to build a house of worship, which was to be thirty-six feet long by thirty feet wide, with galleries. It was not completed until late in the year 1793. On September 23, 1793, Elder John Gano, a venerable Baptist minister, visited Columbia and preached to a large and attentive congregation in a beautiful grove of elms near the village (the meeting-house not being yet completed). After the sermon, Mr. Gano, in connection with the pastor, Mr. Smith, ordained Daniel Clark to the Gospel ministry, in a solemn and impressive manner. This was the first ordination in the Miami country." Elder Clark is regarded as not only the first ordained minister in the Miami country, but the first in the Northwest Territory. He began preaching at the Clear Creek and Turtle Creek Baptist Churches about 1798, and continued to preach at Lebanon until he became too feeble by reason of old age. He died in 1834, aged ninety years. He is described as a plain man, with little education, his sermons being marked by frequent quotations from the Scriptures. The Bible is said to have been the only book with which he was familiar, except, perhaps, "Pilgrim's Progress," but his life and conduct commanded respect and confidence.

The first mill in the township was built by Henry Taylor, on Turtle Creek, near where the present western boundary of Lebanon crosses the stream. It was built about 1799. Samuel Gallaher, an early settler on Turtle Creek, was a millwright, and assisted in building Taylor's mill. Another millwright of the early times was named Sample, whose marriage to the daughter of Henry Taylor, in 1798, was the first wedding in the Turtle Creek settlement.

A man named Gunsawly is said to have been the first shoemaker in the settlement. He went from house to house, making and mending shoes for the settlers. Some of the first settlers, however, did their own cobbling.

The wheelwright business at that time was an important one, as the flax and wool for clothing was all homespun.

The first schoolhouse was a low, rough log cabin, put up by the neighbors in a few hours, with no tool but the ax. It stood on the north bank of Turtle Creek, not far from where the west boundary of Lebanon now crosses Main street. The first teacher was Francis Dunlevy, and he opened the first school in the spring of 1798. Some of the boys who attended his school walked a distance of four or five miles. Among the pupils of Francis Dunlevy were Gov. Thomas Corwin, Judge George Kesling, Hon. Moses B. Corwin, A. H. Dunlevy, William Taylor (afterward of Hamilton, Ohio), Matthias Corwin (afterward Clerk of Court), Daniel Voorhis, John Sellers and Jacob Sellers.

"As the cold weather of 1798 commenced, this school was crowded with young men of a much larger size than had attended during the summer. At





Christmas, it was determined to bar out the master, according to the custom of the times. The object in part was a mere frolic, in part to secure the holidays free from school, and sometimes the master was required to treat. When the barring out was successful, there was a regular and sometimes tedious negotiation between scholars and teacher, and the terms of pacification were required to be stipulated with precision. But the teacher was not easily thwarted. He was opposed on principle to treating, and he had served in so many campaigns against the Indians that he had imbibed a spirit which knew not how to submit or suffer defeat. After having been driven from the window by long hand-spikes, with which he was several times severely struck, he retired for a time. Returning, he ascended, unobserved by the boys, to the top of the chimney, made of 'cat and clay,' and very large. He suddenly descended down the chimney, though a brisk fire was burning. The boys, astonished at his appearance from this unlooked-for point, capitulated with as much coolness as, under the circumstances, they could command. Defeated in their Christmas frolic, on New Year's Day the boys gathered recruits from the young men who did not attend school, and took much pains to secure every possible point of ingress. The fire-place was well guarded, the window secured and the door barricaded with large logs piled against it to the top. As the master approached, a loud note of defiance went up from the inmates. The scene was the more exciting as many of the neighbors had come to witness the siege, which was to result in the triumph or defeat of the young men. After surveying the field as well as he could from the outside, Judge Dunlevy soon determined on his mode of assault. Taking a large green log which had been brought for firewood on his shoulders, he stepped off some ten paces from the door, and then rushed with his utmost speed, bringing the end of the log against the top of the door. The concussion was so violent as to break the door and displace the logs on the inside so much as to open a hole, through which he instantly entered, to the terror and consternation of the boys. For a moment, there was some show of resistance, notwithstanding the fort had been captured. But this soon subsided. There were no more attempts to bar out Francis Dunlevy." Another teacher, who succeeded Dunlevy, it is said, not long after was barred out, and treated the boys to a gallon of stew.

The settlements at Bedle's Station and on Turtle Creek, about the present site of Lebanon, formed in some respects a single neighborhood. The men met at the same house-raising and log-rollings; the women, at the same social gatherings; and the children attended the same school. They attended also, for the most part, the same churches—the Presbyterian Church, near Bedle's Station, and the Baptist Church, east of the site of Lebanon.

In order to form a path for the children to the schoolhouse, the settler sometimes harnessed a horse to a log and dragged it through the tall and dense weeds and spice-bushes. Smooth foot-paths winding through the deep woods led from one cabin door to another. When a settler was sick, the neighbors aided him, freely planting his corn for him, tilling or gathering it, or, in winter, supplying his family with firewood already chopped. Cincinnati being the nearest point at which merchandise could be purchased, two or three neighboring women would mount their horses on a summer morning, ride to that village, thirty miles distant, do their shopping and return the same day, a large portion of the journey being through an unbroken wilderness, without a single house on the road.

The following is a list of the names of pioneers who settled in the township before the close of the last century. It is not claimed to be by any means complete, but it is as complete as the writer was able to make it after extended researches:





William Bedle, Francis Bedle, Joseph Bedle, James Blackburn, Daniel Banta, Benjamin Bundy, Robert Benham, Ichabod Corwin, Matthias Corwin, Joseph Corwin, David Corwin, Elder Daniel Clark, James Cowan, Daniel Cory, Noah Cory, Francis Dunlevy, William Davis, William Dill, Lewis Drake, Peter Drake, Joseph Dill, Ithamer Drake, Levi Estell, Samuel Gallaher, Joseph Hatfield, Nathan Hathaway, Ichabod B. Halsey, Daniel Hole, Aaron Hunt, Silas Hurin, Jacob Holloway, Thomas Humphreys, John Hormel, Teter Kesling, Henry Kesling, Thomas Lucas, Job Mulford, Isaac Morris, Benjamin Morris, Samuel Manning, John McCain, Patrick Meloy, James McCreary, James Norris, John Osborn, Augustine Price, Wyllis Pierson, David Reeder, John Shaw, Peter Sellers, Jacob Sellers, Jonas Seaman, Matthias Spinning, Samuel Sering, Henry Taylor, John Terry, Jonathan Tichenor, John Tharp, Jacob Trimble, Aaron Tullis, Jedediah Tingle, Cornelius Voorhis, James Voorhis, Edward Woodruff, Moses Williams, Enos Williams, Peter Yauger.

The following article on the health of the early settlers of the Turtle Creek Valley was written by A. H. Dunlevy in 1879. It is given at length for the reason that, in addition to the subject of health, it gives much history of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood in which the author passed his boyhood:

"There is no one living here now who was so early in this neighborhood as myself. I knew all the sites of the graveyards before there was any burial here, and some two years before there was a death in all the neighborhood around Lebanon, as since laid out. I was present at the burial of the first grown person who died in this county. This was in the fall of 1799, and was a young man named John Price, who accidentally shot himself. He was buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard. There had been one burial a short time before—a child of old Daniel Banta, who settled as early as 1795, in the fall of that year, about a mile east of Genntown, now called. All the Bantas in the neighborhood are his descendants, as I remember.

"It is generally believed that a new country, wooded with a dense forest and immense growth of weeds and grass, is uniformly unhealthy. This, I am sure, is a mistake. If the new country is naturally well drained, I think the less of the bare surface of the ground exposed to the hot sun of summer, the greater the health. In giving the proof of this position, I might refer to many facts, but this would require too much time, and I will only give the facts on this subject, in relation to our neighborhood—that in which I was reared for sixteen years of my early life. That neighborhood was bounded by the North Branch of Turtle Creek and the Dayton road on the east, the Hamilton or Shakertown road on the south, and extending two and a half miles west, then two miles north, then two and a half miles east to the section line on which the Dayton pike is laid. This neighborhood had its school property in 1798, most of the houses in its center. In this neighborhood I was raised, and not only knew every resident in its bounds, but was familiar with every acre of its surface, and I therefore speak with certainty.

"Its inhabitants, from 1797 to 1800, consisted of the following families, with their children, thence soon after born: Ichabod Corwin and thirteen children; John Shaw and twelve children; Jacob Sellers and four children; Peter Sellers and four children; Wyllis Pierson and seven children; Benjamin Bundy and five or six children, and Jacob Holloway and five children, as I recollect; Noah Corey and four children; Jedediah Tingle and thirteen children; David Reeder and four children; Jonathan Tichenor and four children; Edward Woodruff and six children; Matthias Spinning and seven children; Francis Dunlevy and eight children; James Blackburn and seven children; Daniel Corey and eight children; James McCreary and five children; Samuel Gallaher and eight children. These were the original settlers in this neighborhood, with a few





exceptions, where they soon left it, and that which I consider the most remarkable fact is that all these children of the eighteen families above named, and consisting of 125 children in all, were raised to maturity without one death in any of the families, with the exception of one child still-born, not included in the above enumeration. I might name other families which came into this neighborhood at different periods after these original settlers, and the same health attended them.

"The only two deaths in the neighborhood, until 1810, were a hired hand of Ichabod Corwin, about 1806, and a child of William Stevens, about 1809, both of consumption, and both recent settlers in the neighborhood. Such is my recollection, and I think I am entirely correct, as I have thought of those remarkable instances of general health so long and so frequently, that, had there been any mistake, I should have been able at some time to remember it.

"I do not confine myself to this neighborhood particularly so much because I think it was more healthy than others at that time, but because I was acquainted here, and must confine myself to some boundary, otherwise I would not know where to stop. Still, on account of its perfect drainage, I think it was more healthy than others. Until 1810, there was no bilious fever known in this county, and I never knew a case of intermittent, or ague, generally called, which originated in said neighborhood, until the year 1830. In 1810, there were several cases of bad bilious fever and two deaths of grown persons within the neighborhood. One of these was Peter Sellers, father of Dr. Sellers, of Lebanon, and the other Mr. Jacob Sellers, a near neighbor and relative of Peter Sellers. There were a few cases of this fever in this neighborhood during that year, but all the others recovered.

"In the year 1814, the cold plague, as called, prevailed generally all over the United States, and in Lebanon, a town of some one thousand inhabitants, there were many deaths, but in the above neighborhood I recollect of but three cases of cold plague; one of these, James McCreary, died; the other two recovered.

"In the year 1819, there was much sickness throughout the Miami country, the first year of general sickness which had been known here from the first settlements, except the year of the cold plague. The spring and summer, up to the middle of July, had been very wet. It then became very dry and hot, and scarcely any rain fell from the middle of July until the last of October. This sudden drought and heat soon poisoned the surface water, and seriously affected wells and springs; and the consequence was that dysenteries or bloody flows prevailed to an extent never known before or since. In one of the above families, that of Jedediah Tingle, there were three or four deaths, two of them, at least, from dysentery. One, I think, was supposed to be from consumption. These cases of fatal dysentery were evidently the result of bad water. Mr. Tingle, from his first settlement, had used a spring which had heretofore afforded healthy water; but the dry, hot weather of 1819 so affected this spring that it became green, and the water contracted a bad taste and smell. This information I had from neighbors who sat up with and nursed the sick in the family at that time; and Mr. Tingle was so thoroughly convinced of that fact that he immediately afterward dug a well and abandoned the old spring as a supply of water for the family.

"Now, I attribute the uncommon health of the above neighborhood, first, to its almost perfect natural drainage; in which area of two and a half by two miles it had but two or three swamps or bogs, so common in new countries, and these were very small, and two of them were on hillsides, so as to drain them pretty well; and secondly, the well and spring water in all this neighborhood was, from the very fact of its perfect drainage, pure and healthy, with the one exception which I have referred to—that of Jedediah Tingle's spring.





"And now, in the close of this long article, let me say that my object was to show the importance of perfect drainage to the health of families and communities. Long observation has convinced me that more of our sickness is the result of impure water, not only the water used for drinking and house use generally, but the water around our dwellings, in the form of pools or mud holes, however small, than from all other causes of summer diseases.

"In my limits of the above neighborhood, I purposely left out forty acres of the original farm of Ichabod Corwin, because it lies on the east side of the North Branch of Turtle Creek, and forms almost the entire part of the original plat of Lebanon. I could not undertake to give the particulars of the health of the whole town. But besides this, there were on this plat originally some three pieces of swampy ground, naturally well drained, but, by the improvement of its streets, this drainage has been much impeded, and, as I have long thought, thereby seriously affecting the health of the most populous portion of Lebanon. These swampy places have been covered up, but the old channels which supplied them with water remain, while the original drains have been impeded by filling them up without culverts, and thereby the water is retained to stagnate and penetrate the wells in the country, and render their water unhealthy. This has been my opinion for years, but I have been alone on this subject, and perhaps may be in error."

The early records of the township are lost, or at least are not in the custody of the present township officers. From other sources, we are able to learn the names of those who held the office of Justice of the Peace. Robert Benham and Samuel Sering appear to have held this office under the government of the Northwest Territory before the organization of the State; whether they held the office after they became residents of the township does not appear. At the first elections of Justices in Warren County, Turtle Creek Township was not organized, but persons residing within the limits of the township were elected to the office. Matthias Corwin and John Miller were commissioned Justices of Deerfield Township, and Wyllis Pierson of Franklin Township, prior to 1804.

The following-named persons were commissioned Justices of the Peace for Turtle Creek Township prior to 1825: Enos Williams, Matthias Corwin, Silas Hurin, John T. Jack, James Long, Patrick Meloy, John Welton, Wyllis Pierson, Abram Van Vleet, Benjamin Sayres, John M. Houston, James Cowan and Jeremiah Smith. Several of these served for a number of successive terms.

The copy of an old receipt, the original of which is in the possession of the writer, is given for the purpose of indicating the character of the currency of former days:

LEBANON, 26 June, 1820.

Rec'd of John Hart, Esq., Treasurer of Turtlecreek Township, one Book and four notes of hand—One on Jabish Phillips for \$13.46, one on S. & J. Welton for \$11.00, one on J. Davis and Jonathan Davis for \$5.50 and balance \$10.87½ on Foster, Drake & Earnheart. As also nine dollars Cincinnati Corporation paper, one dollar Steam Mill paper, and ten dollars fifty-six and one-fourth cents, in all \$20.564—all of which is property of the Township.

GEO. KESLING,  
Treas. T. T.

#### TWO INDIANS KILLED ON TURTLE CREEK.

The following, furnished by Herschel W. Price, of Butlerville, is the only history which has been preserved of the killing of Indians within the limits of Warren County:

In July, 1792, two men, with Mrs. Coleman and Oliver M. Spencer, then a lad, were returning in a canoe from Cincinnati to Columbia. They were fired on by two Indians in an ambush on the bank; one of the men was killed, the other wounded; Mrs. Coleman jumped from the canoe into the river and was saved. Young Spencer was taken prisoner and carried to the Maumee, where





he remained about eight months, and was ransomed. A narrative of his captivity, written by himself, has been published.

When the captivity of the lad was learned at Columbia, the settlers were called on to pursue the Indians. They were unsuccessful in their pursuit. One party followed a trail to the forks of Turtle Creek, where they abandoned the search and disbanded to return home. Among the party was Henry Boltzelle, who discovered a smoke in the woods close to the fork of Turtle Creek now within the limits of Lebanon. Cautiously making his way toward the smoke, he saw an Indian leaning against a tree and eating meat from a large bone. Boltzelle aimed at the savage and shot him dead. As he fell, he gave a yell, which was answered by a whoop from another Indian near by. Having reloaded his gun, Boltzelle waited for the second Indian to appear, and killed him. Having buried the two Indians in the sand near the creek, Capt. Boltzelle carried home with him as trophies of his victory a fine silver-mounted rifle of English manufacture, and a bullet-pouch made of panther-skin, with the panther's paw for the tassel. In the pouch were the scalps of four white men. To this day, the gun and bullet-pouch are relics in the possession of one of his great-grandsons, in Paulding County, Ohio. Boltzelle was a Pennsylvania Dutchman; he married and settled in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, where he lived to a ripe old age. His family name was afterward changed to Bolser.

#### SHAKER SWAMP.

Before the construction of the Warren County Canal, the waters of Shaker Creek, flowing westward, united from the waters of Miller's Run, which came in from the south. The two streams meeting on level ground, on the watershed between the two Miami Rivers, spread over a large tract of several hundred acres, which was known as Shaker Swamp. Through this swamp, which was covered with woods and decaying logs and branches of fallen trees, the waters had no distinct channel, but tended toward the northwest and entered a branch of Dick's Creek, through which they flowed to the Great Miami. About 1825, the Shaker Society cut an artificial channel for Shaker Creek for the purpose of shortening the creek through the lands of the society, and about 1835, the Warren County Canal was constructed along the eastern borders of the swamp. At one time, it was proposed to convert the swamp into a reservoir for the purpose of feeding the canal, but this was never done. The waters of Shaker Creek were intercepted by the canal, into which it flowed from the east. On the west embankment of the canal, at the point of confluence, a waste-weir was constructed for the passage of the surplus water. The waste-weir was found not to answer the purpose intended, in times of freshet, for the want of sufficient fall, and, eighteen months afterward, it was removed to a point a mile and a quarter farther north, whence the surplus water flowed into Dick's Creek. Thenceforward, so long as the canal was kept in operation, the waters of Shaker Creek flowed into and were mingled with the waters of the canal. About 1848, a breach was made in the west bank of the canal, not far from the waste-weir, which was never repaired, and about the same time the canal was abandoned by the State as one of its public works. After the abandonment of the canal, the waters of Shaker Creek flowed along the line of the canal and were discharged through the breach, and overflowed, in times of freshets, one or two hundred acres of land, which had not been overflowed before the construction of the canal. Litigation thus arose, which was settled in the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court held that the owners of land along the line of the canal had not the right to keep up its embankment for the purpose of diverting the waters of Shaker Creek from their natural course, after the canal had been abandoned by the State. In later years, the bed of the canal





has been utilized as a township ditch, established by the Township Trustees under the authority of law, for the purpose of discharging the waters of the swamp and Shaker Creek into Dick's Creek. Nearly all the land formerly included in the swamp has been reclaimed.

#### THE SHAKERS OF UNION VILLAGE.

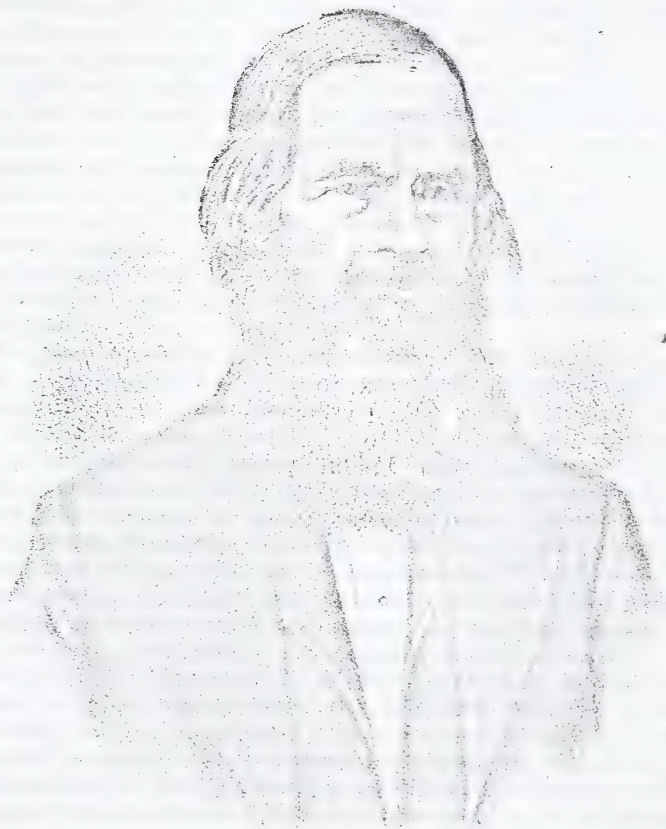
The history of the introduction of Shakerism in the Turtle Creek Valley has been given in the general history of the county. Within two or three years after the arrival of the Shaker missionaries, in March, 1805, a society was collected of about one hundred and fifty persons, nearly all of whom were residents of the western part of Turtle Creek Township, and had been prepared for the new religion by the excitements of the religious revival through which they had passed. Many of the converts were land-owners and men of high standing in the community, some of them men of considerable intelligence, and all of them, perhaps, sincere and honest.

The advent of the Shakers caused great excitement, and awakened great opposition against them for a number of years. Great bitterness existed in some cases among those whose relatives joined the society. The Shaker writers claim that the members of the Christian, or New-Light, denomination—a branch of Christians which originated in the West in the great Kentucky revival, and from which nearly all the Shaker converts were derived—were the leaders of the opposition against them. Col. James Smith, who had been a prisoner among the Indians from 1756 to 1759, and was led out of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky by the great revival, and for awhile was a follower of Barton W. Stone, was a writer of bitter pamphlets against the Shakers. In 1810, he carried on, in the columns of the *Western Star*, a controversy with Richard McNemar, of Union Village, in which he exhibited great bitterness against the new communities. There was at that time much fear of Indian incursions, which continued until the battle of Tippecanoe, and Col. Smith, among other charges against the Shakers, accused them of endeavoring to incite the Indians against the whites by telling them that they had been unjustly deprived of their lands, and by other means—a charge which probably had its only foundation in the fact that large numbers of half-starving Indians had encamped at Union Village and been supplied with food by the Shakers. Many men living in the vicinity of Union Village believed that the leaders of the new sect were designing impostors, living in secret sins of the darkest dye, and were ready to wage a war of extermination against them, or drive them from the county. Reports, without any foundation, were freely circulated of their keeping women and children in the community against their consent, and holding them by force in bondage from which they were seeking to escape.

#### MOB AGAINST THE SHAKERS.

These unfounded charges against a peaceful and harmless sect were widely promulgated and received with ready ears, and in August, 1810, a mob was raised and marched against the Shakers. Unfortunately, it has always been too easy, especially among a backwoods people, to convince the multitude that they are justified in taking into their own hands the redress of their own grievances, and in all communities there are always too many who are ready to assist in riotous proceedings. If there is any innate meanness in a man, it is most likely to display itself in the time of a mob. The men who composed the mob were collected from regions around Union Village, a considerable proportion, it is said, being from Dick's Creek, in which region its leader preached. It is said that none who participated in the riotous proceedings were from Lebanon, with the exception of one elderly woman, a member of the Seceder Church from





Jab<sup>l</sup> Hellingworth





North Carolina. In the crowd were a number of women, more fierce for the destruction of the Shakers than any of the men. There were some hundreds of persons collected together by this mob. According to the accounts of the Shakers, there were 500 armed men, exclusive of those drawn to the scene by curiosity, which is probably an exaggerated estimate. A number of cool-headed and law-abiding men, having a great abhorrence of mobs, went to Union Village while the mob were assembling, for the purpose of preserving the peace. Judge Francis Dunlevy, then President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, read the riot act, and, in the name of the State, commanded them to disperse. Joshua Collett and Matthias Corwin, Sr., and other intelligent men, did all in their power to protect the Shakers from violence. These efforts were successful, and, after some parleying, the crowd slowly and angrily dispersed:

This mob, and other persecutions to which the first Shakers were subjected, as might have been anticipated, benefited the society. Many persons from the neighborhoods of Lebanon, Middletown, Hamilton and more distant regions, were induced to visit them from curiosity or sympathy, and from among these visitors new converts were received. From 1810 to 1818, the accessions to the society were numerous. The following is the account given by the Shaker writers of this mob and other persecutions. It is condensed from "The Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers, commonly called Shakers," a work first published in 1823:

"The great opposition which was raised against the testimony in the West was first instigated by the principal leaders of a class of people who styled themselves *Christians*, in contradistinction to all others who professed that name, under different denominations. Some of these had been distinguished leaders in the late revival; but, instead of advancing forward in that increasing work, to which the spirit of the revival had so powerfully directed them, they became the foremost in opposition, and exerted all their influence to prejudice the minds of their hearers and excite them to acts of violence. Hence arose the scenes of opposition and persecution which followed. These scenes began by opposing, molesting and disturbing the believers in their testimony and worship, by various kinds of mockery, railing and cursing, threatening, pushing, collaring, and other acts of personal abuse and insult.

"On the 27th of August, 1810, a body of 500 armed men, led on by officers in military array, appeared before the principal dwelling of the society in Union Village. This formidable force was preceded and followed by a large concourse of spectators of all descriptions of people, estimated at nearly two thousand in number, whose object was to witness the mighty conflict expected to take place between a body of 500 armed men and a few defenseless Shakers. Among the concourse were many who were friendly to the society, and whose only wish was to prevent mischief and preserve peace; but many were armed in mob array, some with guns and swords, some with bayonets fixed on poles, and others with staves, hatchets, knives and clubs. These formed a motley multitude of every description, from ragged boys to hoary-headed men, exhibiting altogether a hideous appearance. The troops having taken their station near the meeting-house, a deputation of twelve men came forward, headed by a Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, who acted as chief speaker, and, after making a number of unreasonable demands, stated as their principal requisition that the society should relinquish their principles and practice, mode of worship and manner of living, or quit the country. The answer of the society was mild and calm, but plain and positive: That they esteemed their faith dearer than their lives, and were determined to maintain it, whatever might be the consequences: as to quitting the country, they were upon their land, which they had purchased with their own money, and they



were entitled to those liberties granted by the laws of their country, including the liberty of conscience.

"The calm, peaceable and harmless deportment of the believers, together with the expostulations of a few respectable individuals, the liberty given to examine the youth reported to be held in bondage, the marks of contentment and the decent and orderly appearance of everything around, all conspired to change the sentiments and feelings of the vindictive warriors to such a degree that all withdrew without committing any abuse."

The manuscript journals of the society show that there were other mobs in the years 1812 and 1813, and on July 31, 1817. At the last-named date, Richard McNemar opposed the forcible entrance of the rioters, and was afterward indicted by the Grand Jury for assault and battery. At the trial of the case, Mr. McNemar, as was his legal right, demanded to be heard in his own defense. He argued the case before the jury with such skill and ability that he was triumphantly acquitted.

#### A VISIT TO UNION VILLAGE IN 1811.

The earliest account of the Shakers at Union Village and their religious exercises which we have seen is contained in a letter written by James McBride, and dated at Hamilton, Ohio, July 14, 1811. The religious exercises described by Mr. McBride are somewhat different from those of the Shakers at this day—their dancing exercises being to-day less violent and not protracted for so long a time, and shouting being now rarely heard in their public meetings. The following are extracts from the letter:

"I have known several instances of women leaving their husbands and children and going to the Shakers; and of husbands leaving their wives wretched widows, to shift for themselves in the wide world, and attaching themselves to the Shakers. One woman whom I know survived the separation but a few months, I believe principally from the unnatural and unheard-of conduct of her husband—wretched, unnatural man. I last Sunday saw him in their church, engaged in their religious dances, as unconcerned as any of the other members around him. I looked upon him as the worst of murderers. My blood ran cold from the extremities of my body, and threw my whole system into an involuntary tremor. Great excitement has been produced in the public mind by the conduct of the Shakers—so much so that the Legislature of the State, at their last meeting, passed a law for the relief of unfortunate women, who might be abandoned by their husbands who joined the Shakers; and, in the fall of last year, a large mob of people assembled and marched to the Shaker village. They numbered about two thousand men, generally armed with rifles and muskets, and threatened to extirpate the Shakers from the face of the earth, which they undoubtedly would have effected had not some of the most respectable characters in the country interposed their influence to prevent mischief.

"I, in company with another gentleman, who had seen them before, left here on Saturday evening and rode to within two or three miles of their village, where we lodged for the night, in order that we might get early to their church on Sunday morning, before their ceremonies of worship should commence, which we accomplished. When we came within their settlement, my attention was attracted by the regularity and neatness of their farms and gardens, which appeared to be cultivated with great care and considerable taste. When we arrived at their church, I was surprised at the appearance and neatness of the building, which was a frame (the dimensions I do not know, but it was very large), with two doors of entrance on the west side. Inside, it was handsomely plastered, ceiled overhead, but destitute of seats, except four or five rows of





wooden benches on the west side of the house, between the two doors. The building is situated in the center of a lot of ground inclosed with a neat paling fence, covered with a beautiful sward of grass. The entrance is by two gates, on the west, opposite the doors in the church, with fine graveled walks between them.

"The men were all dressed in gray homespun cloth, their coats somewhat in the Quaker fashion, or of that cut and fashion which was probably the mode some fifty or a hundred years ago. The females were still more uniform in their dress. In the first place, from the little girl of six or seven years of age, to her old grandmother of seventy, they all wore long-eared caps, clean and white as snow, and which set close to their heads all round, without a single ribbon or bow-knot about them, except two short pieces of white tape at their ears to tie them under the chin. They all wore petticoats fastened around their waists, and a garment made something in the manner of a Dutch woman's short-gown, but so long as to come within a finger-length of their knees. These were all white muslin. Around their necks each wore a plain, clean, white, three-cornered handkerchief, but no beads, no lace, no ribbon or superfluity whatever. Their shoes were somewhat in the form of a Jefferson shoe, rather heavy and clumsy; this completed their dress, except a bonnet of black or brown muslin.

"They were all in the same dress, every mother's daughter of them; not a single exception was to be seen in the whole society. In coming to the church they all walked in single file, like a flock of ducks coming from the creek in the evening. It was then that I discovered the use of the two gates, and the two doors of the church.

"On entering the church, the men took off their hats and hung them on wooden pegs at the north end of the room. The women likewise took off their bonnets, and disposed of them in like manner at the other end of the room. They then took their seats flat on the floor—not cross-legged, as the Turks do, nor with their feet extended at full length before them, to incommode their neighbors, but sitting flat, with their feet at a convenient distance before them, and their petticoats drawn under their knees.

"After sitting some time silent, they all rose at once, as by general consent, and commenced singing a tune, in which each one joined, and sang so loud that it made my very ears tingle. In short, I think, if noise could crack the ceiling of the house, this would have long since been fractured, although it is the strongest frame building I have ever seen—perhaps the strongest of the kind ever erected. In their singing, I could not discover that they sang any particular hymn or song, as I could not distinguish any words, but merely a humming sound to make the tune. In this exercise they continued about an hour, with only short intervals to change the tune, after which they resumed their seats on the floor as before. An elderly gentleman then stepped from amongst them, advanced to the space between the members and the spectators who sat on the benches, and delivered a discourse about as long as a common sermon. I paid particular attention to what he said, and, had I time, I believe I could give you his discourse in nearly the words in which he delivered it, in which he gave us some of the outlines of their doctrine. Who he was I know not, but he certainly was an ingenious man. He clothed his discourse in handsome language, and prepared the minds of his audience, by his preliminary observations, by drawing them on step by step, well calculated to prepare the mind of the superficial thinker to adopt his conclusions, which were deduced from premises which none could deny. At the conclusion of the discourse, the speaker observed to the Shaker members that it was time to prepare for divine worship. The men immediately went to their end of the building, took off





their coats, put them away, and returned; in the meantime, about half a dozen men singers and an equal number of women singers arranged themselves along the side of the house opposite their respective sexes, and commenced singing a lively air of a tune, on which the whole assembly joined in a dance, but without running any regular figures, or the men and women intermingling together, each dancing on the space which they occupied, keeping exact time to the music, and, at each turn of the tune, turning half round and facing their next rank. At this they continued ten or fifteen minutes at a time, when a pause took place long enough for the singers to change the tune, when at it they went again. At certain times during their dance, some of them would jump up, clap their hands, whirl round on their toes or heels, like a top, cutting all kinds of extraordinary capers, and sometimes the whole assembly shouted so loud that I thought, beyond all doubt, they would bring the house about our ears.

"The tunes which they sung were brisk, lively airs, such as I have often heard played on the violin at a country dance. They kept dancing in this manner for about two hours. The day was very warm, and before they concluded, their clothes were as wet with sweat as if they had been engaged in a harvest-field."

#### IMPORTANT EVENTS.

A record of important events in the history of the Shaker Society at Union Village has been kept, from which the following is selected:

1805—March 22, arrival of first missionaries from New Lebanon, N. Y.; Malcham Worley embraces the new faith March 27; Ann Middleton, March 29; Cornelius Campbell, March 31, and about the same time, Joseph Stout, and soon after, Francis and Polly Bedle, and Richard and Jenny McNemar April 24; on May 23, the first meeting of the believers held at David Hill's, about a mile from Union Village, south by west.

1806—June 5, Elder David Darrow and all the brethren and sisters who came from the East removed from Malcham Worley's, hitherto their place of sojourn, to their own premises, afterward called the South House, having at first only some small cabins to dwell in; August 11, log blacksmith shop put up for Daniel Mosely; September 1, new frame house raised.

1808—February 16, first saw-mill started; June 15, John McLean at Lebanon commences printing first edition of the book entitled "Christ's Second Appearing," which is completed December 31.

1809—January 8, meeting held in the first meeting-house.

1812—January 14, first ministry constituted their order and the church covenant is signed; it is estimated that in what might be called the first gathering of the society before its organization into a church order in 1812, there were, old and young, 370 souls; February 11, the step manner or square order of exercise in worship is introduced.

1813—Carding house and machine built.

1815—Grist-mill started.

1816—Oil-mill started.

1817—The shuffle manner of worship introduced.

1818—Church covenant renewed and signed by 259 covenanting members.

1819—The Sheriff takes a horse and a yoke of oxen for muster fines; Nathan Sharp, finding the animals in Lebanon, turns them loose, and they return home.

1821—Three thousand pounds of wool carded.

1823—Printing-press put in operation.

1829—Three hundred and four covenant members; whole number of members, about five hundred.





1831—Many leave the society this year, perhaps more than in any other year.

1832—February 12, the greatest flood known in the country; February 22, John Wallace and his fellow-apostates attempt to take and hold possession of the grist-mill; March 25, flax barn set on fire and burned; April 11, west saw-mill set on fire, but the flames were extinguished.

1835—February 7, mercury sixteen degrees below zero; February 8, eighteen degrees below zero; June 9, greatest flood known in the history of the society; all three mills swept away, clothier's shop carried away, oil-mill much injured, a considerable part of the grist-mill race filled up; damages estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000; September 9, Nathan Sharp leaves the society. [The defection of Nathan Sharp, who was a leading business man and financial agent of the society, caused the Shakers much trouble.]

1836—A careful enumeration shows 330 members—a serious diminution since 1829.

1837—Palm-leaf manufactory started.

1839—During this and the succeeding year, there prevailed a remarkable revival, which was accompanied with communications from the spirit world, which are recorded in the sacred records of the society. There were also wonderful bodily exercises, such as jerking, shaking, bowing, dancing, falling in a trance and singing new songs learned by the visionists in the spirit land. The records describe frequent displays of heavenly lights playing upon the walls of the rooms. The balls of light often had brilliant writing inscribed upon them, which were read by the inspired visionists. The record, under the date of May 22, 1839, contains the words and music of a little song received through a girl under inspiration. "She learnt the song from a company of angels who were singing it, and we soon learned the song from her as she sang it with the angels."

1841—Two hundred and eight church members, exclusive of the minors, of whom there are many.

1854—July 31, stock imported from Scotland arrives apparently jaded and sadly used up from the effects of a long sea voyage.

1855—March 17, sold blooded Durham cattle from March 1, 1854, to date. \$8,420 worth.

1860—The society numbers 364.

#### LEBANON.

The town of Lebanon was laid out in September, 1802. The original proprietors of the lands on which the town, as originally platted, stood, were Ichabod Corwin, Silas Hurin, Ephraim Hathaway and Samuel Manning. The original plat of the town embraced portions of four sections of land.

At the time the new town was projected, the formation of a State government was under consideration by the people of the Northwest Territory, and the projectors of Lebanon hoped that in the division of the new State into counties their town might become the capital of one of the counties. A number of the land-owners in the neighborhood about the site of Lebanon, it seems, were anxious for the establishment of a town in the Turtle Creek Valley, which had already become well known for the fertility of its soil and the good character of its inhabitants. It is reported that there was a meeting of the citizens of the vicinity for the purpose of selecting a name for the town, and that the one agreed upon, and which was given it, was not satisfactory to Francis Dunlevy. It is also a tradition that the land to the east of the original plat, and now included in the eastern part of Lebanon, was desired for its location, but Samuel Manning, the owner, refused to lay out a town upon his farm, saying





that "it would never be anything but a nest of thieves." Only a narrow strip of Mr. Manning's land was included in the original plat. In after years, however, he laid out additions to the town, and it is said that these proved more profitable to him than the original lots to their owners. The latter were compelled to make liberal donations for the purpose of erecting county buildings in order to make the town the county seat.

§ § The original plat of the town comprised only 100 lots, which were bounded on the north by Silver street, on the south by South street, on the west by Sycamore street, and on the east by the alley between Cherry and East streets. The plat was the seventh document received by the Recorder of Warren County for record, although it was not acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace for more than one year after the survey was made. Attached to the plat were the following descriptive heading and certificate:

An accurate plat of the town of Lebanon, as laid out in September, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, containing one hundred lots, each lot containing fifty square rods, except the four lots bearing the following numbers: No. 1, No. 97, No. 57 and No. 68, each of which four lots contain twenty-five square rods, the half of said lots being given to the publick by the proprietors. The street marked and named Broadway, being six poles wide, the remainder of the streets are four poles wide. The alleys are twelve feet wide, all of which lots, streets, alleys, are due east, west, north and south.

Surveyed by me.

ICHABOD B. HALSEY.

Warren County, ss.: Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices, in and for said county, Samuel Manning, Ichabod Corwin, Silas Hurin and Ephraim Hathaway, proprietors of the town of Lebanon, and acknowledged this plat as surveyed by Ichabod B. Halsey, to be their free act and deed for the purposes and uses herein mentioned.

In testimony of which I hereunto set my hand, this 18th day of October, Anno Domini 1803.

MATTHIAS CORWIN.

Among the early additions of lots made to the town were those by Peter Yanger and Ephraim Hathaway, in 1806; by Samuel Manning, in 1807; by Levi Estell, in 1808; by Ichabod, Corwin, in 1809; and by Matthias Ross, in 1814. Moses Collett was the surveyor of the first-named addition.

The town was laid out in a forest of lofty trees and a thick undergrowth of spice-bushes. At the time of the survey of the streets, it is believed that there were but two houses on the town plat. The one first erected was a hewed-log house, built by Ichabod Corwin in the spring of 1800. It stood near the center of the town plat, on the east of Broadway, between Mulberry and Silver streets, and, having been purchased by Ephraim Hathaway, with about ten acres surrounding it, became the first tavern in the place. The courts were held in it during the years 1803 and 1804. This log house was a substantial one, and stood until about 1826. The town did not grow rapidly the first year. Isaiah Morris, afterward of Wilmington, came to the town in June, 1803, three months after it had been made the temporary seat of justice. He says: "The population then consisted of Ephraim Hathaway, the tavern-keeper; Collin Campbell, Joshua Collett and myself." This statement, of course, must be understood as referring to the inhabitants of the town plat only. There were several families residing in the near vicinity, and the Turtle Creek Valley throughout was perhaps at this time more thickly settled than any other region in the county. The log house of Ephraim Hathaway was not only the first tavern and the first place of holding courts, but Isaiah Morris claims that in it he, as clerk for his uncle, John Huston, sold the first goods which were sold in Lebanon. Ephraim Hathaway's tavern had, for a time, at least, the sign of a Black Horse. At an early day, the proprietor erected the large brick building still standing at the northeast corner of Mulberry and Broadway, where he continued the business. This building was afterward known as the Hardy House.

The second house erected on the original plat was the residence of Silas Hurin, which stood south of the crossing of Main and Cherry streets, and near





the southeast corner of the plat. About 1800, Silas Hurin and his brother-in-law, Capt. John Tharp, became the joint owners of the west half of Section 35, on which the southeast portion of Lebanon stands. Esquire Hurin built the residence here referred to and established a tan-yard, which with a shoe-shop afterward added, he carried on successfully for several years. Capt. John Tharp had served in several campaigns against the Indians, and, it is said, was Captain of the artificers in Wayne's army. He settled at Lebanon about 1804.

The first two white children born on the original town plat, it is said, were born in the houses just referred to as the first houses on the plat. The eldest of these was Mrs. Catherine Skinner, wife of Richard Skinner and daughter of Silas Hurin, born November 28, 1800. The second was Mrs. Lucinda Dunlevy, wife of A. H. Dunlevy and daughter of Ichabod Corwin, born ten days later. Both reached a venerable age.

The town was incorporated January 9, 1810. For many years, the officers elected by the people consisted of a President, Recorder and five Trustees, who were required to be either freeholders or householders of the town. These officers appointed a Marshal, Collector and Treasurer. The name of the body corporate was "the President, Recorder and Trustees of the Town of Lebanon." In after years, a Mayor, Clerk and six Councilmen took the places of the President, Recorder and Trustees, and the legal style of the corporation became "the Incorporated Village of Lebanon." Since 1878, the legal style has been "the village of Lebanon." The device of the corporate seal is "a cedar tree in the center, surrounded with the words, The Corporation of Lebanon, Ohio."

#### THE SITE OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

In 1809, Lebanon was selected as the seat of Miami University. The township of land granted for the support of this institution was intended for the benefit of the inhabitants of the tract between the Miami Rivers known as Symmes' Purchase. The township not being selected until all the townships within that purchase had been sold in whole or in part, in 1803, the township of Oxford, west of the Great Miami, was selected, in lieu of one between the two rivers. In February, 1809, the Legislature passed an act "to establish Miami University," the first section of which provided that the institution should be established "within that part of the country known by the name of John Cleves Symmes' Purchase, which university shall be designated by the name and style of the Miami University." The act appointed Alexander Campbell, Rev. James Kilburn and Rev. Robert G. Wilson, Commissioners, to fix the place of the institution, and directed that they should meet at Lebanon, and, after taking an oath or affirmation, should proceed to select the most proper place for the seat of the university in Symmes' Purchase.

At the appointed time, the first Tuesday in June, 1809, Rev. Mr. Wilson was sick and unable to attend, but the other two Commissioners met. There were three places presented for their consideration—Cincinnati, Lebanon and Dayton. After examining all the places proposed, they agreed upon Lebanon as the seat of the university, and so reported. By this action, it was generally supposed at the time, says Judge Burnet, that the location of the institution was unalterably fixed. Ichabod Corwin offered a tract of about forty acres, now occupied in part by the Lebanon Cemetery, as grounds for the university. It is said by A. H. Dunlevy that at the time of the meeting of the Commissioners, a large walnut tree stood on the western part of these grounds, and this spot was selected by the Commissioners as the most suitable place for the erection of the main college building. This spot is now the grave of Gov. Thomas Corwin.



Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, was one of the Commissioners appointed in 1803 to select the township of land for the institution. John Bigger and Ichabod B. Halsey, of Warren County, were appointed, in 1809, members of the Board of Trustees; the first meeting of the board was held at Lebanon, June 7, 1809.

The citizens of other places which had desired the institution were greatly disappointed, and at the next meeting of the Legislature after Lebanon had been selected, a proposition was made by Mr. Cooper, of Dayton, to establish the university on the lands which had been selected for its support, although these lands were outside the tract for whose benefit the institution was intended. The Legislature thought this was the wisest plan to pursue, and, in 1810, provided that the Trustees should lay out the town of Oxford on the college township, in Butler County, and located the university on that township. It has been the opinion of eminent lawyers that Miami University was legally located at Lebanon, and that the change of the site to a point outside of the Miami Purchase was in violation of the intention and purpose of the original grant by Congress of a township for the support of a seminary of learning. No attempt, however, has ever been made to remove the institution from Oxford.

Dr. I. W. Andrews, President of Marietta College, said some years ago that Miami University had graduated more distinguished men than any other institution west of the Alleghany Mountains.

#### POSTMASTERS.

In 1805, Lebanon was made a post office. The following is a list of the Postmasters of the town, with the dates of their appointment, obtained from the records of the Post Office Department at Washington:

William Ferguson, April 1, 1805; Jeremiah Lawson, October 1, 1808; Matthias Ross, July 1, 1810; Daniel F. Reeder, April 1, 1811; George Harnesberger, October 31, 1816; John Reeves, July 21, 1825; George Kesling, September 19, 1831; Thomas F. Brodie, June 3, 1841; Elijah Dynes, March 3, 1853; Ira Watts, March 3, 1859; Hiram Yeo, December 6, 1861; Mrs. Belle E. Parshall, July 20, 1866; Thomas H. Blake, December 19, 1878.

#### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The electro-magnetic telegraph was brought into successful use in this country by a line established between Baltimore and Washington, March 27, 1844. The first telegraph office in Lebanon was opened August 1, 1851. It was on a line from Cincinnati to Cleveland. For some years, the receipts of the Lebanon office were barely sufficient to pay the salary of the operator.

During the years 1880 and 1881, a number of telephones were constructed in the town. Telephonic connection between Lebanon and Middletown, via Red Lion and Franklin, was completed May 20, 1881.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

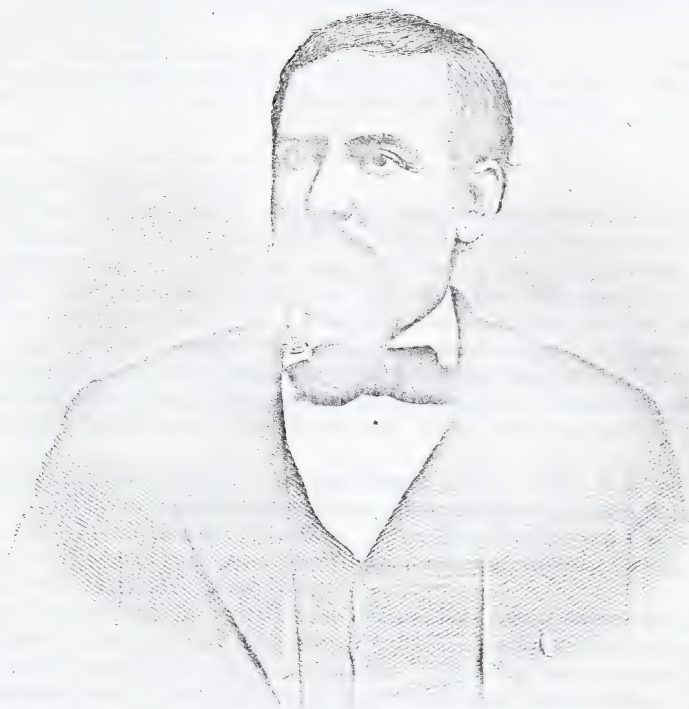
The first provision made by the village for protection from fire was the organization of the lot-owners into a fire-bucket company, and the purchase of hooks and ladders for the use of the village. Four sections of the earliest ordinance of the town relating to fires which has been found are given below:

#### AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lebanon.* That each freeholder within the corporation of Lebanon, who shall own any lot or lots in said corporation, on which is erected any dwelling house or store-house, shall, on or before the 10th day of February next, furnish him or herself with a fire bucket for each and every such building; the fire-bucket to be made of good and sufficient coal leather; the bucket to be made thirteen







*J. L. Stephens U.S.*



inches in height ; the diameter at the top nine inches, and at the bottom seven inches in the clear, the bucket to be bound round the top with a rope covered with leather, and a rope handle covered with leather, which bucket shall be well and sufficiently jacked ; on the side of each bucket shall be marked with paint the initials of the owner's name, which bucket or buckets shall be kept by the said freeholder (or his or her tenant, as the case may be), in the most convenient place in each house and store, to be had on any emergency.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained.* That on any alarm being given of fire, it shall be the duty of every householder within the corporation aforesaid (females excepted), to repair with his bucket to the place of such fire, if within the limits of the corporation, without delay, and there assist in extinguishing said fire.

\* \* \* \* \*  
SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained.* That the fire hooks and ladders belonging to the corporation shall be deposited at the market house under the care of Thomas Best, and shall in no case be used except in a case of fire, under the penalty of five dollars to be imposed on the person so offending.

SEC. 9. *Be it further ordained.* That all fines and penalties incurred under this ordinance, shall be recovered by an action before the Trustees for the use of the corporation ; this ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SILAS HURIN, *President.*

*Attest :*

JOHN. REEVES, *Recorder.*

LEBANON, January 11, 1815.

The first fire engine of the village was purchased about 1828, and was called "Minnie." The "Minnie" is described as a home-made engine, of novel construction, consisting of a rude device for throwing water, placed in a box about four feet long, three feet wide and two feet deep, and the whole mounted on four small wheels. The water was thrown into the box by a line of men with buckets extending from the nearest supply. From the box the water was pumped by hand-brakes and thrown upon the fire. This little engine was more effective than might at first be supposed. It could be drawn along the pavement, lifted over obstructions, and taken into dooryards through gateways.

The second fire engine was purchased about 1835, and was called the "Whale." This was a side-bar suction engine, large and cumbersome. It was bought in Cincinnati and cost \$1,400. Soon after, the Lebanon Fire Company, composed of property-holders of the village, was organized. The Franklin Fire Company was organized about 1849.

The third engine was called "The Franklin," a two-stream suction engine, with improved pumps and two sets of brakes, one above the other, the upper one worked by men standing on a platform. This engine was used until about the commencement of the civil war, when it was sold to the village of Franklin.

The hand engine, "Union, No. 1," was bought of Button & Blake, the manufacturers, at Waterford, N. Y., in 1861, for \$920. It is still in use, and is an improved three-stream apparatus, and has proved an excellent engine.

The first steam fire engine was purchased in 1871. It is called "The Belle of the West," is a rotary Silsby engine, purchased of the Silsby Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., at a cost of \$6,000. It is drawn to and from fires by members of the fire company and citizens. Horses have never been used in the service of the fire department.

#### PUBLIC GROUND.

The four half-lots on the respective corners made by the crossing of Broadway and Main streets were designated on the original plat of the town as "public ground," and have been popularly known as the public square. These lots have an interesting history. It is believed that it was the intention of the proprietors of Lebanon to vest the use of these lots in the county for the purposes of a court house, jail and other county buildings, but they were unfortunate in the use of the proper words on the plat to designate the purpose intended. The plat was executed under a law of the Northwest Territory, passed





December 6, 1800, which provided that lots and parcels of land designated on town plats for special purposes should forever be held for the uses and purposes therein named, and for no other use or purpose whatever. The history of the erection of the first court house and jail on these lots has already been given in the historic sketch of the county.

After the erection of county buildings on two of these lots, in order to remove all doubts as to the right of the county to their use for county purposes, the original proprietors, Ichabod Corwin, Silas Hurin, Ephraim Hathaway and their wives, on May 24, 1809, executed their several deeds, with covenants of warranty, conveying to the Commissioners of the county and their successors in office the four lots designated as public ground for the use of the county forever.

These lots, one or more of them, continued to be used for county purposes for about thirty years. After the erection of the court house in the eastern part of the town, about 1834, they ceased to be used for any county public purpose, yet the County Commissioners still assumed the right to control and lease both the old court house and all the four lots of the public ground. Although they were advised that the lots were dedicated to the public as public ground, and could not be used for private purposes, the Commissioners persisted in their course, divided the grounds into small lots, and leased them to various persons for long periods of time. After being advertised, the old court house, on April 12, 1834, was leased, the town of Lebanon becoming the lessee. The record of the County Commissioners shows that Joshua Borden, on behalf of the President, Recorder and Trustees of the town of Lebanon, leased the old court house for twenty years, at an annual rental of \$86.50, the lease commencing to run in June, 1834.

The lessees of the small lots erected buildings on the north and east of the old court house, and business was carried on in them for several years before any complaint was made. At length, when a building was about to be erected on the northeast lot of the public ground, legal proceedings were commenced in the Supreme Court, held in Lebanon, to stay the erection of new structures, and to remove all obstructions from these grounds. A. H. Dunlevy and Thomas Corwin were the solicitors for the town; George J. Smith and John Probasco, Jr., for the Commissioners. Legal proceedings were begun January 3, 1839. Two years elapsed before the cause was finally decided. The Commissioners claimed the lots to be the property of the county by virtue of the original intention of the proprietors in their dedication, the deeds of conveyance to the county, and the constant and continued use and appropriation of the property by the county for thirty years, without any objection on the part of the authorities of the town. The court decided that the lots were dedicated by the proprietors to the use of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, as a common or public square, and that they were only held by the county in trust for that use. The court enjoined the Commissioners from leasing, selling, in cumbering or in any way interfering with the grounds, and ordered that "all structures, erections and obstructions on said public ground, now held by either party, shall, within ninety days, be removed by the party now holding the same, and at the party's own cost, and on failure, a writ of assistance be directed to the Sheriff to remove such obstructions."

The language of this decree was so sweeping that it was feared that the old court house would have to be torn down. This was not desired by either party to the suit. The citizens of the town especially were anxious that the old building should be preserved, as it had long been used as the only town hall in the village. The solicitors of the town, therefore, filed their petition for a re-hearing of the cause and a modification of the decree of the court.





which was allowed, and a final decree was made, May 4, 1842, under which all buildings for private purposes were removed, but the old court house was allowed to remain to be used for public purposes only. It was declared by the court that the lots belong beneficially to the town of Lebanon, for the use of the town for public purposes connected with the town, and that they should not be appropriated to any purpose not of a public nature and for the common or general use of the village.

Thus was secured to the town authorities the right of controlling the four lots of the public square, but, unfortunately, their situation and small size rendered them of no value as a public common, and almost the only useful purpose they could serve was as sites for public buildings, and for this use the town did not need more than one of them. The northeast lot was dedicated to public purposes by Ephraim Hathaway; the northwest lot, by Ichabod Corwin; and the two lots south of Main street, by Silas Hurin.

#### THE OLD TOWN HALL.

After the completion of the second court house, the old one became known as the town hall. About 1844, a third story was added to the building by the Masonic order of Lebanon, and used as a lodge for many years. The Mechanics' Institute held its lectures and discussions, at first in the lower, and afterward in the second, story. As the first court house of Warren County, the first town hall, the first library and reading room of Lebanon, the memories clustering around the quaint old building make the spot on which it stood historic ground. There Francis Dunlevy, Joshua Collet and George J. Smith sat as President Judges under the first constitution of Ohio. There John McLean and Thomas Corwin made their earliest efforts at the bar. There, in the court of justice, the town meeting and the institute, were often heard the voices of men whose names have given the people of Lebanon a just pride in its early history. The old building was destroyed by fire on the morning of September 1, 1874.

#### WASHINGTON HALL.

In 1855, the Town Council resolved to build a new market house, with quarters for the fire department. The old market house stood in the middle of Silver, at the intersection of Mechanic street. The site selected for the new structure was the southwest corner, at the intersection of the same streets. The old town hall being inadequate to the wants of the village, the plan was devised of building a new public hall, as a second story of the new market house.

The Town Council were favorably disposed toward the proposition, but great opposition to it was soon manifested among a considerable portion of the citizens. The question being hotly contested, the Council ordered the matter to be submitted to a vote of the electors of the town. The election was held September 8, 1855, and resulted in the following vote: Hall, yes, 118; hall, no, 129; blank, 3; total, 250. The friends of the proposed hall then formed a stock company, and raised the money for building the hall in connection with the new market and engine house. The town became a stockholder in this company to the amount of \$1,500, or one-half of the estimated cost of completing the hall. This action of the Council in making the town a stockholder in a joint stock company was in violation of law, but no effort was made to prevent this union of public and private money, and thus was completed a hall, belonging in part to the town and in part to private citizens. The new hall was dedicated with a festival, given on the evening of December 24, 1856, by the Franklin Independent Fire Company. On the 10th of the following month, the stockholders met and christened the hall Washington Hall, and agreed upon





rates of charges for its use, varying from \$3 to \$20 per night. The first lecture in the hall was delivered Friday evening, January 23, 1857, by Rev. C. Giles, of the New Jerusalem Church, then a resident of Cincinnati, on "Humanity in the Nineteenth Century." About 1859, this hall was leased by the Town Council to the proprietor of the normal school at Lebanon, and since that time has been used chiefly for the purposes of that institution.

In the year 1874, the citizens of the town were divided into two parties on the question of a tax for the enlargement and repair of this hall. The tax was advocated by one party as a necessary and proper means of making suitable provision for accommodating the increased attendance at the normal school, which institution, it was alleged, would be removed to some other locality if such accommodations were not furnished. By the other party it was argued that taxation for such a purpose was improper, and that the proposed extension to the length of Washington Hall was an ill-advised mode of accomplishing the purpose. The contest waxing warm, the question was submitted to a vote of the people at an election ordered by the Council. The result of the vote was a very large majority in favor of the tax. The Council then assessed the tax necessary for the proposed extension. The collection of this tax was enjoined by the Court of Common Pleas on the petition of a large number of the taxpayers of the town. The petition for the injunction stated that the tax, while professedly for the purpose of providing public buildings for the town, was really designed to furnish rooms for the normal school, and thus to aid a private citizen in his private business, and that the hall on which it was proposed to expend the money was owned in part by private persons. The court, without passing on the question as to what were the rights of the town in the hall, held that the proposed tax was clearly in violation of the provision of the constitution against taxation in aid of joint-stock companies, and must therefore be restrained. No further efforts were made toward extending Washington Hall.

#### LEBANON PUBLIC HALL.

On the morning of September 1, 1874, occurred the most disastrous fire in the history of Lebanon, destroying the old town hall, Congregational Church, Ross Hotel and other buildings. Two months later, the Council authorized an election to decide the question of levying a tax of 3½ mills for eight years, aggregating about \$45,000, for the purpose of erecting a public hall, corporation offices, etc. The election was held November 16, 1874. It attracted but little attention, and resulted in a vote of 197 yeas and 33 nays. The first plan approved by the Council was for a building 148x64 feet, three stories high. Numerous tax-payers obtained from the court an injunction against this gigantic structure, and the Council found, on opening the bids, that the cost of the structure would exceed the amount they proposed to expend. A new plan was adopted, which made a great improvement in the audience room. The third floor being left off gave an increase in the height of ceiling from twenty-four feet in the old plan to thirty-two feet in the new one; the length was diminished nearly twenty feet. A special act of the Legislature authorizing the sale of bonds and the erection of the hall was passed March 31, 1877. The stone work for the foundation was begun July 16, 1877; the building was fully inclosed before the severe weather of the succeeding winter set in, and was dedicated on September 2, 1878. The edifice is the finest public building in Warren County. Though not built on high ground, it presents a fine appearance on approaching the town, especially from the west and south, looming up above surrounding buildings, and is the most conspicuous and imposing structure in Lebanon. It is built of Lebanon brick, the south and west fronts presenting a variety of ornaments of freestone, galvanized iron and saw-tooth brick work.





On the Broadway front are two handsome tablets, a date block at each side of the pediment bearing the figures 18 and 77 respectively, and a coping for the pediment, all of freestone; and on a circular tablet of Berea stone, the seal of the corporation, viz.: "A cedar tree in the center, surrounded by the words, 'Corporation of Lebanon, Ohio.'" The expanse of the high slate roof is relieved by seventeen chimney-tops and twenty dormer ventilators. The cresting and finials of roof, dormers and towers are of galvanized iron painted blue, with prominent points touched with gold.

The following are the names of the designers and contractors in its construction:

Architect, George P. Humphreys, Cincinnati; excavation, William Saint, Dayton; stone masonry, Charles Seifred, Dayton; cut stone, Brice & Webber, Dayton; brick work, S. V. Boren, Dayton; tin, galvanized iron and slating, W. F. Gebhart & Co., Dayton; cast and wrought iron, McHose & Lyon, Dayton; carpenter work, Beaver & Butt, Dayton; plastering, William Jones, Waynesville; painting and glazing, J. N. Turner, Lebanon; gas-fitting, M. J. Gibbons & Co., Cincinnati; gas apparatus, Coleman Gas Works, Cincinnati; gas fixtures, McHenry & Co. Cincinnati; frescoing, F. Pedretti, Cincinnati; scene-painting, Waugh, Levoy & Co., Cincinnati; stage machinery, A. Shrimpton, Cincinnati; chairs for main floor of hall, G. Henshaw & Sons, Cincinnati; chairs for gallery, J. N. Oswald, Lebanon.

The following figures, taken from the plans and specifications of the architect, are here placed on permanent record: The building outside, 132x64 feet; main audience room, including stage, 101x60½ feet; height of first story inside, 14½ feet; height of main hall, 32 feet; height of spire above pavement, 132 feet; Mayor's office, 33x24½ feet; council chamber, 24½x24½; library, 31½x24½; dressing rooms, 12x12; store rooms, 60x16; inside vault, 5x3; main stair hall and vestibule, 60x12 feet; width of east and west hall, 8 feet 2 inches. The foundation wall starts from footings 5 feet 2 inches wide, placed 11 feet below the pavement, and is 2 feet 6 inches wide at the top, constructed of large-sized Dayton stone from an old canal lock. The north and south side brick walls are 25 inches wide for the first story, and 21 inches for the second. At each end of the building are two walls, 12 feet apart, continued to the roof, the thinnest of which is 17 inches wide. Three of the brick walls of the main tower rest upon the walls of the building. The fourth rests upon a wrought-iron box lintel 12x12 inches and 14 feet 8 inches long. The frame of the spire consists of eight uprights, 10x10 inches, resting on four cross-beams 10x16 inches, built into the walls. The tie-beams for ceiling and roof are of two pieces of 5x16-inch timber, bolted together, 63 feet 4 inches long, in one length. Principal rafters are 9x12 inches; struts and straining beams, 8x8 inches.

Connected with the Council chamber is a vault for the preservation of books and papers. It is doubtless more nearly perfectly fire-proof than the common iron safes, and at the same time more capacious. It is built of two brick walls 13 and 9 inches wide with 4 inches space between them, and arched over with walls of the same thickness. It has two iron doors two feet apart, the outer one having a combination safe-lock. In the rear hall is the elevator, 4 feet square, extending from cellar to the stage. There is a cellar under the entire structure 8 feet in the clear and divided by the foundation walls into twelve compartments.

From the front hall two broad flights of stairs lead to an upper vestibule 12 feet broad, from which two wide double doors, opening outward, lead into the main hall, and two higher stairways to the balcony. The first view of the auditorium when it is fully lighted up is very pleasing. The room is large, and with sufficient height to make it imposing. Good judges pronounce it one





of the neatest and handsomest halls in the State. The frescoing by Pedretti produces a very pleasing effect from the harmony and taste in the colors. The center-piece serves the double purpose of a ventilator and a beautiful ornament. The proscenium, which is six feet wide, plastered and frescoed, has pilasters at the sides, and at the top an excellent portrait in oil of Gov. Thomas Corwin. The beautiful balcony is supported by iron rods from the ponderous roof frame, leaving the view below unobstructed by columns. A good view of the stage can be had from every chair in the balcony. The floor of the main hall, which is deadened by two inches of mortar under the flooring, is level for about twenty feet in front of the stage, and then rises toward the rear about one-third of an inch to the foot. The main floor is seated with light, comfortable and graceful oak chairs, with bent backs and perforated wood seats. The balcony has chairs of a different pattern. The seating capacity of the hall is about 1,100. When the stage is filled and the hall is crowded, it will hold 1,500.

The stage is large enough for all ordinary plays and show performances. It is 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The front is 4 feet high, and the floor rises slightly from the front to the rear. The proscenium opening is 28x26 feet. The stage is lighted by fifty-six gas-burners.

There are four sets of grooves and four entrances on each side, and there may be ready for use at one time on the grooves twelve scenes and twenty wings.

The scenery was all painted by De Witt C. Waugh, and consists of the following pieces:

Street, garden, wood, rocky pass and six good wings; horizon and two wings; plain chamber and four wings; parlor, palace-arch and four wings; prison and four wings; kitchen and four wings; four set rocks, rustic bridge, set cottage, set waters, balustrade, mantelpiece, set parlor door, set kitchen door, two drapery and three sky borders, proscenium wings and drop curtain.

The total cost of the edifice was about \$36,000. The hall, which has received the popular name of Lebanon Opera House, was dedicated with a series of Shakespearean plays and modern comedies on the evenings of the week beginning Monday, September 2, 1878, by a full and efficient dramatic company, which included such actors as W. H. Power, Selden Irwin, E. R. Dalton, Julia A. Hunt and others.

#### THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

In the earlier days of the town, lectures and other evening entertainments were usually free, and given by the literary persons of the community. The lawyers, ministers, physicians, teachers, and ambitious students of the learned professions responded to the call of their fellow-citizens for an occasional literary address or lecture on a scientific topic. Before the close of the civil war, it was rare indeed that a public speaker of national fame appeared before a Lebanon audience as a paid lecturer.

The lyceum or lecture system may be said to have originated in New England about 1838. Horace Mann was one of its earliest friends, and Wendell Phillips one of its most popular speakers. This system has grown and extended from New England over the whole country. It has given rural communities the opportunity of hearing the most eminent lecturers of this country and of Great Britain. As a means of popular instruction and entertainment, the lecture is not to be despised. In a great city, it is of less importance, but in an inland town the assembling of the people in a bright, comfortable hall, filled with neighbors and friends, to listen for an hour to one who tells of a great discovery, explains the newest science, gives the results of foreign travel, or points out the beautiful in art and literature, is pleasing, inspiring and instructive.

Since 1874, regular courses of lectures and other entertainments grouped





with lectures have been sustained. Lectures have been given by John B. Gough, Bayard Taylor, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Joseph Cook, Dr. A. A. Willits, Prof. R. A. Proctor, Hon. William Parsons and others; readings and musical entertainments by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Helen Potter, Mendelssohns of Boston, Remenyi, Anna Louise Cary, Clara Louise Kellogg and others. The most successful public entertainment ever given in the town was the lecture of Henry Ward Beecher in the public hall, May 9, 1879, on "The Reign of the Common People," which was attended by 1,200 persons, and the proceeds of which were over \$800.

#### CELEBRATIONS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated much more generally in the earlier history of Lebanon than in later years. The oration was generally delivered at the earlier celebrations in one of the churches or in a grove north of the town. After the oration, there was almost always a dinner at one of the hotels, or some other public place, and after the dinner, toasts were read. The oration was in most cases published in the local newspaper at the request of the Committee of Arrangements. We are able to give a brief account of the celebrations at Lebanon from the year 1821 up to recent times:

1821—The oration this year was delivered by George J. Smith, Esq., at the Presbyterian Church, after which the procession moved to the court house, where as many as thought proper partook of a dinner prepared by Col. D. F. Reeder, and a number of appropriate toasts were drank. The oration of Judge, then Mr. Smith, was afterward published in the *Star*.

1822—Oration at the Presbyterian Church, by Thomas Corwin, Esq. Declaration read by A. H. Dunlevy, Esq. Dinner at the court house.

1823—Oration at the Presbyterian Church, by Nathaniel McLean, Esq. Declaration read by Phineas Ross, Esq.

1824—At the Presbyterian Church. Declaration read by George J. Smith, Esq. Oration by Jacob D. Miller, Esq.

1825—Oration in the grove north of town, by William J. Minshall, Esq. Declaration read by Thomas Corwin, Esq.

1826—Oration at the Presbyterian Church, by William V. H. Cushing, Esq. Declaration read by Milton Brown, Esq. Dinner at the Golden Lamb.

1827—No formal celebration of the day. A congregation, however, assembled at the Methodist Church, where a discourse was delivered by Bishop Soule, from Psalm cxliv. 15—"Happy is that people whose God is the Lord." In the morning, a salute of twenty-four guns was fired.

1828—Address by Bishop Soule.

1829—At a celebration this year, the Declaration was read by Phineas Ross, Esq., but the name of the orator is not given in the report before us.

1830—The Fourth came on Sunday. Collections were taken in the churches of the village in aid of the Colonization Society.

1831—Celebrations by the Temperance Society and Sunday schools.

1832—Orator, J. Milton Williams, Esq. Reader, Courtland Cushing, Esq.

1833—Orator, Sam. W. Probasco, Esq. Reader, Dr. A. Dickey.

1834—Orator, J. Milton Williams, Esq. Reader, William R. Collett, Esq. Judge McLean, who was present, also addressed the meeting, being called out by a toast. This speech of the Judge was ridiculed in letters written from Lebanon to Jackson papers in Cincinnati and Columbus, and the celebration was said by these letter-writers to have originated in a concerted plan of the Whig partisans for the purpose of making a demonstration in favor of McLean for President. One of these letters said: "The Judge, being toasted





with fulsome adulation, made an electioneering speech of nearly an hour in length." The *Star* replied by saying that the presence of Judge McLean was entirely accidental and unexpected, and that his remarks did not occupy more than twenty minutes.

1835—Two celebrations. One party assembled at the Presbyterian Church, where an oration was delivered by John Probasco, Esq., and the Declaration read by Dr. I. L. Drake. Dinner at the grove north of the church. The other party met at the Baptist Church, with Hervey Brown for orator, and I. F. Wright, reader. Washington's farewell address was read by Franklin Corwin, Esq. Dinner at the Henry Clay House. Hon. Thomas Corwin, then our Representative in Congress, was drawn out by a toast, and addressed the company for about half an hour, chiefly on the dispute then existing between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan concerning the boundary between them. He deprecated any appeal to arms for obtaining our rights.

1836—Orator, Allen Pierse, Esq. Reader, Phineas Ross, Esq. No dinner nor toasts.

1837—Sunday-school celebration. Address by Rev. F. G. Black, and public dinner.

1838—Address to the Sunday schools by A. H. Dunlevy, Esq. Declaration read by William H. P. Denny. Fireworks in the evening under the direction of Mr. Dolant, a practical pyrotechnist, among which the line rocket attracted particular attention. A beautiful balloon was also prepared, but failed of success.

1839 and 1840—No reports of any celebrations.

1841—Declaration read at the Presbyterian Church by Judge Smith, and an oration delivered by J. Milton Williams, Esq. After the exercises at the church, the citizens marched to the public square, where, under an awning, a dinner was prepared by William N. Schaeffer, of the Mansion House. After the cloth was removed, toasts were read.

1842—Oration by William Bebb, of Hamilton, afterward Governor of Ohio. J. C. Sabin, reader. "A dinner prepared on temperance principles" was announced to be served at Mr. Schaeffer's hotel.

1843—Orator, John Probasco, Esq. Reader, A. G. McBurney, Esq. Dinner at the Bradley House.

1844—Celebration by the Ohio Stand-Bys, under the command of Capt. J. P. Gilchrist. Wilfred Dey, Esq., reader, and Durbin Ward, Esq., orator.

1845—Temperance meeting in the forenoon at the Baptist Church. Declaration read by Judge Smith. Addresses by R. G. Corwin, Esq., and Rev. S. Newell. Colonization meeting in the afternoon. Declaration read by A. G. McBurney. Address by Rev. F. G. Black.

1846—No report at hand.

1847—Declaration read at the Baptist Church by J. W. White. Oration by G. W. Stokes.

1848—No celebration.

1849—Sunday-school meeting at Methodist Protestant Church in the morning. Exhibition by the students of the academy at the court house in the evening.

1850—Oration at the Baptist Church by Rev. S. Newell. Declaration read by A. P. Russell. "Fireman's Festival" at the court house in the evening.

1851—No celebration at Lebanon. Celebrations at Waynesville, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Deerfield, Mason, Franklin and Monroe.

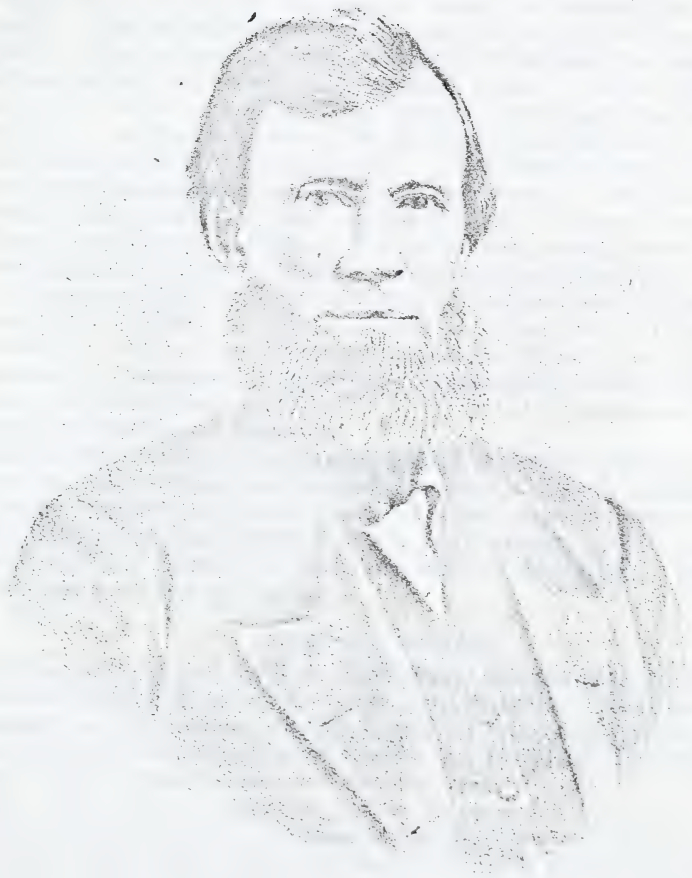
1852—Celebrations by the Lebanon Sunday schools.

1853 and 1854—No celebrations.

1855—Oration by Hon. M. B. Walker, of Dayton. Declaration read by George W. Frost, Esq.



463-464



AARON STEPHENS  
(DECEASED)





1856—No celebration.

1857—Oration by Hon. A. G. W. Carter, of Cincinnati. Declaration read by F. S. Van Harlingen, Esq.

1859—Corner-stone of the Masonic building laid. Oration by Hon. Bellamy Storer. Corner-stone laid by Horace M. Stokes, Esq.

1876—The one hundredth anniversary of American independence was appropriately celebrated at Lebanon. The celebration was held at the fair-ground. Delegations from every township in the county were present. Music was furnished by the brass bands of Lebanon, Maineville, Waynesville and Clarksville, and the normal school choir, under the leadership of Prof. L. R. Marshall. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, several thousand persons attended. Owing to the rain, which continued throughout the forenoon, it was found inexpedient to proceed to the grounds before 1 o'clock. The principal streets of the town were appropriately decorated with flags, banners, pendants and pictures. At the fair ground, the speakers' stand was much admired. It was forty feet long and twelve feet wide. Three hundred feet of cedar wreath and six hundred small flags were used in its decoration. Festoons of cedar and harmonious arrangement of flags made a beautiful display. The roof of the stand was beech brush. On the roof near the center was a large oil painting of Washington, appropriately trimmed with cedar and flags. On each side of the picture, equally distant from the center and ends of the platform, were red-white-and-blue shields, one with 1776 and the other with 1876 painted on it. Surmounting the whole was a streamer bearing the legend, "In God We Trust." The portrait of Washington, which was so conspicuous a feature in the decoration, was painted by Marcus Mote when a resident of Lebanon, and was donated by him to the Mechanics' Institute.

The exercises at the fair-ground consisted of prayer by Rev. J. P. Sprowls; reading the Declaration of Independence, by Prof. James E. Murdoch, who also read Daniel Webster's Supposed Speech of John Adams in Support of the Declaration; oration by Hon. Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, and the reading of an historical sketch of Warren County by the writer of this history. Judge George J. Smith was President of the Day.

#### INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

Of the industries of Lebanon during the first few years of its existence, when it was a little village in the woods, little is known. They could not have been numerous or important. Isaiah Morris, of Wilmington, Ohio, is authority for the statement that John Huston was the first merchant of the town. In the spring of 1803, Huston descended the Ohio with a small stock of goods in a flat-boat, and landed at Columbia, where he opened a small store. After remaining there a few months, he came to the new town of Lebanon and opened a store in a room of the tavern known as the Black Horse, kept by Ephraim Hathaway. Isaiah Morris was a nephew of Huston, and the clerk in this the first store in Lebanon. He had descended the Ohio in company with his uncle. Mr. Morris afterward, in 1811, moved from Lebanon to Wilmington, cutting a road through the woods, and, in connection with William Ferguson, established the first store in Wilmington. The store of Huston in Lebanon was not long continued, as the proprietor died soon after its establishment, leaving his clerk in destitute circumstances.

There is no record of any licenses granted to merchants in Lebanon until 1805. In that year, we find that licenses were granted to Lawson & Taylor, Daniel F. Reeder and William Ferguson. Among the other names which appear on the license record prior to 1810 are Joseph James, William Lowry,



John Adams, Daniel Roe, Joseph and James Moore, Daniel Cushing, Holloway & Wright, McCray & Dill and Ebenezer Vowell.

In 1810, the following business establishments were advertised in the oldest copies of a Lebanon newspaper in existence:

Robert B. Coles and Silas Hurin, under the firm name of Coles & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes. This partnership was dissolved in 1815, and the business was carried on by Coles.

Jacob Clark, manufacturer of mill-wheels, chairs, brushes, washing machines, etc.

William Lowry & Co., dealers in groceries, notions, etc.

Moore & Wilds, cabinet-makers.

James & Joseph Moore, dealers in goods and whisky.

William Ferguson, groceries, etc.

Daniel Cushing, manufacturer of black salts, advertised that he would pay the highest price, in salts, cotton or cash, for good ashes.

Lebanon Manufacturing Company, carding, spinning of wool, weaving the same, and manufacture of broadcloth.

Dr. Joseph Canby, new apothecary shop.

B. & Alexander Crawford, general store.

Barzilla Clark, cabinet-maker.

The miscellaneous character of the early stores will appear from the following advertisement in the *Western Star* in 1810:

#### NEW STORE.

The subscribers have just opened a new store in the town of Lebanon, in the house formerly occupied by Daniel Roe, Esq. Their assortment is extensive and complete, consisting in part of the following:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationery, Medicines, Queen's and Glass-ware, Tin-ware Assorted, Dorsey's Iron, Castings assorted, Paints and Oils, American Blister Steel, German Crowley, do. Salt, Cotton, etc.

All the above goods will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or good merchantable wheat, at fifty cents per bushel.

Also good rye whisky will be taken in exchange for goods at forty cents per gallon.

EBENEZER VOWELL & CO.

After the war of 1812, the business of the town began to increase. Manufactories of various kinds were established, and the town floated buoyantly on the waves of prosperity. She could boast of woolen-mills, a cotton factory, nail factories, cabinet factories, copper manufactory, printing-press manufactory, tobacco manufactory, and other smaller but important branches of manufactures.

William Russell's woolen-mill was an important feature of the manufacturing interests of the town. There were a number of tanneries in the town and vicinity.

On the 4th of July, 1823, Nathaniel McLean, in an oration delivered at a celebration in Lebanon, referred to the recently established home manufactories. In addressing "the Daughters of Columbia," he said: "We witness every day the evidences of our independence in the workmanship of your hands. How many manufactories have recently been established, and produce a sufficient supply of articles for home consumption, for which, a few years ago, we were indebted to an Eastern market. Let your town be a witness on this subject." An explanatory note by the editor of the *Lebanon Star*, in which the address was printed, is as follows: "For the information of our distant readers, we would remark that the orator here alludes to the number of straw bonnet and hat manufactories recently established in this place, some of which manufacture those articles of a superior quality, and in sufficient quantities to supply the market. There are exceeding thirty females engaged in that business in this town."





For many years, George Hardy was the leading and most successful merchant of Lebanon. He came to this country from the County Tyrone, in North Ireland, in 1815, and, in the spring of the year following, he arrived at Lebanon, where he clerked for Robert Woods. In 1817, he, in partnership with Joseph Henderson, bought the store of Matthias Ross, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Mulberry streets. In 1831, Mr. Henderson retired from the firm, and Hardy continued the business alone until his death. He usually purchased his goods in Philadelphia, and visited that place annually, making the journey on horseback. Respected for his integrity, as well as for his business abilities, he was largely intrusted with the funds of customers, and did a considerable banking business in his store. Beginning life in Lebanon a poor man, he died leaving an estate estimated at \$90,000. He died January 1, 1842, aged fifty-four years.

#### PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The printing business was carried on in Lebanon at an earlier period than in any other town of Southwestern Ohio, Cincinnati alone excepted. Not only was a newspaper published and bills and circulars printed, but the type-setting, press work and binding of books were all done in this little village at a very early day. As early as June 15, 1808, John McLean contracted with the Shakers to print on his press a considerable volume, entitled "Christ's Second Appearing," the press work of which was completed by the close of the year, and some of the copies bound. "The Ohio or Western Spelling Book" is believed to have been printed by A. Van Vleet, in Lebanon, about 1814, but I have seen no copy of the work. About 1810, Matthias Corwin, Jr., made the calculations for an almanac, which, it is thought, was printed in Lebanon. In 1821, A. Van Vleet compiled a work entitled "The Justice and Township Officer's Assistant, comprising a great variety of judicial forms and other necessary precedents for the use of Justices of the Peace, Constables and township officers in the State of Ohio, interspersed with useful information for the discharge of their official duties; also, matters relative to the duties of executors and administrators, etc. To which is added an appendix containing a variety of practical forms in conveyancing, by A. Van Vleet." The title page of this book shows that it was printed and published by the author at Lebanon. The *Ohio Miscellaneous Museum* was a monthly periodical of forty-eight pages, printed at Lebanon. It was begun in January, 1822, and consisted entirely of selected articles of no great literary value. How long it was continued is not known. The first four numbers were bound into a volume by James Martin, book-binder, Main street, Lebanon, a copy of which is now in the library of the Mechanics' Institute of Lebanon.

For a number of years, all the necessary printing of the towns of Hamilton, Dayton, Urbana, Xenia, Springfield and other places was done either at Cincinnati or Lebanon. Most of the counties adjoining Warren had no newspapers within their limits, and their official advertisements often appeared in the Lebanon paper.

The first printing press was brought to Lebanon in the summer of 1806. This is the date given by A. H. Dunlevy and William H. P. Denny. The latter obtained the date from Justice John McLean himself. The newspaper established by McLean at that time was not, in its earlier years, published every week, as is shown by the fact that a copy of the *Western Star*, given to Mr. Denny in 1857, was dated December 1, 1808, and numbered 29 of Volume 2. The volume and number of this paper, had it been issued without intermissions, would indicate that it had been established in the summer of 1807. But cold weather, high waters, lack of hands and printing paper, often interrupted the work of the early printer.





William H. P. Denny says: "Even within our remembrance, in severe winters, it was not uncommon for publishers to suspend work for several weeks, when all hands would occupy the time in frolicking and gunning. The paper, when 'wet down'—a phrase printers understand—would freeze as hard as an iceberg; the types in the form would be frozen solid; and the 'balls'—sheepskins stuffed with wool and tacked to handles—would be incased in ice in the trough. As printers in those days sent to the paper-mill every few weeks for paper (they were too poor to buy more than a ream or two at a time), they frequently found the mill stopped with ice, and often, in the spring, when on this errand, they would be impeded by high waters. We have, when a boy, often swam the creeks and rivers on horseback after the budget of paper. It was usual then to pay 'in cash and rags,' the latter being bought by the printer and called for by the paper-maker every few months. The papers at that time, and up to about 1835, all contained standing advertisements like this: 'The highest price will be given at this office for any quantity of clean linen and cotton rags.' Every printer had his steelyards to weigh the rags. Subscribers paid their subscription in that currency, the bills of the Miami Exporting Company, *five*, *seven* pence and 25-cent shinplasters, and *cut money*—seventeen pieces to the dollar. The printer often made change by cutting a *five* out of a Spanish quarter, or with a bank-note of the same denomination issued by Truitt & Wiles, or some other mercantile firm. The printing office had its 'rag room'—a most agreeable lounging-place for old 'jours' and 'the devil.' "

#### FIRST BANK.

The first bank in Lebanon was that of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company, organized in 1814. The articles of association of this company began as follows: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed for the purpose of encouraging trade, to promote a spirit of improvement in agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, to aid the efforts of honest industry, and to suppress the unlawful and pernicious practice of usury, do mutually covenant and agree with each other to establish a banking company, for the objects before mentioned, at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, to be called and known by the name of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company, which shall continue for the term of twenty years from the commencement of its operations." The capital stock of the company consisted of 50,000 shares of \$50 each.

The first Board of Directors were elected in April, 1814, and consisted of Joseph Canby, Joshua Collett, John Adams, Daniel F. Reeder, William Ferguson, William Lowry, William Lytle, Alexander Crawford, Thomas R. Ross and George Harnesberger. The first President was Daniel F. Reeder, and the first Cashier, Phineas Ross. The bank soon began to issue its notes for circulation, of the denominations of \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10, and "tickets" of lower denominations than \$1. The lists of the names of Directors of this bank show that many of the leading business men of Lebanon and vicinity were connected with its management. Profitable dividends to the stockholders were frequently declared. But the company became involved in difficulties, and, on February 2, 1819, the Directors resolved "that it is expedient for this institution to close its business as soon as practicable. That it is not expedient that this resolution be now made public." The banking business of the company was closed about 1822.

This banking company was re-organized under the same name in 1811, when John S. Iglehart was elected President, and James H. Earl, Cashier. The bank again issued its notes for circulation as currency, but its business was carried on successfully for a short time only.





## WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.

An important branch of business not yet noticed was wagon-making, which was carried on very extensively at one time. This branch of manufacture was commenced by Jeremiah Pinneo some time previous to 1816, on Mechanic street, south of Silver, and carried on there by him until 1835. He employed from ten to fifteen workmen in the wood and iron shops. Samuel Chamberlain opened a shop almost as early as Pinneo. His works were on East street, between Pleasant and Warren, where he worked from twelve to eighteen men. His productions were sold mostly in the South. His son, Lewis, succeeded him, and at his death, 1854, the shops were closed. William Alloway commenced the business in 1828-29, on the east side of East street, between Silver and Warren. He afterward moved to the west side of the street, one square south. He employed from fifteen to twenty men. In 1834, he sold his business to William Krewson, who carried it on until 1850, when he sold it to the present proprietor, Thomas J. Hutchinson. John P. March commenced business in 1834, in the place formerly occupied by Alloway. After losing his building by fire, he built a brick, which was torn down by the Commissioners of the county when they purchased the lot on which it stood for a court house yard. Mr. March employed about thirty-five men. He and Mr. Warwick also conducted a shop opposite Mr. Krewson for some years, commencing about 1838. In the year 1835, John and Joseph Simonton bought the factory of Pinneo and carried on the business for ten years, when Joseph assumed complete control. In 1850, he sold it to Hiram Simonton & Brother. J. R. Drake opened a factory on the northeast corner of Mechanic and Silver streets in 1856, where he has since continued. He employs eleven men in all the departments of his work.

## MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' BILL OF PRICES, 1815.

The following old document, giving the Lebanon bill of prices for stone work, brick work and plastering, agreed upon in 1815, is published so far as it is legible:

We the subscribers have thought proper to regulate and form a bill of prices on stone work, brick work and plastering, of which we take the liberty to inform our friends and the public in general.

	\$	Cts.
For stone work under ground, and found per perch.....	.43	3-4
And if not found.....	.81	1-4
For rough stone work above ground and found per perch.....	.75	
And if not found.....	1.00	
For single range work and found per perch.....	1.37	1-2
And if not found.....	2.00	
For brick walls of one brick and half thick if found per thousand.....	2.12	1-2
And if not found.....	2.62	1-2
For one brick or nine inch wall if found per thousand.....	2.75	
And if not found.....	3.25	
For brick chimney building and brick counted on the ground and found per thousand.....	4.00	
And if not found.....	4.62	1-2
For stone chimney and measured girth and 1-2 girth and found per perch.....	.43	
And if not found.....	.81	
For brick cornice and found per foot extra on the thousand.....	.25	
And if not found.....	.31	1-4
For painting and penciling per yard and found.....	.12	
And if not found.....	.16	
For Flemish-bond or front work extra on the thousand and found.....	.25	
And if not found.....	.31	1-4
For laying hearths and found from 50 to.....	1.25	
And if not found.....	from 62	1-2 to 1.50
For a trimmer arch and found.....	1.00	
And if not found.....	1.25	
For separate ovens and found from.....	3.50	to 4.50



And if not found from.....	4.00 to 5.00
For setting a single still and found.....	5.00
And a double still, or two stills joining.....	9.50
For a scratch coat on a brick wall and found.....	10
And if not found.....	12 1-2
For finishing the same and found.....	16
And if not found.....	20
For lathing and scratch coat and found.....	14
And if not found.....	16
For finishing the same and found.....	20
And if not found.....	25

Observe that all vacancies in walling and plastering we measure as solid work.

N. B.—We, the undersigned, do hereby agree not to warrant or run any risk in the draft of a chimney of any description whatever.

ELIHU CRANE,	WM. LEVINGSTON,
SMITH CRANE,	JOHN SMITH,
BENJ. ASULEY,	JONATHAN CRANE,
DAVID SMITH,	JOSEPH ROLL,
BENJ. TAPPIN,	ELI W. MINOR,
ISAAC TAPPIN,	JAMES READEN,
BENJ. BUNDY,	THOMAS FAUQUIRE.

Jan. 13, 1815.

#### INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LEBANON IN 1839.

BUSINESS.	Shops.	Hands.
Woolen factories.....	2	30
Tailoring.....	5	17
Stove, copper and tin manufactories.....	2	5
Tanning.....	1	5
Wheelwright and turning.....	2	5
Chair making.....	4	10
Saddling.....	6	17
Cabinet making.....	3	15
Hatting.....	3	9
Shoemaking.....	3	27
Gunsmithing.....	1	3
Brickmasons, brickmaking, etc.....	—	60
Blacksmithing.....	6	23
Carpenters and joiners.....	10	38
Milliners and mantua-makers.....	6	15
Tailoresses or seamstresses.....	20	20
Silversmiths.....	2	4
Wagonmaking.....	4	37
Barbers.....	1	3
Sign-painters.....	3	3
House-painters.....	3	7
Butchers.....	2	6
Bakery.....	2	4
Weavers.....	1	6
Printing.....	1	4
Pump-makers.....	1	4
Coopers.....	2	2
Tallow-chandler.....	1	2
Plow-making.....	3	5
Iron foundry.....	1	4
Oil mill, carding and fulling.....	1	3

#### AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

Among the most eccentric characters of the early history of Lebanon was William M. Wiles, merchant, hotel-keeper and local politician, who died in 1837, aged about fifty years. His strange and oftentimes unintelligible advertisements frequently attracted the attention of readers of the Lebanon newspapers two generations ago. The following incidents are related by A. H. Dunlevy:

"During the warm canvass of 1832, Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, called at Wiles' Hotel on his way to Cincinnati and the South, and remained overnight. Anxious to know how Ohio was going to vote, Gen.





Eaton asked Wiles how the friends of Jackson and Clay stood in this part of the State, and expressed the hope that he was in favor of Old Hickory. Wiles, who was too polite to his guests to raise any dispute, did not give any definite answer, but replied: 'Gen. Eaton, our watchword is ever The Sword of the Lord and Gideon,' and, when pressed still further, he added, with vehemence: 'As soon as we hear the sound of a gong in the mulberry tops, we will arise, and, with the cry, 'To your tents, oh, Israel! will gather the hosts from Dan to Beersheba, and then will be seen such a slaughter of the Amalekites as has never been witnessed since the days of Joshua.'

"About this time, Thomas Corwin, then a Member of Congress, and acquainted with Gen. Eaton, called on him, and Wiles left the room. Soon Gen. Eaton gave Corwin an account of Wiles' strange conduct, and said to him: 'Your landlord is certainly crazy.' 'No,' said Corwin, 'he was only too polite to tell you, so distinguished a guest of his, that he was the supporter of Clay against Jackson. That is all.' Eaton laughed heartily at the explanation, and did not again press Wiles for his opinions about the approaching election.

"When Gov. Morrow was first elected Governor of Ohio, in the fall of 1822, a number of the citizens of Lebanon determined to visit him immediately, announce to him the fact of his election, and give him a proper ovation on the occasion. To that end, some dozen of our most respected citizens speedily prepared to go together as a company of cavalry, on horseback, to the Governor's residence, some ten miles from town. Among these was William M. Wiles, an eccentric man, but a man of ready talent at an off-hand speech. Wiles was anxious to make the address, and took the night previous to the visit to prepare it. Early next morning, the cavalcade set off, and, reaching Gov. Morrow's residence, they found he was at his mill, a mile distant. Thither they went, determined that Wiles should not miss the chance of making his prepared speech. But when they reached the mill, they found the Governor elect in the forebay of his mill, up to his middle in water, engaged in getting a piece of timber out of the water-gate, which prevented the gate from shutting off the water from the wheel. This, however, was soon effected, and up came the Governor, all wet, without coat or hat; and in that condition the cavalcade announced to him his election. Thanking them for their interest in his success, he urged them to go back to his residence and take dinner with him. But Wiles, disgusted at finding the Governor in this condition, persuaded the party from going to dinner, and started home, declaring that he could not make his speech to a man who looked so much like a drowned rat. When he saw *that*, he said, all his eloquent speech vanished from his mind and left it a naked blank. This speech would have been a curiosity, but no one could ever induce Wiles to show it."

#### CEMETERIES.

The first burials of the early settlers of Turtle Creek Township were made in the graveyards connected with the two earliest churches. There was a graveyard connected with the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church at Bedle's Station, and one connected with the Turtle Creek Baptist Church east of Lebanon. Other old burying-grounds were established, generally in connection with a church, but occasionally a lonely grave was to be seen in the forest, or a family place of burial on some neglected hillside.

On the 7th of September, 1806, Jonathan Tichenor and Abner Smith, as Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Lebanon, in consideration of \$40, purchased of John Shaw a lot, which is now in the western part of Lebanon, for a graveyard, and is known as the Old Presbyterian Graveyard. This is the oldest graveyard at Lebanon. It is much older than the date of the deed to the Presbyterian society would indicate, as it is known that it was used as a place



of burial as early as 1799. There are no inscriptions upon the tombstones marking the earliest graves. Capt. Robert Benham was buried here, but there is no inscription upon his tombstone. The grounds have long been neglected, and are grown up with weeds and briars. Many remains interred here have been removed to the Lebanon Cemetery. Among the names of well-known families of Warren County, the following are found on the tombstones in this yard: Beller, Ferguson, James, Randolph, Dill, Perlee, Dunlap, Halsey, Monfort, Miller, Blackburn, Beedle, Braden, Bone, Brown, Liddell, Krewson, Cowan, Perrine, Tharp, Goodwin, McCrary, Dunham, Crane and Benham.

About 1811, the Baptists removed their church from the site east of Lebanon to a lot in the western part of the town, as since enlarged. The churchyard from that time was used as a burying-ground, and is still known as the Old Baptist Graveyard. Here are the graves of Judge Francis Dunlevy, Elder Daniel Clark, Judge Joshua Collett, Judge Matthias Corwin (the father of Gov. Corwin), and Keziah Corwin (grandmother of the Governor). In this yard was buried a daughter of Henry Clay, the inscription upon whose tombstone is as follows: "In memory of Eliza H. Clay, daughter of Henry and Lucretia Clay, who died on the 11th day of August, 1825, aged twelve years, during a journey from their residence at Lexington, in Kentucky, to Washington City. Cut off in the bloom of a promising life, her parents have erected this monument, consoling themselves with the belief that she now abides in heaven."

What is known as the Methodist Graveyard, which adjoins the Baptist burying-ground on the south, does not seem to have been used as such until about the year 1820. There is now no line marking the boundary between the two yards, both being within the same inclosure, and the whole comprises a square within the corporate limits of Lebanon. Although some of the remains have been removed to the new cemetery, the grounds are still kept in good preservation, and no steps have as yet been taken for their abandonment as graveyards.

The Lebanon Cemetery Association was organized at a meeting in the town hall of Lebanon, June 20, 1850. The capital stock of the association was divided into twenty-five shares of \$50 each, and one share was taken by each of twenty-five stockholders. The first officers were: A. H. Dunlevy, President; John E. Dey, Jacob Egbert, Robert Boake and William M. Charters, Trustees; Horace M. Stokes, Clerk; and William F. Parshall, Treasurer. The grounds of the association at first consisted of eight and one-half acres, which were tastefully laid out according to a plat, drawn at the request of the President, by John Van Cleve, Esq., of Dayton. Additions have since been made to the grounds, until they comprise nearly fifty acres. The first interment was that of Hannah Seely, who was buried August 20, 1850. In 1881, there were 450 lot-holders, and the total number of burials in the cemetery was 1,913, of which 208 were remains removed from the older graveyards. The grounds contain many beautiful and costly monuments, among which is the family monument, simple and chaste in design, of one of Ohio's most distinguished men—Thomas Corwin.

The following list of the names of persons buried in the three old graveyards at Lebanon was obtained by the writer with the assistance of Mr. S. C. Drake. Most of those named were born prior to 1800. Some of the tombstones marking the graves of the pioneers have fallen down, and on others the inscriptions are almost illegible. Many graves are marked by rough stones, without any inscription. In a few instances, the date of death and age have been ascertained from other sources than the tombstones, and are given in the list:







*John F. Kennedy*



## BAPTIST GRAVEYARD.

NAME.	DIED.	AGE	NAME.	DIED.	AGE
Elizabeth Van Pelt.....	1814	31	Thomas L. Phillips.....	1822	50
Nathaniel Tichenor.....	1825	44	Mrs. Mary Billmire.....	1869	70
Thomas Tindall.....	1825	62	Ephraim Culy.....	1865	65
Martha Tindall.....	1853	82	Elizabeth Culy.....	1853	52
John Merrett.....	1828	75	Margaret Gibson.....	1855	77
Sophia Merrett.....	1839	83	Hannah Thomas.....	1856	90
Thomas Humphreys.....	1843	69	Mrs. Rhoda Bowers.....	1849	49
Sarah Humphreys.....	1853	76	Mrs. Lydia Bowers.....	1856	58
Mary (Corwin) Hart.....	1836	42	Ichabod Corwin.....	1834	67
George Kesling.....	1860	77	Sarah Corwin.....	1853	81
Zephania Hart.....	1865	89	William G. Corwin.....	1850	58
Mary Hart.....	1851	64	Eliza Corwin.....	1822	26
Mary (Russell) Benham.....	1825	30	Kezia Corwin.....	1816	79
Adam Horn.....	1848	81	John Osborn.....	1859	90
Rebecca (Penton) Horn.....	1843	76	Mary Osborn.....	1814	41
Sarah Corwin.....	1852	85	Rev. Daniel Clark.....	1834	90
Maria Probasco.....	1848	53	Sarah Clark.....	1842	86
Samuel Gallaher.....	1833	64	Eli Foster.....	1829	51
Sarah Gallaher.....	1862	88	Esther Foster.....	1858	89
Francis Dunlevy.....	1839	78	Silas Hutchinson.....	1853	86
Mary (Craig) Dunlevy.....	1828	64	Margery Hutchinson.....	1838	64
John C. Dunlevy, M. D.....	1834	38	Mrs. Elizabeth Tingle.....	1844	69
Mrs. Rebecca Jameson.....	1842	79	Mrs. Mary McCarty.....	1842	57
John Eddy.....	1829	36	James McCreary.....	1814	46
Christopher M. Jones.....	1823	43	Mary McCreary.....	1853	77
Mitchel Hart.....	1836	63	Benjamin Collett.....	1831	38
Elizabeth (Corbley) Corwin.....	1855	81	Joshua Collett.....	1855	73
David Corwin.....	1872	96	Eliza (Van Horne) Collett.....	1846	69
Hannah Corwin.....	1851	68	Stephen Gard.....	1845	68
John B. Drake.....	1837	39	Lavinia (Budd) Van Horne.....	1837	89
Thompson Lamb.....	1843	53	Isaac Evans.....	1850	49
Caroline W. Lamb.....	1826	28	Susanna Jones.....	1865	80
Ann (Benham) Lamb.....	1861	67	Abraham Keever, Sr.....	1839	63
Joseph Lamb.....	1828	78	Margaret Keever.....	1869	80
Ruth Lamb.....	1842	78	Margaret G. Boyd.....	1863	75
James Hill.....	1855	65	Abraham Probasco.....	1861	89
Maria Hill.....	1846	51	Jane Probasco.....	1844	63
Benjamin H. Corwin.....	1829	43	Edward Dunham.....	1842	57
Rebecca Corwin.....	1833	45	Elizabeth Dunham.....	1857	76
John Halsey.....	1845	67	Elizabeth Dunham.....	1839	51
Margaret Halsey.....	1860	85	John Lincoln.....	1835	79
Matthias Corwin.....	1829	69	Mary Lincoln.....	1832	72
Patience Corwin.....	1818	57	Mrs. Rachel Kell.....	1835	53
Lewis Drake.....	1849	82	Mrs. Mary Hathaway.....	1847	53
Mary (Russell) Drake.....	1821	50	Mrs. Mary Watters.....	1831	38
Rachel (Lincoln) Drake.....	1845	55	Mrs. Sarah Evans.....	1831	79
Samuel Drake.....	1845	72	James S. Duval.....	1833	31
Mary (Corwin) Drake.....	1860	68	George Duckworth.....	1849	65
Joseph Corwin.....	1835	64	Sarah Duckworth.....	1850	70
Susannah Corwin.....	1822	52	Nathan Sharp.....	1849	63
John Wickerham.....	1837	48	Joseph Bundy.....	1868	76
Joseph Eddy, Sr.....	1824	61	Hannah (Beacher) Bundy.....	1849	55
Jabish Phillips.....	1837	68	Abiel Gustin.....	1839	60
Rhoda Phillips.....	1834	87	Mary Gustin.....	1849	67
John Phillips.....	1837	47			

## METHODIST GRAVEYARD.

Aaron Brandenburg.....	1825	64	Elizabeth Van Note.....	1825	49
Jedediah Tingle.....	1827	61	Samuel Chamberlin.....	1863	93
Mrs. Anna French.....	1827	30	Hannah J. Chamberlin.....	1850	63
Rev. Joseph Borden.....	1851	61	Lewis Chamberlin.....	1854	48
Mary (Steele) Borden.....	1820	27	James Frazier.....	1847	80
Jacob Sellers.....	1853	87	Sarah Frazier.....	1820	49
Christena Sellers.....	1841	63	John Martin.....	1821	62
William Van Note.....	1833	57	John W. Colbert.....	1821	46





METHODIST GRAVEYARD.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DIED.	AGE	NAME.	DIED.	AGE
Elenora P. Colbert.....	1862	76	Eliza Jane Harnsberger.....	1852	75
Christopher Earenfight.....	1850	71	William Sellers.....	1844	47
Mary Earenfight.....	1845	63	Parthena Sellers.....	1828	26
Mrs. Prudence Bone.....	1824	31	Henry Share.....	1830	67
Henry Harner.....	1851	75	Elizabeth Bratton.....	1825	66
Sarah Harner*.....	1844	40	Robert Wood.....	1822	41
Mary Harner*.....	1844	38	Mary Ann Nixon.....	1821	68
Elizabeth Harner*.....	1844	35	Eliza Nixon.....	1824	33
Ann Harner*.....	1844	27	Sarah H. Nixon.....	1828	32
Jeremiah Pinneo.....	1823	..	Priscilla Punneo.....	1826	37
John Adams.....	1824	57	George Foglesong.....	1831	47
Christian Adams.....	1834	47	Catherine Foglesong.....	1831	43
Rebecca Lowry.....	1820	71	Zaccheus Ray.....	1836	55
Hannah Hackney.....	1829	39	Josiah H. Barton.....	1818	47
John Lackey.....	1827	27	John Shurts.....	1823	46
William B. Geoghegan.....	1821	28	Sarah Shurts.....	1827	25
Edmund Geoghegan.....	1823	34	James Brown.....	1820	27
John Pauly.....	1823	54	Betsey Edwards.....	1825	62
Margaret Pauly.....	1832	55	James Edwards.....	1825	60
Daniel Birdsal.....	1829	58	Daniel Um.....	1838	82
Joshua Hollingsworth.....	1841	66	Jane Um.....	1833	57
Richard Parcell, Sr.....	1839	72	Rhoda Mulford.....	1843	56
Ann (Voorhis) Parcell.....	1834	64	Joseph Mulford.....	1833	57
Daniel Skinner.....	1839	73	William Spining.....	1819	37
Isabella Skinner.....	1855	85	John R. Klingling.....	1841	36
Ruth Roe.....	1840	74	Esther Paxton.....	1848	76
William M. Wiles.....	1837	50	Jane Shinn.....	1834	47
George Mix.....	1830	37	Mrs. Catherine Crawford.....	1828	57
Diantha Mix.....	1824	33	Adam Koogle.....	1823	53
James D. Camp.....	1824	47	Mary Koogle.....	1870	89
Michael Shurts.....	1843	49	George Bundy.....	1818	67
William Worley.....	1828	68	Elizabeth Bundy.....	1850	71
Nancy Worley.....	1837	82	Benjamin Bundy.....	1859	81
Samuel Z. Price.....	1856	60	Ruth Bundy.....	1846	77
Elias Spinning.....	1851	66	Robert Hamilton.....	1841	81
Phebe Spinning.....	1836	39	Wyllys Pierson.....	1833	61
Matthias Spinning.....	1830	80	Mary Pierson.....	1827	50
Hannah Spinning.....	1837	84	Capt. Jonathan Cushing.....	1818	30
Mrs. Mary Morris.....	1837	64	Nancy Stewart.....	1866	72
Joseph Foote.....	1833	42	John Henderson, Sr.....	1840	87
Sarah Compton.....	1859	61	Catherine Henderson.....	1843	80
John Conrey.....	1864	72	John Henderson.....	1838	39
Margaret Conrey.....	1847	52	Mrs. Jane Hall.....	1862	63
James Harrison.....	1832	62	Thomas Anderson.....	1839	71
Anna Harrison.....	1839	64	Hesther Anderson.....	1840	66
George Harnsberger.....	1825	41	Thomas Rockhill.....	1825	65

\* Four sisters killed by lightning near Lebanon, May 30, 1844.

## PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD.

John Tharp.....	1819	69	Ann Maria Russell.....	1846	39
Hannah Tharp.....	1841	88	Benjamin Blackburn.....	1852	62
Ann Perrine.....	1823	34	Peter Perlee.....	1844	77
M. S.....	January 8, 1821	..	Rachel Perlee.....	1853	81
Cornelius Voorhis.....	1814	46	David Randolph.....	1856	82
Samuel Braden.....	1855	75	Rebecca Randolph.....	1828	59
Mary Braden.....	1828	43	Sophia Maskal.....	1853	58
Ezekiel Ervin.....	1843	84	John Grigg.....	1846	76
William Braden.....	1844	59	William Ferguson.....	1831	61
Elias Beedle.....	1846	63	Catherine Ferguson.....	1813	32
Martha Beedle.....	1846	62	Thomas Kewson.....	1833	17
Joseph Hulsey.....	1868	83	James Cowan.....	1828	82
Mary Hulsey.....	1854	70	Mary Cowan.....	1829	..
Dr. David Morris.....	1850	81	James Cowan.....	1843	85
William Russell.....	1829	73	Mary Cowan.....	1826	75
Jane Russell.....	1814	46	Charles Cowan.....	1850	66



PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD.—*Continued.*

N A M E.	DIED.	AGE	N A M E.	DIED.	AGE
Jane W. McPherson.....	1816	56	Samuel Manning.....	1837	75
Jacob Monfort.....	1817	23	Thomas Bowes.....	1838	43
Elizabeth Monfort.....	1817	58	William Jackson.....	1868	68
Lawrence Monfort.....	1830	77	Charlotte Jackson.....	1866	70
Maria Aten.....	1828	36	Thomas Freeman.....	1818	33
Cyrus Bone.....	1837	51	John Kesler.....	1843	73
Sarah T. Bone.....	1856	66	Jacob Beller.....	1842	56
James Bone.....	1838	60	Elizabeth Beller.....	1846	49
Agnes Bone.....	1858	76	William Roof.....	1842	43
Mrs. Jane Reeder.....	1842	64	Mrs. Christena Sellers.....	1807	36
Mrs. Jane Krewson.....	1847	64	Mrs. Ann McCain.....	1848	70
Mrs. Eunice Goodwin.....	1814	18	Francis Dill.....	1834	87
William Porter.....	1833	81	Ann Dill.....	1814	66
Mrs. Elizabeth (Ross) Winans..	1815	26	William Dill.....	1852	63
John McCray.....	1836	66	Aletty Dill.....	1843	63
Abner Smith.....	1818	64	Francis Dill.....	1830	34
William Whitaker.....	1847	62	Mrs. Mary Dill.....	1827	54
David Dunham.....	1835	66	Alexander Dunlap.....	1813	26
Mrs. Rachel Brown.....	1852	58			

## SCHOOLS OF LEBANON.

Enos Williams taught the first school in the town of Lebanon after it became a town. In the winter of 1804-5, Elder Jacob Grigg moved from Richmond, Va., to Lebanon. Elder Grigg was a Baptist preacher and a man of good education; his object in coming to Lebanon was to establish a school of a high order. Thomas Corwin was one of his pupils. His school was continued for three years; he gave instruction in ancient languages and higher mathematics, as well as the common branches.

Ezra Ferris taught, in 1808-9, a school of the same grade as that of his predecessor.

In 1809, a Mr. Wheelock taught a common school, and also trained a class of young men, especially in elocution.

In 1810, or the beginning of 1811, the Rev. William Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, opened a school in which he gave instruction to a class of young men of advanced grade. He taught for a considerable length of time.

Other teachers of Lebanon, before the public schools were organized, may be mentioned: Daniel Mitchell, 1815-17, in whose school Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a pupil; John M. Houston and James L. Torbert, 1820-22. But for several years before and after this time, Josephus Dunham taught a school regularly, but mostly for small children. All the schools mentioned thus far were subscription or pay schools, no public money being employed to defray the expenses. Schoolhouses were provided either by the teacher, or by the householders of the community coming together and building them with their own hands. The youth were generally well educated, although many neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of the schools, either from the want of means or the inclination.

The public schools of Lebanon were organized about 1830, but no public schoolhouse was built until several years later, and the Directors rented and furnished for the use of the schools the basements of the East Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, beginning in 1837. They also used a building owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church, which stood just back of the present church edifice of that society. In these buildings were organized from five to seven grades, employing, in 1848, seven teachers. By this time, the school had grown so large as to make it incumbent upon the people to provide for them better accommodations. Accordingly, at a public meeting held for the purpose,





September 8, 1847, it was resolved by the tax-payers of District No. 8, Turtle Creek Township, Warren County, Ohio (as it was then designated), to levy a tax of \$7,000, for the purpose of erecting a building large enough to accommodate all the youth of the district. After a vigorous effort upon the part of the friends of education, and many discouragements, a two-story brick building of five rooms was made ready for occupancy some time in 1851. Schools were kept in session, however, most of the time during the three years in which the building was in process of erection. August 19, 1848, the Directors, G. J. Mayhew, John E. Dey and P. Stoddard, decided to open school October 2, and elected teachers and fixed their salaries as follows: W. F. Doggett, \$80 per quarter; J. H. Layman, \$75; Clarissa Barker, \$55; Henrietta Sellers, \$36; Aletha A. Ross, \$36; Eliza Dill, \$36; and Caroline Sellers, \$30. Mr. Doggett declined, and J. M. Antram was employed at the same salary. The Principal at that time doubtless taught high school branches, but the high school is first mentioned in the records of June 21, 1853. Mr. Antram resigned March 13, 1849, and on the same day the board employed Ferdinand Van Harlingen as Principal at the same salary; but, for want of funds, the schools were closed March 23, 1849.

April 8, 1850, the Clerk made record that no free school had been maintained during the preceding year.

May 25, 1850, eight teachers were employed, Dryden Ferguson as Principal, at \$70 per quarter, to teach for one quarter, beginning June 3, 1850.

September 16, 1850, John P. Smith was employed as Principal, at \$80 per quarter, and, December 16, 1850, his salary was increased to \$90 per quarter, on condition that he teach geography in night schools. That was the period of "singing" geography, and Mr. Smith sang geography two nights per week for the next quarter to the satisfaction of his patrons.

On the completion of the new building, the people decided to have a graded school. Although the schools had gradually assumed that form before, there was a lack of system and proper classification. September 27, 1851, the board employed Josiah Hurty as Superintendent of Lebanon Public Schools, at a salary of \$650 per annum. He entered upon his duties in the new house in the autumn of 1851. His first work was to assemble the pupils in the largest room and assign them to their places, according to their several grades of advancement. The Superintendent taught the senior department, no high school as yet being organized. There were, however, classes in algebra and probably some other higher branches.

A high school was established by a vote of the Board of Education, June 21, 1853, while Mr. Hurty had charge of the schools, but as to the branches taught therein the record is silent. Several years later, a course of study was adopted, requiring four years for its completion, but in 1873 it was decided to adopt one requiring only three years, the object of the change being to avoid multiplying classes to such an extent as to prevent successful teaching.

April 4, 1863, the "school law of 1849" was adopted by a vote of the citizens. Mr. Henkle, who was then Superintendent of the School, was an earnest advocate of the change, one benefit of which was the election of six members of the Board of Education instead of three. The subsequent improved management of the high school alone confirmed the wisdom of the change. In 1862, the school building was burned at night, all the library and text-books and apparatus being destroyed. A new building was at once constructed on the same site, and is still in use. In 1880, an addition of two rooms was constructed, and for the past year ten teachers have taught in the building, and two in the school for colored children.

A school for the colored children was established in 1854, and has been



maintained since that time. A lot was purchased and a house built upon it in the year 1860.

The growth of the schools during thirty years will be indicated by the following table:

	1845	1852	1865	1875
Number of pupils enumerated.....	673	908	1183	972
Number of pupils enrolled.....	333	499	698	578
Average daily attendance.....	226	340	497	366
Number of teachers.....	7	8	10	11
Number of schoolrooms.....	5	5	9	9
Number of grades.....	5	8	20	12
Number of weeks in session.....	24	40	40	38
Amount paid teachers.....	\$683	...	...	\$6855

We append a list of the Superintendents since 1851. Messrs. Hurty, Kimball and Murray served three years or more; the others' terms have been two years or less. Mr. Kimball's health having failed, Mr. Ford was employed in January, 1861, at the same salary, to complete the year. In other cases, the reason for the changes of Superintendents have not been left on record:

SUPERINTENDENTS.	Terms.	Salaries.
Josiah Hurty.....	1851-52	\$ 650
Josiah Hurty.....	1852-53	700
Josiah Hurty.....	1853-54	800
Charles W. Kimball.....	1854-55	900
Charles W. Kimball.....	1855-56	1,000
Charles W. Kimball.....	1856-57	1,000
Charles W. Kimball.....	1857-58	1,000
Charles W. Kimball.....	1858-59	1,000
Charles W. Kimball.....	1859-60	1,000
Charles W. Kimball ) Collin Ford, {	1860-61	1,000
Collin Ford.....	1861-62	800
William D. Henkle.....	1862-63	800
William D. Henkle.....	1863-64	1,000
Charles W. Kimball.....	1864-65	800
Charles W. Kimball.....	1865-66	800
Charles W. Kimball.....	1866-67	800
Louisa Jurey Wright.....	1867-68	800
W. H. Pabodie.....	1868-69	1,500
W. H. Pabodie.....	1869-70	1,500
S. F. Anderson.....	1870-71	1,200
T. N. Wells.....	1871-72	1,500
T. N. Wells.....	1872-73	1,537
G. N. Carruthers.....	1873-74	1,600
James C. Murray.....	1874-75	1,200
James C. Murray.....	1875-76	1,300
James C. Murray.....	1876-77	1,300
James C. Murray.....	1877-78	1,335
Joseph F. Lukens.....	1878-79	1,200
Joseph F. Lukens.....	1879-80	1,250
Joseph F. Lukens.....	1880-81	1,250
Eleven Superintendents, 30 years.....		\$32,522

The Lebanon Academy was for several years an important and useful institution. It was established by a stock company, incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 7, 1843. The academy building was erected in 1844. The first Principal of the school was C. C. Giles, afterward a distinguished minister of the Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church. Among his assistants were William N. Edwards, afterward the first Superintendent of the Public Schools of Troy, Ohio, and Miss Rowena Lakey. Among others who taught in this school while it was known as an academy, as Principals or assist-





ants, were John Norton Pomeroy, afterward distinguished as a law writer; John A. Smith and Lycurgus Matthews. In 1854, John Locke, M. D., who had formerly been Professor of Chemistry in the Ohio Medical College, removed from Cincinnati to Lebanon for the purpose of establishing in the academy a school of science, including a department of scientific agriculture. Dr. Locke was at that time far advanced in years, and his enterprise was not successful. In 1855, the Trustees of the academy transferred their building and ground to the Trustees of the Southwestern Normal School, which was that year located at Lebanon. Since that time, the academy has been one of the normal school buildings.

#### NATIONAL NORMAL SCHOOL.\*

In the summer of 1855, about a dozen of the leading teachers of Southwestern Ohio called a convention for the purpose of establishing a normal school somewhere in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The convention called an institute of three weeks to be held in the buildings of the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, at which it was proposed to effect a permanent organization of the normal school. In response to this call, about three hundred and fifty teachers assembled, among the most prominent of whom were John Hancock, Andrew J. Rickoff, Charles Rogers and E. C. Ellis. During this institute, an organization was completed and legally incorporated, called the Southwestern Normal School Association, the object of which was to establish and sustain a State normal school in Southwestern Ohio until State aid could be obtained. The first Trustees of the association were A. J. Rickoff, of Cincinnati; Charles Rogers, of Dayton; and E. C. Ellis, of Georgetown, Ohio.

These Trustees selected Lebanon as the most eligible site for the school. The Trustees of the Lebanon Academy transferred their building and lot to the normal school Trustees, and agreed to furnish eighty pupils for four years to aid in sustaining the school.

Alfred Holbrook, the Superintendent of the Public Schools of Salem, Ohio, was elected Principal, with a salary of \$1,200 per annum, to come from the proceeds of the school.

The Southwestern Normal School began its first session November 24, 1855, with about ninety pupils from Lebanon and four or five from other localities. Three teachers besides the Principal were employed. Mrs. Melissa Holbrook, wife of the Principal, was teacher of the model school, salary \$500. The attendance in this department was about thirty girls and boys from Lebanon.

First year, 1855-56—During this year, the Principal and his wife received \$320, the finances being under the management of an agent. The school was then given into the hands of the Principal. Second year, 1856-57—At the close of this year, the model school, although it was self-maintaining, was discontinued, it being, in the opinion of the Principal, incorrect in theory and impracticable in results. Accommodations for students from a distance, the number of which was increasing, were obtained with difficulty, and only at high rates. This compelled the Principal to adopt a feature in his management which it has been found necessary to maintain ever since, namely, the provision and maintenance of dormitories under his own personal control. Unoccupied dwelling houses, of which there were at that time many in Lebanon, were rented, and rooms plainly furnished, provided for non-resident pupils at very moderate rates. These pupils at this time generally boarded themselves. The school numbered this year 256, Lebanon furnishing eighty, besides the thirty-six in the model school. Males, 150; females, 107. Third year, 1857-58. During this year, the Principal published, in the form of a quarterly periodical, his book, "Normal Methods." It has since been published in a volume by

\*The history of this institution has been prepared by a member of the faculty.





A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, and has had a very wide sale, perhaps as large as any other educational work published in America. It has been translated into Japanese for use in Japan. It has contributed much to the growth of the school by its use as a text-book in the training class, and by attracting pupils from all parts of the nation. Enrollment, 335—\$5 from Lebanon. Fourth year, 1858-59—General exercises were from this time held in Washington Hall, which was furnished by Lebanon for the use of the school, instead of the assembly room of the academy. Enrollment, 360, pupils from Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky being in attendance. Fifth year, 1859-60—Vacations were abandoned, and the school sessions of the year divided into five terms, four of eleven weeks, and a "short session," or institute term, of five weeks. Tuition was raised from \$8.33 per session of eleven weeks to \$10. Enrollment, 375. Sixth year, 1860-61—This being the first year of the war, many pupils went from the school into the army as volunteers. Enrollment, 272. Seventh year, 1861-62—Many more students volunteered. Enrollment, 220. Eighth year, 1862-63—Prof. W. D. Henkle, who had filled the chair of mathematics three years, resigned to accept the Principalship of the Lebanon Schools. Ninth year, 1863-64—Full collegiate or classic course introduced, extending over only two years, but including the studies of the usual four years' course of colleges; also, the scientific course, including higher mathematics, natural sciences, and three authors in Latin. Business department established. Pupils enrolled, 472. Tenth year, 1864-65—Enrollment, 612. Eleventh year to fifteenth year, 1866-70—Enrollment increased to 930. Thirteen States and one Territory being represented, the name of the school was changed, 1870, by unanimous vote of the patrons, to National Normal School. A second work by the Principal, "School Management," published. Sixteenth to twenty-sixth year, 1871-81—Enrollment increased to 1,850. First exposition held in Washington Hall, 1872. Holbrook air pump patented 1876, and cheap pneumatic apparatus, utilizing for scientific purposes the Mason fruit jar and its caps, invented by R. H. Holbrook, and described in "Simple Experiments," a pamphlet publication. From these simple inventions, the popularizing of the sciences has been extended very widely by many pupils of the inventor. In 1879, "Outlines of United States History," presenting new method of teaching history, was published. In 1881, "The New Method, or School Expositions," by R. H. Holbrook, was published by J. E. Sherrill, Indianapolis, Ind.

At the alumnal meeting of 1881, a letter from W. P. Rogers, 1868, was read, strongly urging the propriety of calling the National Normal a university instead of a school. There was a strong expression in the meeting that the suggestion be adopted. At the close of the commencement exercises, a motion, offered by Hon. James Scott, a former Trustee, that the institution be henceforth known as the National Normal University, was unanimously adopted, and the name of the institution was so changed.

During the first eleven years, the normal school was managed under a definite code of laws, adopted at the beginning of every session, by the voice of the students, who, in voting for them, pledged themselves to sustain them by their compliance and influence. As individuals were received, they were expected to pledge themselves to the same rules. The growing prosperity of the institution under these rules would have seemed to warrant their permanence; but the continued relaxation in the rigor of discipline appearing to give better results year by year, it was decided to drop all formal positive law, and to depend entirely on the good will of the students; in other words, upon the prevailing popular feeling of the students. The results have justified the plan. During the last ten years, there have been not more than three expulsions,





whereas, during the first eleven years, there were from one to three every year. This controlling popular sentiment is sustained by the instrumentality of the general exercises, by the interest always developed in the management of the classes in recitations and drills and by the free and genial intercourse of teachers and students in their meetings and greetings outside of class relations, showing that the chief reason in any school or college why the popular feeling is in favor of the violation, or at least in sympathy with the violator, of good order, is found in the unmanly and servile position in which students are placed by the administration of law and discipline, and by the useless exactions and penalties imposed, to secure diligent study.

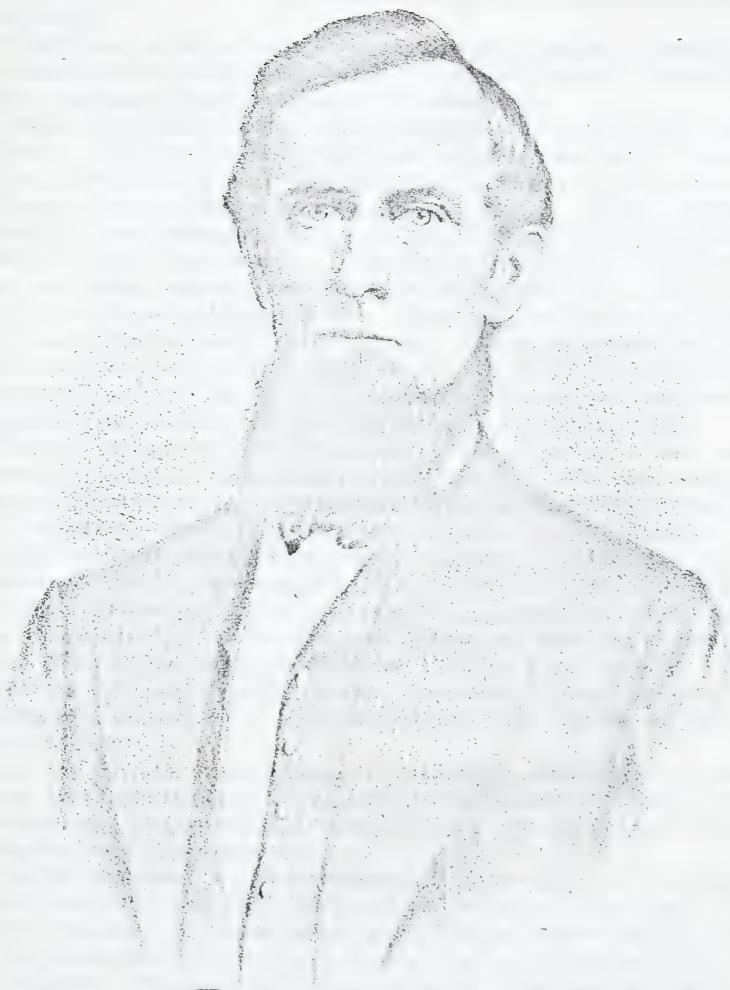
From the first, no memorizing of definitions, rules, or any other matter contained in the text-book, has been required. That kind of thoroughness which recognizes only the mastery of the precise words of the text-book, in preparation for recitations and examinations, we have ever held as abominable. It is incompatible with genuine love of study, and subversive of that general class interest which makes hard work exciting, fascinating, easy. We always depend mainly on this class interest in study for good order and decorum, both in school management and class management. We have ever discarded that kind of thoroughness, so prevalent in most schools and colleges, which makes the verbal knowledge of a text-book a test and a standard. Nor do we depend on examinations, quarterly or annual, as giving any desirable or healthy stimulus to vigorous effort. So much "skinning" and "coaching," and so many other dishonest practices, spring up necessarily with the common system of examinations in special text-books, we consider the whole system vicious, and that it trains the students to shifts, expedients, deception and laziness, rather than to honest, earnest work, for the love of it, as a life habit.

From the first, then, we have managed our classes by inciting our students to the investigation of subjects, rather than by coercing or hiring them to the mastery of a text-book by memorizing it. Nor have we at any time, in the least, had any sympathy with the method of oral instruction, independent of books. We believe this extreme more vicious, if possible, than the other—that of blind memorizing.

The chapel or general exercises occupy, ordinarily, about a half an hour every day, beginning at 8:30 A. M. This being the only time at which all the school assemble, all general and miscellaneous business is then transacted. It was customary, during the first years of the institution, while rules were in force, to dwell upon the necessity of law and order, to censure those (seldom personally) who were supposed to be guilty of any infraction. All pupils being pledged to regular attendance, the roll was called every morning; afterward, twice a week; then once a week; only a portion of the names being called on one morning. Now, the roll is never called, and the attendance of the students and teachers is secured by making those exercises necessary and attractive to every pupil and teacher. All reproof and animadversion is excluded. The necessary changes in daily classes are made known. The time and place of weekly exercises, as debating and composition, are here announced. Thus the entire character of the exercises, including regularity of attendance, is changed from the repression and correction of evil practices to the encouragement of good habits. Brief lectures on topics of general interest to all students form also an attractive feature. The attendance, under the voluntary system, is quite as regular and prompt as when the roll was called with the design of preventing such delinquencies; and the influence is immeasurably better for the guidance and encouragement of the students in their regular school duties.

Remarks by visitors are much enjoyed, especially when these visitors are returned Normalites.





W. H. Neighway





The general exercises are also used for the appointment of committees for any special purposes, as visiting and caring for the sick; for class discussions, exchange of minerals and fossils, etc. The reports of such committees are expected with much eagerness and their brief discussion frequently awakens much interest.

Among the miscellaneous exercises may be mentioned special announcements, calls for books taken from the library, advertising of books or other articles lost or found, other advertisements—always excluding itinerant agents of all kinds.

This great variety of exercises crowded into so brief a period seldom fails to produce some agreeable excitement. This ever-varying interest is relied on to secure regularity and promptitude in attendance.

From the opening of the school, all religious exercises have been entirely voluntary. The general religious exercises have consisted of brief Scripture readings, accompanied with explanatory or hortatory remarks; also of singing two pieces of music by the school choir and prayer. These exercises occupy, ordinarily, about fifteen minutes. A daily students' prayer meeting has been sustained about fifteen years. It occupies a half-hour—from 1 to 1:30 P. M. Every year, many pupils date the beginning of a new life in these prayer meetings. They are a continuous revival. Special committees are sustained in these prayer meetings, for looking after the sick. These committees receive information of any cases of sickness, report them to the faculty, and strive to provide nurses and watchers, as far as practicable. Committees are also appointed occasionally for a variety of other benevolent work in the school.

Re-unions are held semi-monthly. The object of these semi-monthly gatherings is to give the students an opportunity to cultivate mutual acquaintance, as well as to secure improvement in social usages and personal bearing. Their influence is marked; in fact, they have become indispensable.

Most schools and colleges practice constant watchfulness, with penal restrictions, to keep the sexes apart. We, on the other hand, from the first, have used every wholesome means to promote the healthful intermingling of the sexes. Believing that their reciprocal influence is essential to good morals and earnest effort in any desirable direction, it has ever been a study, "How can we best utilize this most effective element, the social element, in our school work?" The answer, coming from long experience from various tentative arrangements, is:

1. We give the young people our confidence, and believe that school associations freed from suspicion and police regulations tend toward purity, rather than impurity; toward a noble restraint and a just self-respect, rather than toward effeminacy and depravity.

2. We find that rough and immodest deportment can be successfully excluded in no other way than by the mutual influence of the sexes. We believe that five females will humanize at least a hundred males; and *vice versa*.

It is customary in most higher schools to leave debating almost entirely to the students. They generally form societies, which are not only very expensive, but too large for any real advantage to the more reserved and modest pupils.

In order to give every pupil full opportunity in debating, we have divided the different departments of the institution into debating sections of about twelve members each, who meet weekly for the exercise. Every department has its own debating teacher, who superintends the several sections, meets them in common for general instruction and drill in parliamentary usage and in methods of conducting their debates. He suggests questions, directs the debaters to proper sources for information, receives reports of the progress and



success of every section, besides using a great variety of other means, suggested by his own ingenuity, for guidance and stimulus of each member in each debating section. No student is *required* to attend a debating section in any department; and yet the cases are very rare in which the speedily developed interest of any pupil is not sufficient to hold him to regularity and diligence in this line of improvement.

During the first eleven years, students were required to write compositions of some kind every fortnight. These were read before the composition class, then duly criticised, and returned to the pupil for examination. During the twelfth year, this requisition was laid aside and other measures adopted, which were much more effective in securing earnest effort from all pupils in composition writing. These measures are somewhat complicated—so much so that it will not be possible, within proper limits, to describe them satisfactorily. The leading features can only be given:

1. Each department has a regular teacher of composition.
2. Themes are assigned, on which students are expected to write.
3. A preliminary drill is given, in which the class are made practically acquainted with the method of developing the theme.
4. The student hands his letter, composition, discussion or classification to the teacher, for examination or criticism.
5. At an appointed time, a section of fifteen, of about the same advancement, meet to read their essays, previously criticised (but not corrected) by the teacher.
6. When the essays are read, the plan by which each student will be able to correct his own essay is explained by the teacher.
7. The class meets on the next day to report the correction of their own errors, and to receive further instruction for the handling of other themes.

This method, somewhat obscure in description, is full of vivacity and interest in its workings, and decidedly successful in its continued results. We have no thought of resorting to coercive measures in composition writing now, any more than in any other line of work. Besides, voluntary effort is immeasurably more telling in its effects than any form of forced work can possibly be.

The Principal, in his history of the school, published in the annual catalogue, from which most of the above is taken, concludes as follows:

"In the continued service of over forty years, chiefly devoted to helping the young to manage themselves and to establish these good habits for life, namely, (1) of cheerful, earnest industry for the love of it; (2) of careful, persistent investigation for the love of it; (3) of systematic, determined work for the love of it; (4) of useful, benevolent activity for the love of it, the writer has ever had an interesting work, a positive and ever-increasing enjoyment. It would be ungrateful, indeed, not to acknowledge the guidance and aid of a good Providence, ever giving measurable success in wished-for attainments, and new inspiration for further advances in bringing the spirit and power of the New Testament into the school room.

"It has been my earnest and prayerful desire to exclude the paralyzing effects of tyranny and rote from the school room by introducing the spirit of liberty and enterprise, thus converting the dead formality or active antagonism of tyrannical rote into the enthusiastic and immeasurably more profitable work of liberty, enterprise and enthusiasm. Very many of the improvements which originated in my different schools are now and have been for years public property, having been carried by thousands of my pupils and by published writings into tens of thousands of schools in all parts of the country. My only regret is that the spirit and power of these innovations could not have reached and revolutionized every school and college in the nation.

"With no hostility to other schools or educators, I have a determined hostility, always and everywhere avowed, to all these usages which turn the sym-





pathy of the students against good order, and which tend to make labor a burden and life a failure.

"A few of these usages I will here enumerate:

"1. Separating the sexes in a course of education.

"2. Enforcing positive rules by rigorous measures and police regulations, in order to secure diligence and good order. This general practice must so obviously defeat itself, to a large extent, in the very nature of things, more and more as light dawns on the true relation of teacher and pupil, that it is now altogether inexcusable.

"3. Relying on examinations for securing thoroughness in study, thus yielding to the assumption that study and school work cannot be made sufficiently exciting and controlling to accomplish vastly better results, both in acquisition and development, than any form of exaction or coercion.

"4. Offering prizes in any direction, where all interested cannot win proportionately to success.

"5. Degrading the standing of a pupil in scholarship for indecorum, in class or elsewhere.

"6. Exacting a rigorous verbal mastery of one text-book, thus making true thoroughness in a subject next to impossible.

"7. Censuring and punishing disorderly pupils personally and openly, for the sake of 'making an example;' thus turning the sympathy of the great majority of the students against the faculty and in favor of the 'martyrs,' 'heroes,' 'bricks.'

"It has been my earnest endeavor to exclude these and various other usages from the institutions which have been under my charge. This has not been accomplished at once, but by gradual advances by successive tentative processes: each being initiated and sustained by light and encouragement from the life and teachings of the Great Teacher.

"Some of the advances made in this institution during twenty years in its professional work and management have been briefly described here.

"These points of improvement have been selected from many. Every year—nay, every term—has witnessed a decided onward movement in the management of every class, under the eager desire of every teacher engaged (with but few exceptions) to improve upon himself or herself in working up with and for his or her pupils to a higher position of liberty, energy and mutual confidence in the daily school work."

#### CHURCHES.

*Baptist Church at Lebanon (1798-1836).*—In the year 1797, a number of members were dismissed from the Baptist Church at Columbia, who settled at Clear Creek, organized a church there and built a meeting-house a little north of the present site of Ridgeville, Warren County. This was the fourth Baptist Church organized in the Northwest Territory. For a short time, Elder James Sutton served this church as pastor. He was followed by Elder Daniel Clark, under whose pastorate, in 1798, a branch was organized at Turtle Creek, about one mile east of Lebanon. The ground upon which the old meeting-house of this people stood, now in the midst of a large field, is marked by a mound of stones. This old church was built of logs, and was occupied for awhile before the floors were laid, the sleepers being used as seats. The leading members of the Turtle Creek Church were Matthias Corwin, father of Gov. Corwin, his two brothers, Ichabod and Joseph, Judge Francis Dunlevy, Col. Lewis Drake, Peter Drake, John Osborn and Peter Yauger, all of the immediate vicinity of Lebanon, but there were a few members of the Bedle Station vicinity and other neighborhoods. In 1803, the church reported fifty-three members.



The Turtle Creek Church became an independent body in 1802, its first minute being as follows: "The first meeting of Turtle Creek Church, after being constituted on Saturday before the second Sabbath in December, 1802, and after prayer we proceeded to business. First, agreed to and did call Brother Daniel Clark (who being formerly pastor at Clear Creek Church) to the pastoral care of the church. Second, agreed to continue Brother Matthias Corwin (who being Deacon in the Clear Creek Church) Deacon in this church, and both complied. Third, resolved that meetings be held here on the same stated seasons as before our separation from Clear Creek, viz., on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in each month and the Sabbath following."

Elder Clark continued with the church as pastor until the year 1830, although he remained in connection with the church until his death. In the old burying-ground in Lebanon, a small monument was erected over his grave by the church, from an inscription upon which it appears that he died December 11, 1834, aged ninety years. The fact is also stated that he was the first pastor ordained in the limits of Ohio. Elder Clark lived at a considerable distance from the place of worship, and, not being in firm health and withal, being well along in years, in March, 1815, the church called Elder Stephen Gard as an assistant pastor, to spend one quarter of his time with it, and, in February, 1819, Elder Gard, having removed, Elders Wilson Thompson and Hezekiah Stites were invited as assistants to Elder Clark to labor one-fourth of their time. This invitation was declined by Elder Stites, but upon its renewal in December, 1820, was accepted. There is no record as to how long Elder Stites continued with the church, but it was presumably for a short time. Wilson Thompson, however, continued with the church as assistant pastor until November, 1824, when he was called to the pastorate, and remained in this relation until November, 1834.

In the early history of the church its discipline was rigid. A failure to attend the regular meetings of the church was immediately noticed, the reasons asked, and advice given. Here is one of the minutes of date December, 1809, as illustrative of the esteem in which the church held its appointments:

*Resolved*, That the male members who do not attend church meetings in future, shall give a reason for their non-attendance to the church, or be dealt with as disorderly members.

In May, 1810, seventeen members were dismissed "that they might form a separate church." The minutes give no further light, but our information is that this is the church called "Bethel," near Fort Ancient. This church has now its connection with the Anti-Mission Association.

Some of the earlier minutes of the church read a little quaint, and we find that even then the subject of the singing gave them not a little difficulty, for instance: June, 1813, we read, "the propriety of singing without giving out the hymn was taken into consideration and agreed to by a majority of the church." In August of the same year, "it was agreed to by the church that singing, once on each day of worship, be performed by reading the hymn." While again of date of January, 1814, we read, "it was proposed and carried that singing in future be performed by reading the line constantly." This would indicate that the fathers found the matter of singing none the easiest to manage.

Under date of July, 1822, it is recorded:

*Resolved*, That Bro. Ezra Hicks be one of the clerks with Bro. Crane, in raising the tune in public worship.

In 1811, the Turtle Creek Church built a substantial brick meeting house on what is now known as the old Baptist Graveyard. This was the first church built in Lebanon. It stood until about the year 1860, when it was taken down





and the West Baptist Church erected near the same place. After the removal of the church to the town, it was known as the "Baptist Church at Lebanon."

In the early days of the church, the sermons were long, and two sermons were frequently preached at one meeting. In 1827, the first extensive revival occurred; seventy-two were added by baptism and about twenty by letter.

At first, we find no reference to money in any of the minutes of the church, and it is not until October, 1805, that this is mentioned, when occurs this: "The Deacons shall pursue such measures as they shall think proper for collecting money to discharge the necessary expenses of the church." There was then no stated salary, the minister receiving in money, but more largely in the product of the soil, that which the individual members of the church were pleased to give him. It was not until October, 1827, that a salary is mentioned, when "Wilson Thompson's salary was fixed at \$500."

There is no reference in the minutes of the church to a Sunday school, but it is said that a Sunday school was organized about 1827, and continued in existence until the division in the church.

According to A. H. Dunlevy's "History of the Miami Baptist Association," the Baptist Church at Lebanon successfully withstood the great storm known as the New-Light Revival in the early years of this century. While all the members of the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church, with two or three exceptions, were carried off by that excitement, not a single member of the Baptist Church was affected by it. So of Shakerism; it took away no members of the Baptist Church. But there were trials for this church. About 1824, some trouble was created by two polemic works by Wilson Thompson, then pastor of the Lebanon Baptist Church, entitled respectively, "Simple Truth" and "Triumph of Truth."

About 1834, an irreconcilable difference of opinion was found to exist in the Miami Baptist Association and in the Lebanon Church concerning certain benevolent institutions and societies. The chief cause of difference was the subject of missions. The difference culminated in 1836, when both the association and the church at Lebanon divided, and the divisions have since been known as Old School and New School Baptists. The following preamble and resolution adopted by a vote of forty yeas and twenty-one nays, at a meeting of the Miami Baptist Association, held in the Lebanon Church in 1835, explain the cause of division. The resolution was warmly debated from 10 o'clock A. M. until near sundown:

WHEREAS, There is great excitement and division of sentiment in the Baptist denomination relative to the benevolent institutions of the day (so-called), such as Sunday Schools, Bible, Missionary, Tract and Temperance Societies, therefore

*Resolved*, That this Association regards those said societies and institutions as having no authority, foundation or support in the Sacred Scriptures, but we regard them as having their origin in and belonging to the world, and as such we have no fellowship for them as being of a religious character.

Amendment—But do not hereby declare non-fellowship with those brethren and churches who now advocate them.

The unhappy condition of the Lebanon Church, brought about by the controversy on missionary efforts, is well shown in the following extract from a diary of a Baptist sister, long since deceased, whose sympathies were with the mission side:

"After Brother Wilson Thompson left us, in 1834, we were without a pastor, and the brethren so divided on the subject of missions that it appeared impossible to get a preacher that all could hear with any tolerable degree of satisfaction. We were supplied a part of the time by Brother D. Bryant, Brother Moore and some others—a part of the church professing at the same





time that they could not hear them. This to us, who loved them as the servants of Jesus, was distressing beyond what I can describe. Our old brethren would not commune with us—and let us know that they did not fellowship with us—because we believed in missionary efforts. Brother Lyon visited us several times in 1835, and was received more generally than some of the rest; but, on the whole, we struggled along in a very poor way, having but little preaching, and when we met together feeling a kind of disagreeable jealousy and no additions to us. But the Lord, who is rich in mercy, hath not left us in that deplorable situation. In September, 1835, Brother John Blodgett came among us, and I believe he came in the fullness of the Gospel of Christ and God owned his ministry, and, in the spring of 1836, he was permitted by the grace of God to immerse ten willing converts in the name of Jesus. But yet all this did not appear to lessen the uneasiness of our brethren, but they said they could not live with us."

The division of the Lebanon Church dates from 1836. The church separated amicably, and appointed a committee to agree on equitable terms of a division of property. The separation must have been a happy relief to both sides. Forty-two members went with the mission party and organized the East Baptist Church, and sixty-one of the anti-mission party retained the old meeting-house and assumed the name of the West Baptist Church.

*East Baptist Church of Lebanon (1836-1881).*—Immediately after the division of the Baptists at Lebanon, the party which favored missionary efforts organized a church with this name. Their first minute is as follows: "Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in October, 1836, a number of brethren and sisters, professedly Regular Baptists, met for the purpose of organization, and, after appointing Elder John Blodgett, Moderator, and M. Jones, Clerk pro tem., proceeded to business; first, voted that we organize ourselves in a church, adopting the constitution of Turtle Creek Church as our constitution, omitting the preamble." At this, the first meeting of the church, one presented herself as a candidate for baptism, and, on the day following, being Lord's Day, another was received. Elder Blodgett supplied the church until the following December, when he was called to the pastorate, and in this relation he continued until January 4, 1841, when his resignation was accepted. The church at first met in the meeting-house of the Presbyterian Church half the time. At once, however, they set themselves to work to build a meeting-house, and, in 1837 or 1838, the same was dedicated. Soon after this a Sunday school was organized, but no minutes in reference thereto are to be found.

In February, 1839, some difficulty seemed to be created by reason of the introduction of the "bass viol" into the music of the church. Some of the members were sorely grieved at it and though, until it was seen, the music was thought to be much improved, yet the sight of it brought to mind the wicked one, and it could not be tolerated. In 1838, the church thus recommended: "To raise an amount of money equal to \$1 for each member for the benefit of the 'Miami Missionary Society,' and thus, as also by its interest in all the benevolences of the day, did it evidence that it differed from the brethren of the West Church in more than a theory.

The pastorate of Elder Blodgett was a highly successful one. There was peace in the church and the brethren dwelt together in unity. There were two revivals under his pastorate: in 1838, thirty were added to the church, and, in 1840, fifty-five were received by baptism. During the six years' pastorate of Elder John Blodgett, about 150 additions were made to the church. The memory of this Christian minister is warmly cherished by the Baptists of the Miami Valley. He died July 24, 1876, and many a warm tribute to his memory has been given.





The ministers who have served the church as pastors are given below:

Rev. John Blodgett, October, 1836, to 1840; Rev. Lewis French, August, 1840, to 1841; Rev. Mr. Freeman, May, 1841, to October, 1841; Rev. Joseph T. Robert, June, 1842, to July, 1846; Rev. John Finlay, D. D., September, 1846, to August, 1849; Rev. W. H. Robert, June, 1850, to September, 1850; Rev. Isaac Niles, October, 1850, to April, 1851; Rev. H. S. Dale, September, 1851, to December, 1855; Rev. Marsena Stone, D. D., May, 1856, to July, 1861; Rev. L. G. Leonard, D. D., April, 1863, to June, 1871; Rev. F. A. Douglass, December, 1871, to 1873; Rev. J. B. Stone, May, 1874; died at Lebanon in October, 1874; Rev. George W. Baptiste, May, 1875, to 1878; Rev. Marsena Stone, D. D., December, 1878, to June, 1881; Rev. C. H. Salsman, July, 1881.

This church has its representative in the missionary field of China in Mrs. Eliza Ashmore, wife of Rev. Dr. W. Ashmore, and daughter of A. H. Dunlevy. Rev. Dr. Ashmore supplied the pulpit of the Lebanon Church for some months succeeding the resignation of Dr. Stone, in 1861. The church extended to him a call to become pastor, but he declined in order to return to his work in China.

The present convenient and commodious church edifice was begun in July, 1858, and dedicated in 1859. In 1860, the Miami Association met in this church. The pastors of this church had never received a salary of more than \$1,200 until Rev. F. A. Douglass was called, who asked a salary of \$2,000, which the church agreed to give. In this, however, they went beyond their ability and smaller salaries have since been paid.

*West Baptist Church at Lebanon (1836-1881).*—The first minute of this church is: "Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in November, 1836, the church met after worship and proceeded to business by appointing Benjamin Bundy, Moderator, and Zepheniah Hart, Clerk." At this meeting, articles of faith, seven in number, were adopted. The following is the fifth article: "We believe that Christ bore the sins of all the elect and those only, in his own body on the tree, and that the redemption obtained by the blood of Christ is special and particular, viz., it was only intended for the elect of God and sheep of Christ, as they only share the special benefits thereof." One of the original rules adopted by the church was: "Members are to be received by a unanimous vote, and all other business to be determined by a majority."

At the first meeting, a committee, consisting of Benjamin Bundy, John Benham and Thompson Lamb, was appointed to make a division of the property belonging to the original church between the two branches into which it was divided. This committee afterward recommended that the Western Church retain the old church and all the property appertaining thereto, except the communion ware, and pay to the Eastern Church \$750; and that the Eastern Church have the use of the meeting-house one-half of the time until it could erect a new house of worship, this time, however, not to extend beyond January 1, 1838.

On the Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day, in July, 1837, a council met for the purpose of regularly constituting and organizing the church. There were present from Bethel, Hezekiah Stites, Nathan Clark and Josias Lambert; from Clear Creek, David Williams; from Muddy Creek, D. Laymon, R. Witham and D. Manning; from Elk Creek, Joseph Kelly and S. M. Potter; from Tapscott, James Barkalow, Thomas Shinn and John Cox; from Fairfield, Elder Thomas Childers. After mature deliberation, the council constituted the church on the articles of faith adopted by the congregation in November, 1836. On the same day, the church elected its first officers: Zepheniah Hart and Thompson Lamb, Deacons; J. B. Drake, Treasurer, and Samuel Drake, Clerk. The church has had but two clerks in its whole history. Samuel Drake was the



church clerk from 1837 until his death, June 16, 1865; E. S. Culy, from 1865 until the present time.

Rune R. Coon preached for the church for more than a year and was succeeded by Elders Hezekiah Stites and Samuel Williams, who were joint pastors for about twenty years. Elder Williams was pastor for about thirty years. The pastors have generally been men of little education, but some of them have had good natural abilities.

The church occupied the old house of worship until 1860, when a new brick church was built, sixty feet long and forty-five feet wide—a plain and substantial edifice, erected at a cost of \$4,031. It was first occupied in October, 1860, and is the present place of worship.

In 1837, the church had seventy-two members. Its membership is now small, and there is regular preaching but one Sunday each month. The whole number of members received from the organization to September, 1881, was 163, of which number more than one-half were received during the first ten years of its existence. Nine persons have been received into the church during the last ten years. Although they are few in numbers, the members show no disposition to falter in their rigid adherence to their original articles of faith. They claim to be the original and regular Baptists. They look with disfavor on Sunday schools, missionary, temperance and tract societies, and regard the doctrine of a general atonement as the heresy which first made the gulf between the schools of Baptists and which still keeps the gulf open.

The following are the names of the pastors of the church. In its early history, there were generally two pastors in charge of the congregation at the same time:

Elder Rune R. Coon, November, 1836, to April, 1838; Elder Hezekiah Stites, 1838 to 1857; Elder Samuel Williams, 1839 to 1863; Elder William Dodd, 1862 to 1864; Elder John A. Thompson, January, 1869; died August 24, 1875; Elder Daniel Hess, April, 1876, to April, 1879; Elder George Tussing, April, 1879, to November, 1879; Elder J. A. Thomas, November, 1879, to November, 1880; Elder Daniel Hess, December, 1880.

*First Presbyterian Church of Lebanon.*—The records of the first fourteen years of this church having been consumed by fire, there are left only a few brief fragments of papers, together with what can be gathered from the recollections of the oldest citizens to supply the defect. From such sources we learn that the church was originally organized upon the ruins of the Turtle Creek Church, located about one mile south of Union Village, and the Bethany Church located a few miles east of the site of Lebanon. Both these churches were swept out by the Presbyterian denomination by what was known as the great New-Light Revival, which commenced in Kentucky in the year 1800, but which began to develop its distinctive features in this neighborhood in 1802. About the year 1805, the Lebanon Church was organized by the members left from the wreck of Turtle Creek and Bethany Churches and by colonists from the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, together with a few from other churches. Who was the minister upon the occasion is not now definitely known—most likely it was either Rev. James Kemper or Rev. James Hoge. Rev. Archibald Steel was the first minister in charge of the congregation. From time to time there was a temporary session elected or appointed, which kept no record of its proceedings. On the 3d day of December, 1807, the congregation met and elected Jonathan Tichenor, Abner Smith, James Gallaher and Silas Hurin, Ruling Elders. Messrs. Hurin and Gallaher were ordained by Rev. James Kemper in the summer of 1808, Mr. Tichenor having been previously ordained in the First Church of Cincinnati, serving afterward in the Turtle Creek Church; Mr. Smith had been ordained some years before in New Jersey.





493-494



*William Hollcroft*



The first sessional record was made October 22, 1808; there were then forty-six members scattered over a tract of country now occupied by five or six Presbyterian Churches. The first original sessional records now in existence begin with the date of September 23, 1814. The earliest date at which the society is named in the county official records is September 7, 1806, when Jonathan Tichenor and Abner Smith received a deed from John Shaw for one acre of ground, now known as the old Presbyterian Graveyard at Lebanon, the deed reciting that the conveyance was "for the only proper use of the Lebanon Presbyterian congregation forever."

The first place of worship of the society was the old court-house on Broadway. As late as April 3, 1817, the Miami Presbytery met in this court house, and David Monfort delivered his popular sermon before being licensed to preach, as the record says, "by candle-light." Some of the early communion meetings of the society were held in a beautiful grove which stood near the intersection of Main and High streets. Several ministers were sometimes present at the communion meetings and services were held on several days preceding the Sunday on which the sacrament was administered. One of the earliest records of the session of the church is as follows:

"Thursday, October 13, 1814—The session of Lebanon Church met agreeably to appointment. Present, Rev. William Grey, Moderator; Jonathan Tichenor, Daniel Skinner and Silas Hurin, Elders. Silas Hurin was appointed to make application to the County Commissioners for the use of the court house for public worship for one-half of the time for one year. Agreed by the session that the attention of the congregation be called on Saturday before sacrament relative to the subject of building a meeting-house in this place."

The first meeting-house erected by the society was a commodious brick edifice and was completed about 1817. Capt. John Tharp, a member of the church, was most active and efficient in the work of soliciting subscriptions and overseeing the building of the church. Notwithstanding his age, he traveled over the whole town and surrounding country, and with great energy and perseverance procured the means for erecting the building. In soliciting subscriptions, he gave assurances that the seats in the new church would be free to all; but a few years after its completion, the church resolved to sell the pews in order to raise money to support the society. The resolution was carried against the strenuous opposition of Capt. Tharp. When the pews were sold, he refused to purchase one and also resolved not to be deprived of his right to a seat. He was a large and fleshy man and brought his large arm-chair into the church, placed it in an aisle and there sat during public service. He made no other opposition to the measure, but his course proved effectual. The plan of selling pews was abandoned and has never been again attempted in any church in Lebanon from that day to this, but in all the places of worship the seats have been free.

The first church served the purposes of the congregation for about forty years. The present beautiful church edifice of the society was dedicated February 11, 1859, with a sermon by Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, D. D.

The most memorable event in the history of this church was the trial for heresy of one of its most talented pastors, Rev. Simeon Brown, in the winter of 1855-56. The trial was held in the church at Lebanon before the Miami Presbytery, and awakened very considerable excitement, not only in the Presbyterian Church, but in the community at large. The charge was unsoundness in the faith, chiefly in relation to the atonement. In the specifications under the charge concerning the atonement, Mr. Brown was accused of denying the doctrine of a limited atonement. Among the expressions cited in support of the charge were: "That Christ died as much for one man as for another;" "all





may be delivered;" "after this full atonement is made, it must be legally granted unto all men before any can be required to believe on pain of damnation;" "the atonement rendered the salvation of every sinner alike possible," and "Christ gave His life for the world, and it is absurd to limit the word to the elect."

The Presbytery found the accused guilty on this charge. Mr. Brown afterward wrote: "I maintained that our Lord Jesus Christ is a Savior provided for and sincerely offered in the Gospel to all who hear it, but the Presbytery held that He is provided for the elect only." There were charges of error on other points than the atonement, but these either were not sustained or only sustained in part. The last of the charges was: "With an indulgence in his writings and public teachings, in novel, unprofitable and dangerous speculations on many points." This charge was divided and the Presbytery found the accused guilty of "indulging in novel and unprofitable speculations," but the word *dangerous* as applied to these speculations was not sustained.

In the minute adopted by the Presbytery in the case, great dissatisfaction was expressed with some of the doctrines preached and some of the phraseology used by Mr. Brown, and he was solemnly admonished in future to abstain from using such language and introducing such sentiments as the Presbytery had just decided to be injudicious and not in accordance with the standards of the church. Mr. Brown refused to comply with the admonition and gave notice of an appeal to the Synod. He was finally suspended by the Presbytery from the ministry, and became a minister of the Congregational Church. It is but justice to the Presbyterian Church at large to say in this connection, that at the time of this trial, the Miami Presbytery had fallen under the control of ministers who were incapable of a large and liberal construction of church standards, but always placed the narrowest and most literal interpretation on every article of their creed. Whatever their merits may have been, they were the men under whose leadership a church was least likely to be improved. Probably at no subsequent period would a minister have been condemned on such charges as were preferred against Mr. Brown.

The trial of Mr. Brown was continued through three sessions of the Presbytery in December, 1855, and January, 1856, and occupied eight days in all. In the argument, the prosecution occupied over ten hours and the accused over eleven. The sympathy of the public, as is usual in such cases, was chiefly with the accused. The members of the Lebanon Presbyterian Church were almost all on the side of their pastor, but when Mr. Brown determined to separate from the Presbyterian Church without waiting for an appeal to the Synod, only a minority of his congregation followed him. This trial for heresy led to the formation of the Lebanon Congregational Church.

The congregation has owned a parsonage since February 18, 1845. The ministers who have served the congregation as pastor or stated supply are as follows:

Rev. Archibald Steel, from 1806 to 1808; Rev. William Robinson, from 1810 to 1814; Rev. William Gray, from 1814 to 1829; Rev. Daniel V. McLean, from 1830 to 1832; Rev. Simeon Crane, from 1832 to 1836; Rev. Addison Coffee, from September, 1837, to January, 1840; Rev. Samuel Newell, from March, 1841, to January, 1853; Rev. Robert T. Drake, from August, 1853, to August, 1854; Rev. Simeon Brown, from January, 1855, to January, 1857; Rev. W. W. Colmery, from October, 1857, to March, 1866; Rev. John Haidich, from October 1, 1866, to September, 1871; Rev. David Clark, from March 20, 1872, to January 3, 1876; Rev. L. H. Long, from July 16, 1876, to 1882.

The following are the names of the Ruling Elders from the organization until 1869:





Jonathan Tichenor, elected December 3, 1807; Abner Smith, elected December 3, 1807; James Gallaher, ordained 1808; Silas Hurin, ordained 1808; John Parkinson, ordained August 11, 1815; Daniel Skinner, ordained April 12, 1816; Abraham Van Vleet, ordained October 25, 1818; Jeremiah Smith, ordained October 25, 1818; Daniel Voorhis, ordained October 25, 1818; William Lowry, ordained May 19, 1826; Joseph J. Johnson, ordained May 19, 1826; David Dunham, ordained May 19, 1826; John MeLOY, ordained May 17, 1833; Charles Cowan, ordained May 17, 1833; James M. Fisher, ordained June 14, 1841; James K. Hurin, ordained January 10, 1849; Edmund B. Monroe, ordained January 10, 1849; Joseph Anderson, ordained September 9, 1855; John M. Hathaway, ordained September 9, 1855; George W. Frost, ordained April 3, 1859; William B. Irwin, installed April 3, 1859; James M. Smith, ordained February 13, 1863; Ichabod F. Anderson, ordained November 15, 1863; William Tait, installed May 9, 1869; Edward J. Tichenor, ordained May 9, 1869.

In 1875, the membership was 210.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lebanon.*—The first Methodist society in Lebanon was organized at the house of Thomas Anderson, which stood where Gov. Corwin afterward resided, in the year 1805. The little society at first was composed of only four members, viz., Thomas Anderson, Hetta Anderson, his wife, Abner Leonard and his wife. Abner Leonard was the first class leader; he afterward became a minister. George Foglesong and wife, Henry Miller and wife, George Duckworth and wife and others were added in the year 1806. Before this, however, there had been occasional Methodist preaching at Lebanon. John Kobbler, in 1798, had preached at the house of Ichabod Corwin, and John Collins preached at Lebanon in 1804. The house of Thomas Anderson was a commodious one, and the class-meetings and preaching of the new society were held at his house until Rev. John Collins, afterward long known among Methodists as Father Collins, preached at Lebanon as one of the places on the Miami Circuit. A revival took place under his preaching, in 1811 and 1812, and the Methodist Church, which, up to this time, had been small, became the strongest in Lebanon. Mr. Collins' congregation soon became too large for a private house, and the society rented and fitted up for their meetings a frame building which stood near the northwest corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets. It was known as the "Old Red House," and was used as a meeting-house for two or three years.

Among the young men who joined the church under the preaching of Rev. John Collins was John McLean, who was soon after elected to Congress; and later, became Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. A number of young men of education and talent at Lebanon, who were inclined toward Deism, were brought into the Methodist Church by Rev. Mr. Collins. In after years, whenever Father Collins preached at Lebanon, he commanded full houses.

In 1821, the society numbered 183 members, and at this time it was constituted a station. In 1823, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., was appointed to Lebanon. He began and kept in his own hand-writing "Church Records" for this society, which are said, by Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Sr., who examined them, to have been model records. They gave a brief minute of the operations of the church, and, instead of the simple announcement of deaths, short obituaries of the deceased members. These records, unfortunately, have been lost. Dr. Durbin was then a young man but a fine preacher. His oratory was altogether different from that usually heard in Methodist pulpits at that day; he was calm, deliberate and argumentative.

In 1824, the society was again placed in the Union Circuit; it was then the largest and most influential society on that circuit, which included Dayton





and Xenia, and was then considered one of the best appointments in the gift of the conference. Bishop Asbury presided at a conference held at Lebanon in 1815. He is reported to have said that the Lebanon Church was the strongest Methodist Church intellectually, morally and financially, in the Mississippi Valley. In 1867, A. H. Dunlevy wrote: "I seldom attend public worship in this church without being saddened by the vivid recollection of that array of strong men I used to meet in that congregation, now all, or nearly all, gone. Among them was Judge McLean, his two brothers, Nathaniel and William. George Foglesong, John Reeves, Tobias Bretney, Samuel Nixon, Matthias Corwin, Jr., and many others I might name."

In 1812, the society purchased the ground upon which its present house of worship stands. The first church was a small one-story brick building, erected about 1813 and taken down in 1837, and a two-story church erected. In 1863, the present convenient edifice was erected on the same ground, at a cost of \$8,000. The building committee consisted of Rev. John W. Mason, Dr. Adam Sellers and Robert Duckworth. The church was completed without incurring a debt upon the society. An organ has been used in public worship for the last fifteen years. The society is in a prosperous state. The number of members at this time is 320. The pastors of the church have been so numerous that a complete list of their names cannot be well given. The policy of changing pastors every one or two years gave this society the opportunity of hearing nearly all the eminent preachers of former days in the conference to which it belonged. In 1825, Bishop Joshua Soule made Lebanon his residence. He afterward became connected with the Methodist Church South, and, about 1845, removed to Nashville, Tenn.

*Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Lebanon.*—This church was organized March 20, 1836, by Rev. Jacob Lindley, D. D., a member of the Pennsylvania Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The organization was effected in a room occupied by Mrs. Ruth Parshall as a school-room, on Mulberry street. They worshiped during the first year of their history in the old court house, corner of Main and Broadway. Their present house of worship, on Mechanic street, was built in 1837, with an addition in 1848. The organization was entered into with the following members, viz., Amos Smith and Micajah Reeder, Mary H. Smith, Lydia Cowen, Ruth Parshall, Abraham Van Doren, Julia Lawson, Elizabeth Van Note, Eliza M. Lawson, Maria Van Doren and Ann Lawson. The first-named two were Ruling Elders. Rev. Matthew Huston Bone, D. D., of Anderson Presbytery, Ky., was the first pastor, serving one year—1836–37. Rev. Felix G. Black, of Logan Presbytery, Ky., entered upon the pastorate and served about fourteen years, or, from 1837 to 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Coulter, of Miami Presbytery, who remained with the congregation four years, or, from 1851 to 1855. Rev. J. N. Edmiston, of Tennessee, took charge of the church in 1855, and continued until 1858. Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., of the Muskingum Presbytery, Ohio, was called to the pastorate in November, 1858, and continued in said office until November, 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Richards, D. D., of Illinois, who remained one year, or, from 1866 to 1867. Rev. S. F. Anderson, D. D., of the Pennsylvania Presbytery, served about two years—1868 to 1870. Rev. J. P. Sprowls took charge of the church in 1871, and is still in the pastorate. The following members have been elected to the office of Ruling Elder in the congregation, viz., Amos Smith, Micajah Reeder, Aaron Van Note, William Russell, John Conrey, John Pauly, Samuel Kell, Francis B. Howell, William F. Parshall, J. M. Conrey, William Evans, James D. McCain, Amos S. Bennett, Martin A. Jamieson, William F. Dill, Jacob M. Sellers, David P. Bennett, David F. Colbert, William Huston Bone. The last five named on the above





list constitute the present session of the church. About 600 persons have been connected in membership, a vast majority having joined on the profession of their faith. The present membership is 150.

*The Methodist Protestant Church at Lebanon.*—The Methodist Protestant Church in the United States was formed in 1830 by a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The primary cause of the secession was dissatisfaction with the Episcopacy and the organization of the conferences whereby all authority in the church was placed in the hands of the Bishops and ministers, to the exclusion of the lay members. The church holds the same doctrinal views as the parent body and differs from it in but few points of ecclesiastical government though rejecting the Episcopacy.

The Lebanon Methodist Protestant society originated in a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The society was organized September 14, 1846, at a meeting in Masonic Hall, forty-six male members being present. The first trustees of the society were Henry Howry, Amos Barr, Michael Peck-inpaugh, Asbury Frazier, Joel G. Rockhill, Jacob Smith and Peter Farmer. The church edifice on Mulberry street, upon which the town-clock is placed, was commenced immediately after the organization of the society, and was dedicated May 30, 1847. At the time of the dedication, the membership was about 120. The first pastor was Rev. R. M. Dalby. Among the original members were many active and influential men. For several years the new society flourished and it was an important body. In later years the membership has been small. Among the pastors have been Rev. T. B. Graham, Rev. J. M. Young, Rev. W. R. Parsons, Rev. J. E. Snowden, Rev. A. P. Powelson and Rev. William Hollinshed.

*Congregational Church at Lebanon (1857-74).*—This church was organized in Washington Hall on Sunday, July 19, 1857, by a council of representatives from neighboring orthodox Congregational Churches. The church at its organization consisted of twenty-six members, nearly all of whom seceded from the Presbyterian Church on account of what they deemed unjust and oppressive proceedings on the part of the Miami Presbytery in the trial and deposition of Rev. Simeon Brown. In connection with the church was organized a Sunday school, consisting of fifty scholars and thirteen teachers. Rev. Simeon Brown was the first pastor. The society for some time worshiped in Washington Hall. Within a few years, the members erected a handsome church edifice. It was a frame structure with a tall steeple, and stood on Main street east of the old court house. In a wing of the building were a lecture-room, Sunday school rooms and pastor's study. This church was entirely destroyed in the great fire of September 1, 1874. This disaster ended the existence of the society, most of the remaining members returning to the Presbyterian Church. During the last years of the Congregational Society, its membership was small. Among the pastors of the church were Rev. Simeon Brown, Rev. B. F. Morris, Rev. J. H. Jenkins and Rev. E. B. Burrows.

*St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—This church was organized in 1866 by Rev. Mr. Servus, now deceased, as a German Reformed Church. In 1874, it became an Evangelical Lutheran Church. At the time of its organization, there were in its membership twenty-two families and seventy-five persons. In 1868, Rev. Carl Cast was called to the charge of the church, and during his pastorate the society purchased two lots on Cherry street, between Warren and Silver, at a cost of \$1,500, upon which they erected a one-story Gothic brick edifice, 40x65 feet. The building cost \$5,500. In 1872, Rev. Heinrich Muller became the pastor and remained until 1874, when Rev. Charles Straut was called and remained until 1879. During the pastorate of Mr. Straut, the entire church debt was paid. Rev. Mr. Suors supplied the pulpit for a short time, in 1879,





after which the present incumbent, Rev. E. Gerfen, was called from Capital University, at Columbus, where he was a student. The present membership is eighty-five.

*The Zion Baptist Church at Lebanon.*—From the absence of records, the date of the organization of this church is involved in obscurity. Some time previous to the civil war, a small frame meeting-house was built by this church near the reservoir, which is said to have cost only about \$50. Previous to this, the colored Baptists had occasional preaching at private houses. In 1867, the ground upon which the present brick church, on Pleasant street, stands, was purchased at a cost of \$300. The church was erected soon after. The present membership is about 100.

*African Methodist Episcopal Church at Lebanon.*—The organization of this church dates from 1858. It was organized with six members at the house of Jesse Wilkerson. Shortly after the organization, the trustees purchased ground on Cherry street, between Warren and Silver. The present neat little brick meeting-house was completed in the autumn of 1861. The present membership is sixty-two.

*Bethany Christian Church.*—This church, situated about three miles east of Lebanon, is one of the oldest churches of Turtle Creek Township. The following is a copy of a paper in the possession of the family of John Simon-ton, of Lebanon, which seems to be the original constitution of this church:

WARREN COUNTY, TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP, Dec. 15, 1821.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, being met together in the name and fear of God, do agree to constitute ourselves into a church for the purpose of enjoying the privileges and ordinances of the Lord's House together, taking the Word of God contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament for the man of counsel, the only rule of faith and practice, promising subjection to each other in the Lord. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and subscribed our names.

Richard Simonton,  
Mary Simonton,  
Daniel Banta,  
Mary Banta,  
Rachel Banta,  
Joseph Dunham,  
Cyrus Simonton,  
Elizabeth Simonton,  
Eleven Marrett,  
P. Banta.

Rachel Banta,  
Jane Banta,  
John Hatfield,  
Elizabeth Hatfield,  
Anna Hatfield,  
Albert Cossairt,  
Mary Banta,  
Mary Newport,  
T. Banta,  
Samuel Ware,

John Collins,  
Charity Collins,  
Paul Pence,  
Mary Pence,  
Jesse Newport,  
Phebe McCristy,  
Elizabeth Marresty,  
Thomas Stephenson,  
Mary Hudghel,  
Anna Lancaster.

There seems to have been, however, some kind of a church organization at this place and known as Bethany at an earlier date than that given in the foregoing document. Richard Simonton, who became a minister of this congregation, was ordained to the ministry "in the Christian Church at Bethany, in Warren County, Ohio, on the 18th day of October, 1821." According to the recollections of some of the older inhabitants, there was a church at this place as early as 1815. In recent years, the number of members has been about 200. A Christian Church was organized at Genntown about 1855 by Rev. William Beller, and is still in existence.

*Turtle Creek Friends' Society.*—This is one of the oldest Quaker societies in the county. The meeting-house is situated on the northeast section of the Township and belongs to the Orthodox Friends. It is believed to have been organized about 1806, or two years after the arrival in that vicinity of Henry Steddom and Abraham Hollingsworth, two pioneer Quakers who came from South Carolina in 1804, and settled on the hills of the Little Miami, about five miles below Waynesville. These two men were prominent in the organization of this society. Near the meeting-house is an old burying-ground.



## SOCIETIES.

*Masonic*.—The Lebanon Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., was chartered January 3, 1815. The charter members were Thomas R. Ross, John Sheets, Nathan Kelly, David Roe, Martin Earhart, Daniel Cushing, George Kesling and Charles Stow. From the organization, the lodge had among its members a number of men of talent and influence. For some time after the Morgan Anti-Masonic excitement culminated, the lodge held no meetings. It was afterward put in working order. In 1844, the lodge built a third story on the old courthouse, then used as a town hall, where its meetings were held for some time. In 1859, the present Masonic building of the lodge was erected. The present number of members is 115.

*The Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5*, was chartered December 12, 1821. The charter members were Phineas Ross, Jephtha F. Moore, John Satterthwaite, George Kesling, Thomas R. Ross, William M. Wiles, Abner B. Hunt, Wallace Bratton and John Sheets. The present membership of the Chapter is seventy-nine.

*The Miami Encampment, No. 2, K. T.*, at Lebanon, was chartered March 14, 1826. The charter members were Thomas Corwin, John Satterthwaite, Jonathan K. Wilds, Samuel R. Miller, John T. Jones, John Ross, William Greene, Charles Conoly and J. P. Reynolds. After a few years this Encampment ceased to exist.

*The Lebanon Council, No. 21, Royal and Select Masters*, was chartered March 15, 1855. The charter members were Horace M. Stokes, Allen Wright, William Frost, John Van Harlingen, Ira Watts, William Adams, Jacob Koogle and others. The present membership is forty-two.

*The Miami Commandery, No. 22, K. T.*, was chartered October 15, 1869. The charter members were John Kelly O'Neill, James S. Totten, Albert H. Kelsey, Alfred E. Stokes, Jehu Mulford, Josiah Hough, Abijah P. O'Neill, William J. Collett, James Frank Benham, Richard Lackey, William E. Frost, Sylvan B. Morris, Martin Brown, William Young, John Bone, Moses Harlan, Ambrose Taylor and William Jones. The present membership is eighty-eight.

*Lebanon Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.*—The charter of this lodge was granted June 25, 1842. The charter members were P. K. Wambaugh, Robert Nelson, T. S. Landen, J. G. Rockhill, Otis Stanford, John C. Skinner and Amos Barr. The charter states the object of the lodge to be "the encouragement and support of brothers of the order when in sickness, distress or on travel and for purposes of benevolence and charity." The lodge held its first meetings in a third-floor room extending over three buildings, which were situated on Mulberry street, near the crossing of Mechanic and Mulberry. This room was occupied until the erection of the present Odd Fellows building, on Broadway, which was commenced in 1859. As shown by its number, this lodge was the fifteenth of the order in the State. It was the second in the county, the lodge at Franklin being the first in the county. When the Lebanon Lodge was instituted, the number of Odd Fellows in Ohio probably did not exceed 700; in January, 1882, the number of lodges in the State was 699, and their total membership 44,572. This lodge from its commencement increased rapidly in membership, and, while there were but two lodges of the order in the county, it had members in distant parts of the county. As new lodges were instituted in different parts of the county, they necessarily drew largely from the Lebanon Lodge. For several years past, the membership has averaged about 110. The property of the lodge is valued at about \$12,000. The lodge has, by frugal and judicious management of its means, been able to respond to all calls upon its treasury, has paid considerable sums for the relief of those distressed by great calamities and assisted in railroad and other public enterprises.





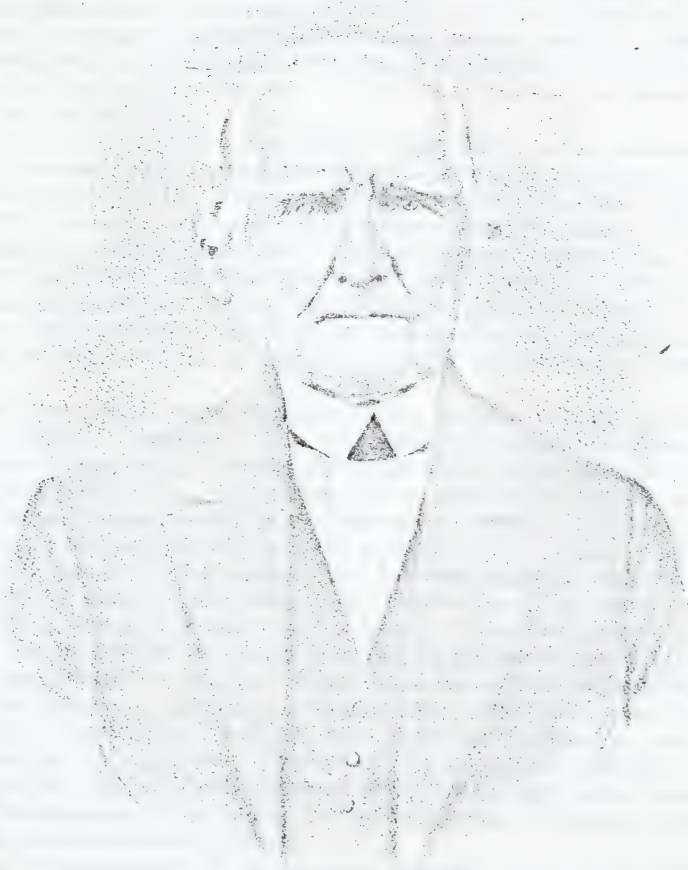
*Cheyenne Tribe, No. 53, Improved Order of Red Men*, was instituted by the Great Sachem, Robert Hedger, Chief of the Great Council of Ohio, February 25, 1869. The charter members were A. L. Ross, Jr., Joseph N. Turner, Ed M. Hale, James Brown, W. H. Mead, Isaac Smith, J. C. Hoover, Clayton Palmer, J. M. Vawter, E. H. Maple, O. T. Bone and J. C. Simonton. The first officers were: A. L. Ross, Jr. Sachem; J. N. Turner, Senior Sagamore; W. H. Mead, Junior Sagamore; Ed M. Hale, Keeper of Wampum; James Brown, Chief of Records; E. H. Maple, Prophet. There are now forty members.

*Lebanon Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias*, was instituted March 4, 1873. The charter members were George W. Carey, W. A. Coyne, J. N. Turner, James Brown, A. B. Carey, J. H. Winner, J. E. Colvin, C. E. Sausser, Albert Booth, D. W. Jones, Edward Warwick, S. L. Conklin, G. W. Sausser, J. E. Bunday, W. S. Dynes, R. B. Corwin, George Patterson, J. N. Oswald, Isaac Smith, L. R. Marshall, T. K. Kedd, Ed M. Hale, B. Fox, Joseph Perrine and John Perrine. The officers of the first term were: W. A. Coyne, C. C.; J. N. Turner, V. C.; James Brown, P.; A. B. Carey, M. E.; J. H. Winner, M. F.; J. E. Colvin, K. R. S.; C. E. Sausser, M. A.; Albert Booth, I. G.; D. W. Jones, O. G.; Trustees, Edward Warwick, S. L. Conklin, George W. Sausser; Clerk, John E. Bunday.

*The Mechanics' Institute of Lebanon*. This society was chartered by the Legislature in 1837, but the organization dates from a much earlier period. It is known that a meeting for the election of officers of a society in Lebanon named the Mechanics' Institute, was held November 7, 1831, and a lecture before the society was announced to be delivered by James D. Cobb, November 12, 1831, "in the Methodist Meeting-house at early candle-light." The organization is the successor of debating and literary societies of a still older date. The Lebanon Literary Society was chartered in 1811, with John McLean, Joseph Canby and Joshua Collett, Directors; Rev. William Robinson, Librarian; and Silas Hurin, Treasurer. Some of the books collected by this old society are now in the library of the Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Daniel Drake, in his "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815, speaks of a small but valuable collection of books at Lebanon. Debating organizations existed from the earliest times in the history of the town, and were attended by all the young men with literary tastes. The early meetings of the Mechanics' Institute were generally held in the old court house, which, after the erection of the present court house, became known as the Old Town Hall. The exercises consisted either of debates or lectures. The society was composed of the most influential and intelligent men of the town and vicinity. Eminent public speakers, such as Thomas Corwin and Thomas R. Ross, acquired much of their readiness in public discussions by participating in the exercises of the institute and the societies which preceded it. The institute early had a library, which, though not large, contained many excellent books which probably could not have been found in any private library of its members. It contained a copy of *Rand's Encyclopedia*, which was probably for many years the only large encyclopedia in the town.

For several years preceding the civil war, the institute ceased to hold any public meetings, and its library was suffered to remain neglected. In 1862, chiefly through the efforts of W. D. Henkle, the society was re-organized. The second story of the town hall was fitted up for its library and reading room and for the lectures and discussions of the society. In 1874, the room of the institute, with a part of its library and furniture, was destroyed by fire. On the 18th of October, 1877, the institute, by permission of the council, took possession of the library room of the new public hall, where its meetings have since been held.





Joseph Lukens





## THE WOMEN'S ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE.

This movement was attended with more intense popular excitement than any other moral or religious work in the history of Lebanon and Turtle Creek Township, except, perhaps, the great religious revival of 1801, 1802 and 1803. A true history of the rise, culmination, decline and fall of the movement will be of interest and value. During its progress, the writer regarding it as a remarkable instance of an epidemical fever-heat of popular feeling, and believing that, like all movements depending on intense popular emotion, it would soon be numbered among the things of the past, preserved the materials for a full history of the work in Lebanon. Only a small part of the materials thus collected can be here given.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, the apostle of the method of suppressing intemperance by means of praying bands of women, lectured in Lebanon on the evening of February 12, 1874. He was accompanied by J. C. Van Pelt, of New Vienna, Ohio, who then claimed to be a reformed saloon-keeper. The lecture was attended by such numbers that it was a financial success, and, after the payment of Dr. Lewis and Van Pelt, a clear profit remained to the committee under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. On the following morning, Dr. Lewis addressed the friends of the new method at the Congregational Church, where the work of organizing a plan of operations in Lebanon was begun.

At this time, there were one saloon-keeper and three druggists engaged in the sale of liquor in Lebanon. The crusaders determined to demand that the saloon-keeper should at once entirely abandon his business, and that the druggists should sign a pledge "not to sell or give away under any circumstances, any intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes" and "to keep in a book set apart for that purpose a register of all liquors sold, showing when, to whom, and in what quantity and for what purpose each sale is made, and such register shall be kept open to the inspection of the committee of the Womans' Temperance Association of this town." Those who refused to comply with this demand were to be subjected to the annoyance of the praying bands of women until they did comply. Nate Wood, the saloon-keeper, declined to abandon his business. The drug firm of Florer & Babbitt signed the pledge as requested. West Glenny and Dr. John McCowan declined to comply with the demands of the crusaders. Street work by the praying bands was begun on February 14, in front of the saloon of Nate Wood, whose doors were locked to prevent the entrance of the women. The drug stores of the two non-complying druggists were afterward visited.

At the commencement of the crusade, probably only a small minority of the citizens of Lebanon indorsed the new method of suppressing intemperance. Rev. F. A. Douglass, of the East Baptist Church, and Rev. E. B. Burrows, of the Congregational Church, were its leading advocates. Nearly all the other ministers of the town soon gave the work their approval. A number of lay gentlemen were conspicuous in their efforts to forward the movement. An advisory committee, consisting of five men, met and counseled with the Women's Association. Although the crusade was known as a woman's movement, it was planned, organized, directed and carried forward by men. The street work was distasteful to a large proportion of the ladies who were ardent friends of the temperance cause. Many were with great difficulty induced to engage in the work.

Evening mass-meetings were held twice a week. The first of these was held at the Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, February 17: The officers were: J. P. Gilchrist, President; Dr. S. S. Scoville, Secretary; Robert



Boake, George W. Hunt, William C. Lewis, H. Doebler, William C. Monfort, William W. Wilson and John E. Smith, Vice Presidents. After prayer by Rev. J. P. Sprowls, remarks were made by G. N. Carruthers, J. B. Graham, Mrs. Dr. Scoville, Mrs. Ashmore and Rev. J. Murray. The venerable A. H. Dunlevy offered a series of resolutions approving the methods of the crusaders, which were unanimously adopted. Ex-Probate Judge William W. Wilson read from proof sheets an article afterward published in the *Star*, of which he was then editor, giving a summary of what had already been accomplished in Ohio by "the movement so auspiciously begun at Washington C. H." "In the present movement," he said, "it is evident that the most effective method ever devised has been resorted to."

The following dispatch was sent to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, dated Lebanon, February 17, 1874:

"A mass temperance meeting has just been held in the Congregational Church. Such a meeting was never before known in Lebanon. The house was packed. The enthusiasm was fervent. The pledge was circulated and received over 300 signatures. The best citizens are thoroughly identified with the movement, and everything bids fair for success."

From this time forward, every means was taken to increase the excitement and silence all opposition. According to Dio Lewis, "a white-heat" was essential to the success of this method. Plans were devised to arouse an epidemical frenzy. The bells of the churches and public buildings were sometimes rung in concert. A large bell placed in a two-horse wagon was drawn through the streets and tolled. Telegrams were received from neighboring towns announcing victories by the women. The new movement was pronounced 'God's work,' and human laws were spoken of in terms of contempt and distrust. Committees of women visited business places and private houses to obtain signatures to the total abstinence pledge. The divine origin of the crusade and the certainty of its final success were expressed in the public meetings in the strongest terms. "It came right from God," said one, "and it is bound to conquer from its very nature." Said another: "This is God's work; I believe it will triumph. I know it will. I am no prophet, but no man who seeks votes through grog-shops shall ever be elected to office again in this county." Another: "Every spout through which a rill of whisky now trickles within this corporation shall be so tightly sealed, that this will be one of the driest places in the United States." A tyrannizing system of proscription and denunciation of every man and woman who would not indorse the movement was practiced. These means seemed for a time to succeed in their object. During the second and third weeks of the crusade, the writer knew of hardly half a dozen men of temperate habits in the town who were outspoken in their opposition.

The religious exercises on the street in front of the saloon and drug stores consisted usually of prayer and singing; at times, an address. These exercises at first collected a considerable crowd of spectators. They were sometimes conducted in the rain or snow. Street-praying proving ineffectual, was abandoned the last week in April, and picketing the front and rear entrances of the saloon was substituted. Two or more ladies took their places at or near the doors provided with note-books and pencils for the purpose of taking down the names of all persons entering the saloon. This was continued from early in the morning until late at night for two or more weeks, and proved a great annoyance to the proprietor.

On the morning of May 12, an old colored woman, known as "Old Black Jane," took a chair and seated herself among the ladies guarding the door of the saloon. It subsequently appeared that she was paid for this work by the





opponents of the crusade. She, too, was supplied with a note-book and pencil. She admitted that she could not write, but she said she made a black mark whenever a colored man entered the saloon—a long mark for a tall man and a short mark for a man of low stature. For awhile, there was some indignation among the crusade leaders, but it was soon found that people were laughing in all portions of the town. That laugh brought to an end the Dio Lewis plan of enforcing total abstinence in Lebanon. The pickets were withdrawn, and the crusade ended May 15, 1874.

Saloon and drug stores sold liquor as before. Within a few months, there were six saloons in Lebanon. At a special election for Councilman, Nate Wood was elected over one of the leaders of the late crusade. J. C. Van Pelt resumed the saloon business and afterward was sent to the penitentiary. The crusade left behind it family alienations, neighborhood feuds and a general ill-feeling which were long in subsiding.

#### COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL CONTEST OF 1879.

In March, 1879, the County Commissioners decided to submit the question of building a new court house to a vote of the electors of the county. Within one week after public notice of the election had been given, there was held in Morrow a public meeting of the citizens of that place to consider the question of voting a tax for a new court house. The preambles and resolutions adopted at this meeting were printed in a circular and widely circulated throughout the county. They declared strongly against the proposed tax: that a new court house ought to be built without increasing the burden of taxes; that it is just and right that those who are benefited largely by the location of a new court house should furnish the money to build it and save those not pecuniarily benefited from being taxed therefor, and "That the friends of Morrow tender to the people of Warren County the proposition to furnish the grounds and build the new court house by private donations free to the taxpayers, and we fully recognize the right of any and all other towns in Warren County to make similar propositions, leaving it to the people to say where their convenience and best interests require its location."

At the April election, the people of the county, by an overwhelming majority, voted against the tax. The question was again submitted at the October election of 1879, with a like result. After the second vote on the question, the citizens of Morrow prepared and industriously circulated a petition to the Legislature praying for a law authorizing a vote on the question of the removal of the seat of justice. The petition set forth the advantages of Morrow as a seat of justice, being at the junction of two railroads and that "Lebanon being off the railroad can afford neither markets nor manufacturing facilities and has failed to develop the ordinary advantages of a county town."

The people of Lebanon, at first feeling perfectly secure in their possession of the seat of justice, treated the movement of Morrow with contempt. A different course was soon decided upon, and, for some months, the people of the whole county experienced something of the bitterness and animosity which usually result from the agitation of the question of the removal of a seat of justice. Having given up all hopes of a vote in favor of a tax for a new court house, the friends of Lebanon as one means of settling the removal contest urged upon the County Commissioners the necessity of repairing the existing building, and the contract for its extension and repair was entered into by the Commissioners. The friends of Lebanon also circulated throughout the county a remonstrance addressed to the Legislature against the prayer of the Morrow petition. The following extracts are taken from this remonstrance:

"On the formation of Warren County at the first session of the first State





Legislature, the seat of justice was temporarily established where it now is on account of its central and eligible location, though then in an almost unbroken forest; afterward, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice recommended the same spot, and the General Assembly, by an act passed February 11, 1805, permanently established the county seat at Lebanon, where it has remained undisturbed for three-quarters of a century, and until now no proposition for a change has been made, two court houses having been erected within that time.

"So nearly exactly in the center of the county is the present county seat, that of the two diagonal lines uniting the extreme corners of the county, one passes through the town, the other within a short distance of the corporate limits. It is not only the geographical center; it is the center of population: the center of the largest and most populous township; and the center to which a greater number of free macadamized highways converge from all directions than to any other town in the county, or perhaps in the State. The taxes for new bridges and road improvements alone in case of removal would exceed the cost of a necessary court house improvement on the present site.

"The county buildings, the jail, a new infirmary, costing \$60,000, other infirmary buildings, the infirmary farm of seventy-seven acres, a new County Orphan Asylum, are all centrally located at or near Lebanon, convenient to the administration of legal business, and could not be relocated except at great cost."

The Morrow petition and the Lebanon remonstrance were presented to the Legislature. The whole county had been thoroughly canvassed in the interests of both parties. The signatures to the petition numbered 2,148; those to the remonstrance, 3,750. A bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition was introduced into the Senate. The bill, petition and remonstrance were referred to one of the standing committees of the Senate. This committee, after hearing arguments from representatives of both parties, on February 12, 1880, agreed unanimously to report against the bill. This ended the contest for the removal of the county seat from Lebanon.

#### EFFORTS OF LEBANON TO OBTAIN A RAILROAD.

The first survey for the Little Miami Railroad, the first railroad built to Cincinnati, was made by Gen. O. M. Mitchell, who had lived in Lebanon until he received his appointment as cadet at West Point. He was anxious for the road to pass through Lebanon and made his survey up the Turtle Creek Valley, diverging from the present line of the Little Miami road at a point above Foster's. The elevations east of Lebanon were then supposed to be too great for a locomotive. In addition to this impediment, the road, it is said, received no encouragement from some of the leading business men of Lebanon at that time. Soon after the completion of the Little Miami road, some of the enterprising citizens of Lebanon had a conference with the President of that road with a view of inducing the company to straighten and thereby shorten their line by adopting the route through Lebanon. This route would shorten the line five miles. The railroad company required a subscription of \$40,000 to the capital stock of the road, from the people of Lebanon, before making the proposed change. After three or four weeks spent in canvassing Lebanon and vicinity, \$46,000, in good subscriptions, were obtained and presented to the directors of the railroad company. The company declined to make the alteration at that time.

A few years later, an effort was made to secure a road from the Little Miami through Lebanon to Dayton. The survey was made and assistance was expected from the Little Miami Company in its construction. This movement failed and the people of Lebanon paid the expenses of the surveys.





In 1850, a proposition was made to build a branch road from the Little Miami, at Gainesboro, to Lebanon, in which the citizens of the latter place were to give the right of way and to pay one-half the cost of construction. After a year's negotiation, the project was abandoned, the citizens of Lebanon alleging that the Little Miami Company had failed to comply with its promises.

The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Xenia Railroad Company was organized about 1852. The citizens of Lebanon and vicinity subscribed liberally to the stock of the company, the right of way was secured and a considerable amount of work performed on the line, when the contractor for the construction went into bankruptcy, leaving Lebanon again without a railroad and with a loss of \$100,000.

In 1866, a proposition was received from the Little Miami Company that they would construct a branch from Gainesboro to Lebanon if the citizens would donate one-half of its cost, or \$60,000. The people of Lebanon raised \$64,000 and proffered it to the company, but the company again failed to comply with the proposition.

In 1870, the Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad was projected. A written agreement was entered into at Cincinnati by which the projectors bound themselves to locate the road through Lebanon, on condition that \$250,000 was raised and donated to the road. Large as was the amount which was to be subscribed and paid, not for stock, but as a gift, more than the required amount was raised; \$265,000 in good subscriptions were raised, chiefly by the people of Lebanon and vicinity; but the road was built through Dayton and Franklin, the company claiming that the agreement had been signed before the organization of the company was effected.

In 1874, efforts were commenced to secure a railway through Lebanon by the construction of a three-foot gauge road. The Miami Valley Narrow-Gauge Railway Company was organized and books for subscriptions to its capital stock were opened at Lebanon, December 14, 1874. The history of the troubles and misfortunes of this company cannot here be detailed. Liberal subscriptions to the stock of the company were made; work on the road was commenced; the company became involved in litigation with the contractor; its property passed into the hands of a receiver, leaving the stockholders with an incompleated road-bed and a heavy debt. The road was completed from Cincinnati to Utica Station by the Cincinnati Railway Company, and, after unsuccessful efforts extending over more than a third of a century, the year 1882 finds Lebanon an important point on a railway extending from Cincinnati to Toledo.

Long as has been the delay in obtaining railway communication, it is not too much to say that no town in the Ohio Valley has made more efforts or been more liberal in the subscription of stock and money, and offers of donations and right of way, for the purpose of securing a railroad, than Lebanon.

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## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

BY W. C. REEDER.

The date of the first settlement of this township, outside of the town of Franklin, is obscure. We find that William Barkalow and his brother, Derrick, came about the year 1804, and bought all the land from the mouth of Twin Creek to the present Hydraulic Dam, and reaching from the Miami River west to where Carlisle Station now is. It is said that there was a log cabin standing just north of the present residence of Mr. L. G. Anderson, built probably as a shelter for stock. When Mr. Barkalow bought the



land, he placed some rails across the door to keep the cattle out, and when he returned with his family, he jestingly pretended to hand the key to one of the family, and sent him ahead to unlock the door ready for the family. The Barkalow family descended from the above two brothers are still represented in the neighborhood.

About the same time, the Maxwell family, the Russells, the McCashens and the Campbells settled in the township.

In a part of the township now included in Clear Creek Township was born Mr. Joseph Barnett, who claimed, in after years, that he was the first white child born in the township. Mrs. Susan McCashen, who is still, at the age of eighty-seven, living about two miles east of town with her son-in-law, Mr. John Sholts, Sr., claims that she was the first child born in the township.

The early settlers had the usual perplexities and trials encountered elsewhere by the pioneers. The land was cleared of its heavy growth of timber, which, being so plentiful, was of no value, and was got rid of by means of log-heaps, which, being burned, furnished a clear space upon which to cultivate the crops. The hard labor consequent upon this process of clearing land, was counter-balanced by the pleasures of the corn-husking, the quilting frolic or the country dance.

The rich soil, while it amply repaid the cultivator, came near burying him and his horses in the springtime, so that the most common mode of traveling was on horseback.

The Miami River was either forded or, crossed by means of a ferry-boat, owned and managed by Mr. William Barkalow.

The Miami Indians were in the neighborhood for many years, and some of the oldest citizens remember it as a common occurrence that the women of this tribe gathered on the west bank of the Miami, and wove their baskets or worked at the various occupations which fall to the lot of the Indian women. There seems to have been no trouble from the Indian tribes after the first settlement.

From records of the township now in possession of Dr. O. Evans, Sr., it appears that as early as 1802, or one year before the organization of the county, James McCashen was Justice of the Peace.

Settlements were made about the neighborhood of Carlisle in the spring of 1804 and 1805, by Arthur Vanderveer, of Freehold, N. J., who, in company with the Barkalows, had entered the tract of land on the Great Miami River, before spoken of. At the same time came Daniel Dubois and Dr. Benjamin Dubois, and, within the next ten years, several families from New Jersey came to this township and the southern part of Montgomery County, forming what is known to-day as the Jersey Settlement. The Lanes, Schencks, Denises, the Conovers, Poasts, Wykoff's and the Barkalows have all been well known in this part of the county since.

Dr. Dubois was one of the first physicians in this region, and all the grown folks, as well as the rising generation for miles around knew the taste of his medicines.

The markets of this region were, of course, not the best; hence grain and produce were cheap, wheat being 12 cents per bushel; butter, 3 to 5 cents per pound, and eggs, 2 to 3 cents per dozen. The stately deer, the wild turkey and the black bear furnished the farmer with active recreation, while the Great Miami from its clear waters furnished those who preferred quieter sport an abundant supply of the finny tribe. The thrifty New Jersey people, however, did not let the waters glide by without making use of them in another way.

Accordingly, they built flat-boats, and loading upon them their surplus farm products, when the spring floods swelled the river, floated down to New





Orleans, where they sold first the cargo and then the boat, coming home in some instances on foot. Great amusement was caused by an honest old farmer taking a boat-load of turkeys to New Orleans, when the wild turkey was found in great abundance. After a few years, mills were built, and then the grain in the more compact form of flour, was shipped on the flat-boats. The mills in early days were of composite character, both grinding and sawing being done at the same mill. The Van Tuyls built one at an early day near Twin Creek; but not only the mill has all disappeared, but also the race that led to it. The Vanderveer Mill, just south of the present Hydraulic Dam, was the main mill for many years. It was erected by Arthur Vanderveer at a very early day.

The erection of dams on the river stopped transportation by the river, and then the large old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagon carried produce to Cincinnati and dry goods and groceries back.

The furniture used was generally home-made, or made in the immediate neighborhood; the shoes and hats were made by the traveling mechanic, who worked at one house until that family was supplied, and then passed to another, the shoes and hats being renewed but once a year. The women, besides their customary avocations, amused themselves and employed their leisure hours at the large or small wheel, the loom or in knitting, and she was considered as unfit to wed who had not laid up against her wedding a goodly supply of linen, such as was needed for the general wants of the household. All wore garments, the value of which they knew by the toil that had sufficed to produce them. Sometimes the garments of the men were made by an itinerant tailor, who served as did the shoemaker and the hatter, but generally the women made all the garments, attended to the dairy, the poultry and the garden, and not unfrequently, worked in the fields with the men, making "hands" as well as any one.

In 1829, the Miami Canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, was completed. This served as an outlet for the grain, pork, etc., of the township, and in consequence, the prices of these commodities increased as did the acreage of grain raised.

In 1825, a line of stages had been established, from Columbus to Cincinnati, and this, of course, gave greater facilities for communication with the outside world.

Schools were established in the township at an early date, many of the instructors being Irishmen, frequently men of much education, but dissipated and reckless, who, having lost rank or prestige at home by means of their bad habits, came to America, and, preferring anything to manual labor, taught school, after a fashion, beating into the refractory skulls of dull pupils the things that they could not readily assimilate and make a part of themselves. The teacher, if a single man, boarded round: the institution of learning was a log-hut with a few windows, covered with greased paper in lieu of glass, many openings, once chinked, but now open, and a vast fire-place occupying one end, in which the huge logs, chopped by the pupils (there was no such thing as janitor known), served to roast the side which was nearest. School commenced early in the morning and continued till late at night, with but few intermissions. The three "R's" and spelling were the branches to which most attention was paid, and an inspection of old records has inspired us with an admiration of the writing done and the figures made by some of the pupils of those early schools. Not only were the pupils under the care of the teacher at school, but during the time occupied in going to and fro, and woe be to the boy or girl who failed to bow or courtesy when met by a stranger. The teacher was expected to know one thing thoroughly, viz., corporal punishment in all its various forms. As the population increased, the funds arising from the sales



of school lands enabled the citizens to have better buildings erected and fixtures more fitted for the young; the length of the term was also increased and the teacher was supposed to know something besides the narrow chapter of botany which treats of the pliability of birch and kindred woods. At the present day, there are outside of the town of Franklin, Districts No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, all having the best of buildings, fitted with the latest and most convenient seats and desks, with good blackboards, good active teachers, a good attendance, and the means of having ten months, or forty weeks, school.

The surface of Franklin Township is rolling. The valleys of the Great Miami River, of Clear Creek and of Twin Creek, in the extreme west, consist of a very rich black bottom land, with gravel beneath; this in a time of drought is not always beneficial. The hills have nowhere a very great altitude, and will, in all places, if properly cultivated, yield average crops. The uplands have a clay soil, which is a little cold and damp, but which, from year to year, produces crops equal to the bottom. The drainage is good, and the Great Miami, with its two large and numerous small tributaries, relieves the rolling country with but little artificial aid.

In the hills is found a very good quality of stone, that is used for building foundations and walls. The timber of the township, once unsurpassed, is becoming rapidly thinned out by the demands for walnut, hickory, ash, elm and other woods useful in the arts.

#### MANUFACTURES.

At a very early date, the manufacture of leather was carried on by Mr. Eden Burrowes, who had his tanyard in what is now a field on the farm of Mrs. Ruth Schenck, north of the lower road from Franklin to Springboro. Mr. Burrowes after several years removed his tannery to the Burrowes farm, about one mile north of Franklin.

Two miles north of town were the Vanderveer grist and saw mills, which were the center of a little colony, and whose patrons came from miles to get their grist ground, their lumber sawed, or to sell their surplus grain.

As corn was obtained in large quantities, and with but little labor, from so rich a soil, the supply became greater than the demand, and many farmers erected small distilleries in which they manufactured the surplus into whisky.

A very large distillery was erected south of Franklin, which, for many years, relieved the farmers of their corn and wood, and which was run until September, 1865, when it was completely destroyed by fire.

The manufacture of drain tile was commenced several years ago by Mr. L. S. Rue on his farm south of town, and has grown to an astonishing business in his hands. A ready market is found both at home and abroad.

Brooms in large quantities are made by Mr. James McLean on his farm, about three miles southeast of Franklin.

Other manufactures will be given in the history of the town of Franklin, as all such are now within the corporate limits.

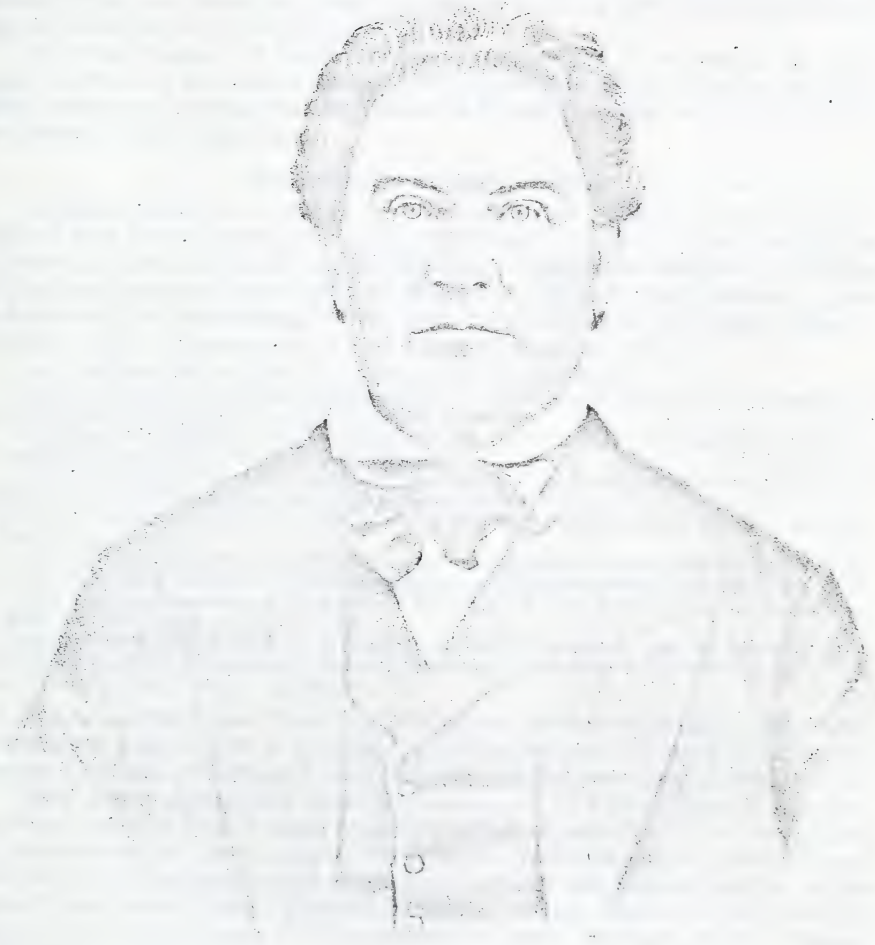
#### ANCIENT REMAINS.

Franklin Township is not without its prehistoric remains. The chief object of this kind is a mound on the old Burrowes farm, northeast of Franklin. The mound is about twenty-five feet in height, and perhaps 100 feet in circumference, and being, as these mounds usually are, on high ground, is visible for miles, while from its summit the beautiful Miami Valley can be seen spread out like a panorama.

Many years ago, a number of men, then young, determined to explore this mound. Mr. Burrowes objecting because he believed it to be a place of sepulture, they took occasion to visit the scene during the hours of night. Among







*Salastiel Lukens*



the number were John M. Catrow, W. F. Smith, Isaaah Blair and A. D. Reeder, with others whose names are unknown. With picks and shovels they reached the mound, and, commencing in the center of the top, they excavated rapidly, taking their turns. When they had descended several feet, Mr. Blair took his turn, and, after a few strokes, came climbing out in terror, declaring that "it sounded hollow, and he was not going to risk its letting him fall into an unknown cavity." This only made the others more anxious, and they worked very zealously for some time, but they found nothing but a few copper beads, and they shoveled the dirt back again.

No other remains of importance have been found, if we except an occasional skeleton of an Indian, unless a few remarkable things found by Mr. Van Horne, when constructing the Hydraulic at Franklin, which we will speak of in the history of that enterprise.

#### NEW JERSEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As has already been stated, quite a number of families came from the State of New Jersey between the years 1800 and 1816 or 1817, and settled the region still known as the Jersey Settlement. These were almost all members of the Presbyterian Church, and, on August 14, 1813, we find that they organized a church by assembling at the house of William P. Barkalow, opposite Franklin. The following steps were taken in organization:

- 1st. They resolved to form themselves into a congregation.
- 2d. They resolved that this congregation should be under the care and direction of the Presbyterian Church in Miami Presbytery.
- 3d. That they apply to said Presbytery at the next October meeting, for one-half of the ministerial services of Rev. Francis Monfort.
- 4th. That Hendrick Lane and Tunis D. Van Derveer be appointed to represent the congregation before Presbytery and prefer their petition.
- 5th. That they make out a call for Mr. Monfort, and present it at the next meeting of Presbytery.
- 6th. That to this end Daniel Dubois and Jonas Bowman be sent with a request to the Rev. Daniel Hayden to attend the congregational meeting and preside in moderating a call.
- 7th. In consideration of the pastoral labors of Mr. Monfort, they promise to raise him \$150, in half-yearly payments; and
- 8th. Immediately thereupon proceeded to raise the required sum by annexing their names and subscriptions to a paper, heading which are the names of Hendrick Lane, George Lane, Tunis D. Van Derveer and others.

It is not certain that there were religious services at the time these resolutions were passed, but it is probable that such services were held, as Mr. Monfort had been preaching to this people since the preceding March.

After this meeting, and until the meeting of the Presbytery, in October, nothing definite is known concerning the infant church, but it is thought that Mr. Monfort served them; and in the October Presbytery, the following record was made: "A petition was received from a newly congregated people, on the west of the Great Miami, opposite Franklin, calling themselves New Jersey Congregation, and praying the Presbytery to grant one-half of Mr. Francis Monfort's labors for one year, which was granted."

On April 2, 1814, at a meeting at the house of Tunis D. Vanderveer, Messrs. Vanderveer and Zebulon Baird were elected Ruling Elders, and were ordained on the 3d, which was Sabbath. Mr. Monfort was ordained and installed pastor June 14, 1814.

The first members received were Mrs. Jennett Street, Abraham Street and Sarah, their daughter, July 31, 1814, and also the wives of the two Elders. On the 8th of September, George Lane, Elanor Lane, Hendrick Lane, Catharine Lane, Margaret Lane and Cornelia Ten Eyck, by certificate; Gilbert Lane, Anky Wykoff, Anna Sutton, Maria Lane and John McKean, by examination; on the 9th, Peter Poast and Sarah Poast, by certificate, and Mary Wykoff and Mary Denise, by examination.





The congregation met at different houses, and in the barns when the houses were too small, but the most frequented place was the barn of Hendrick Lane, near where the Hydraulic Dam now is.

In the spring of 1815, a church building was talked of and three sites were under contemplation—one on William P. Barkalow's farm, opposite Franklin; another on the farm of Hendrick Lane; the third, the place where the church was afterward placed. The Presbyterians who resided in Franklin were naturally desirous that the first site should be chosen, but a misunderstanding arose, and Daniel Dubois having in the meantime made an offer of two acres of ground, the latter site was selected. Even after the materials for the building were on the spot chosen, the Franklin people offered to haul them to the site they preferred, but the Jersey people adhered to their resolution of building on the Dubois land.

The house was built after the model of the old Tenant Church, in New Jersey, and was known far and near as one of the finest buildings in this region.

In this building, cost was not thought of. The various parts were contributed or paid for by the different members as follows: Tunis D. Vanderveer furnished the frame-work; George Lane, the weather-boarding; Hendrick Lane, the floor; Michael Van Tuyl sawed the material; John McKean built the pulpit, and each man furnished a bench as best he could.

The building, however, was a mere shell, and, as there were no stoves, they resorted to charcoal fires, which "soon smoked them out," so they were obliged to resort to meeting in barns until spring. After completion, the church contained a gallery across the west end, and the pulpit being about on a level with the gallery, the minister literally sent down his sermons to the people, while they all looked up to him. In refitting the church, benches of a uniform pattern were made, and the pulpit was lowered several feet, still leaving the minister far above the people, and necessitating somewhat of an ascent ere he reached his station.

After a pastorate of seven years, Rev. Mr. Monfort was succeeded by Rev. John Ross, who served this people but about a year. The membership at this time was sixty-four in number.

After this time, there was no regular pastor for three years. Matthew G. Wallace gave them one-fourth of his time until the spring of 1826, when Rev. Adrian Aten began to preach a part of the time, and, in October, was regularly appointed by Presbytery to supply the New Jersey Congregation one-third of the time and Franklin one-third.

In 1827, the Sabbath school was first organized here.

Rev. Adrian Aten preached his last sermon September 22, 1833.

After this, Rev. John Hudson supplied the New Jersey and Franklin Congregations for one and one-half years, and there was no certain arrangement for six years.

Rev. J. S. Weaver was regularly called in April, 1845, and preached until 1858. During his pastorate, in 1856, an attempt was made by some of the congregation to have the old building removed, but this failed, owing to the reluctance of the older members to part with their old place of worship.

Rev. J. H. Clark was pastor from the summer of 1858 to the fall of 1861, and during this time the parsonage was erected.

Rev. F. M. Wood became pastor in 1862. During his pastorate, the magnificent brick building used by the congregation was erected at a cost of \$10,350. The corner-stone was laid May 12, 1866. The old building was last used December 1, 1867, and the new was first used December 8, 1867.

The present building consists of a main building, 71x43 feet, and a rear



room, used as a Sunday-school room and vestry, 29x36 feet. In front, two towers stand, the southeast 128 feet in height, being a conspicuous object for miles; the other, or southwest tower, being but slightly elevated above the roof. The main room contains a gallery, 9x21 feet, and the ceiling has an elevation of twenty-eight feet at the sides and thirty-five in the center. The windows are fitted with stained glass and the walls frescoed.

Rev. F. M. Wood, through whose instrumentality this building was erected, served the people until about 1868. Rev. Samuel Findley, after a year or two, succeeded him, and he in turn was succeeded about two years ago by Rev. W. Gowdy.

#### OLD SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1814 with the following members: John Marsh, James Tapscott, James Holmes, William Martin, Joseph Tapscott, Nancy Marsh, Mary Berry, Mary Tapscott, Mary James, James Wheatfield and Elizabeth Wheatfield.

A site for building a church edifice was obtained through the kindness of James Tapscott, who deeded to the church one acre of ground, with a space, one rod wide, leading from the chapel south to the road.

On this was built a brick meeting-house, and on this spot the congregation, composed largely of descendants of the original members, still assemble to serve God. The name Tapscott Meeting-House was given it in honor of the donor.

Although organized at so early a date, the incorporation did not take place until December 11, 1830, when John Cox, James T. Barkalow and John Marsh became Trustees, and John Underwood, Church Clerk.

In 1833, Joseph Tapscott was elected Clerk; John B. Moses, Treasurer, and J. N. C. Schenck acted as Clerk of the Election.

John B. Moses was the first Deacon, ordained by the laying-on of hands, November 27, 1830.

In 1836, a split occurred on doctrinal points, and those leaving formed the Baptist Church of Franklin, the history of which will be given in its proper place.

The first minister ordained was Elder Peter Poyner, who served from 1814 to 1820; Elder Jacob Mulford, who served from 1820 to 1830; Elder Stephen Gard, who served from 1830 to 1838, with the exception of part of the year of 1836, during which Elder Robertson served; Elder Samuel Williams, from 1838 to 1870, during a part of which time Elder Benjamin Lampton supplied the pulpit; Elder John McDonald, a short time in 1870; Elder Ephraim Barker, from 1870 to 1875; Elder Wilson Thompson Pence, from March, 1875, to 1876; Elder Edward Stephens, from 1876 to 1877; Elder John M. Thompson, from October, 1877, till the present time.

This church has services generally once a month, and the pastor has no regular salary, but simply accepts the voluntary contributions of the congregation.

During this year, the heirs of Thomas Shinn gave one acre of ground, just south of the church, bordering on the road from Franklin to Carlisle Station, on which has been erected a parsonage building of six rooms and kitchen, costing \$1,300, and other improvements which will amount to \$500.

The members of this church have always been, and are still, characterized by their attachment to their branch of the church, and, being in good circumstances, always have everything in good condition. The church building has lately been enlarged and put in thorough repair. To the east of the church is a burying-ground, where repose the remains of some of the first settlers.





## CARLISLE STATION.

This country town and station has been, since 1813, the central point of interest for the New Jersey Settlement. Here was the Presbyterian Church, the history of which has been given, and here was the blacksmith-shop which is always a center of interest to the farming community. The survey of the line of the C., H. & D. R. passed just at the foot of the hill on which the church is situated, and, as this road was commenced about 1848, from that date we may trace the history of the station, which received its name from Hon. George Carlisle, of Cincinnati. This gentleman, being interested in the C., H. & D., purchased quite a large tract of land, and, throwing it into lots, offered them for sale at a moderate rate. A post office was established, and a store, soon followed by another, furnished the citizens with the supplies necessary. The freight depot, containing large storage room, caused the grain market of this place to assume large proportions, and, although there may never be a large city here, the rich soil and the thrifty character of the farming community will make it a place of business. The amount of grain, hogs, cattle and tobacco shipped here is large. It is the station for Germantown and a large part of Montgomery County adjacent to it.

The town contains a town hall for public uses. Carlisle being near the Montgomery County line, the school was for many years in what is called a fractional district, part of the pupils being in Warren County and part in Montgomery County, and teachers drew part of their pay in one county and part in the other. The school increased in numbers until May 24, 1872, when the Board of Education of Carlisle Separate District, No. 6, gave notice to the qualified voters of said district that there would be a vote taken at the hall on the 11th day of June, 1872, at 4 P. M., for or against a tax of \$5,000 or \$6,000, for building purposes. Great feeling was manifested both for and against the tax.

This bitter feeling lasted for some time, if it is not yet in existence, but the house was finally erected on a fine lot southeast of the church. The building contains four rooms and halls, with spacious cellarage and large playgrounds. There are but two departments at present, under charge of Mr. Geo. P. Price and Miss Hannah Ely. The studies pursued embrace a part of the high school studies, and, under the care of Mr. Price, the school has made good progress. Carlisle is the only town besides Franklin that is wholly in the township. Blue Ball, about five miles south of Franklin, being partly in Butler County.

## THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

This town was founded by Gen. William C. Schenck, who had emigrated, in 1793, to Marietta, Ohio, and, in 1794, to Cincinnati, and then up the Miami in the interests of himself and parties in New Jersey—Mr. Cumming, Judge Jacob Burnet and Mr. Longworth, of Newark. In 1796, he again came to Cincinnati, and, in that year, he surveyed and laid out the town of Franklin, as appears from the following record, taken from the original records in Cincinnati:

The town of Franklin was laid out by William C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper, as they thought, in the south part of the fractional Section No. 32, in the Second Township and Fifth entire range of townships between the Miami Rivers. In the year 1800, William C. Schenck became sole proprietor, by purchase from Daniel C. Cooper, and, in the winter of the same year, the Legislature passed an act to provide for the recording of town plats. Partly by reason of the uncertainty of the tenure by which the lands purchased of Judge Symmes north of his patent was held; but mostly on account of the existing doubts with respect to the boundaries of these tracts, it became a matter of dispute who was the proprietor of the town, and therefore impracticable to comply with the requisition of the above law. By the law of the United States, establishing the posts or corners, run under the



direction of Judge Symmes, the late decision of the Commissioners appointed by that law, and the recent survey made by the Surveyor General, it appears that William C. Schenck is proprietor of only a part of the town of Franklin, and that Robert Ross hath become owner of the other part, the subscriber thereof wishing, as near as may be, to act conformably to law, hath caused the plat, hereunto annexed, to be made of record, together with this statement, and the following description of the town of Franklin:

The town is laid off in squares or blocks of twenty-four poles; each block is divided into eight lots, agreeable to the plan; each lot is eight poles one way and twelve poles the other. The streets are each four poles wide, except Fourth street, which is five poles wide. The course of the streets, running parallel with the river, is N. 26° E.; the other streets run at right angles from them; the spaces between Second and Fifth streets, and between Front street and the river, is given to the inhabitants of the town for a common, to be perpetually kept open for that purpose. Lots numbered 39, 40, 51 and 52, are given for the purpose of erecting thereon public buildings; those are painted green; the partly colored lot at the upper end of Fourth street is reserved for a church, and is 18½ poles front, and 12 poles rear.

The out-lots contain four acres each; are 8 chains, 66 links one way, and 4 chains and 62 links the other way, excepting the lots No. 16 and 17, which contain upward of 6 acres each. The division between the subscriber and Robert Ross is designated by the red line.

I certify the above to be a true description of the town of Franklin, and desire it may be recorded the 1st day of July, 1802.

(Signed),

W. C. SCHENCK.

Hamilton, ss.: Before me, James McCashen, one of the J. P. of said county previously appeared W. C. Schenck, etc., etc.

(Signed),

JAMES MCCASHEN.

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Whereas, by the decision of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress, granting the right of pre-emption to certain purchases of land from John C. Symmes, north of his patent, I have become the proprietor of a part of the town of Franklin.

Now, these presents testify that I do hereby request that this plat of the town of Franklin may be recorded, and I do obligate myself, my heirs and assigns, to grant and convey unto different persons, who have contracted with W. C. Schenck and D. C. Cooper for lots in that part of said town, of which I have become proprietor as aforesaid. All the lots so contracted for (whether in-lots or out-lots), in the same manner and on the same terms as the said W. C. Schenck and D. C. Cooper were bound to do as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 2d day of August, 1802.

ROBERT R. ROSS.

[His mark——.]

Sworn before the Justice of the Peace was the preceding statement of Gen. Schenck, and completed as follows:

I do further obligate myself to leave an alley open above and north of the in and out-lots.

Witness my hand this 2d day of August, 1802.

(Signed),

W. C. SCHENCK.

and sworn before James McCashen.

The above copy of the records of Warren County was transcribed from Hamilton County records, Book E. No. 2, pp. 178, 179 and 180, April 27, 1852.

The original documents are on file in Hamilton County, as Franklin was then in it. The plat above mentioned is filed with the other papers, and shows the division between the lands of Gen. Schenck and Robert Ross. Robert Ross died soon after; his will was probated December 21, 1803. He had at least three children—Benjamin, John and Austin.

The following are some of the persons to whom Gen. Schenck conveyed property up to the time of his death, January 12, 1821: John McCashen, Aaron Reeder, John Morris, Daniel Hawn, Benjamin Dubois, Tunis Vanderveer, Samuel Cockayne, Isaac Harrison, John Gordon, Samuel Campbell, James McEwen, Daniel Storms, Joseph Troxell, Sawyer McFadden, Edward Death, Nicholas Dows, William Mott, Aaron Goforth, Nancy Banker, Finley Russell, Andrew Gebhart, Michael Long, Daniel Writs, Garvin Johnson, William Drake, John Robinson, Lewis Davis, Firman Smith, Samuel Caldwell, Benjamin Morris, Philip Wier, Martin Baum, J. J. and N. Ross, Samuel Walker.





By the heirs of Robert Ross to James Keho, William Harrison, Joseph Catrow, D. Hawn, S. Reeder, Joseph Troxell, Matthias Young, John Winters, John Leopold, Harry Gassaway, William Harrison, Daniel Fisher, Lewis Davis, Benjamin Dubois, Charles Long, James Ainsworth, Thomas Thompson, Robert T. James, George Giliespie, William Noble, Samuel Roads, John C. Death, Samuel Caldwell.

These are deeded between the years 1800 and 1808.

The streets as described in the above record were afterward named, beginning with the cross streets at the north, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets, respectively. On the north of the town as then platted, Gen. Schenck had given a two-pole alley extending parallel with the aforesaid cross streets, but, after the battle of New Orleans, he increased its width to four poles, and, in honor of the hero of New Orleans, called it Jackson street. The street next the river was called Front street and the next to the east, Center street.

In a copy of the old records of Franklin (furnished by Dr. O. Evans, Sr.) we find on March 29, 1814, that an election was held at the house of Mrs. Reeder, widow of Aaron Reeder. This house was situated on or near the southeast corner of Front and Sixth streets, and was probably the first hotel of the town. The following electors took part:

Jacob Hawn, Garret A. Schenck, John N. C. Schenck, Henry Emde, Joseph Troxell, Martin Earhart, James Tapscott, William C. Schenck, Philip Rossman, Winthrop Emerson, Daniel Storms, James McEwen, John Winters, Joseph Ralston, Joseph Crain, Stephen Reeder, William Harrison, Luther Russell, Christian Petifish, James Blackburn, Alexander Cumming, Lewis Davis, James W. Lanier.

The following were the town officers from 1814 to 1836, soon after which the town received its charter, dated March 9, 1837:

1814—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder and Justice of the Peace, James W. Lanier; Trustees, William C. Schenck, Luther Russell, Charles Lang, William Harrison, Lewis Davis; Treasurer, J. N. C. Schenck; Assessor, Martin Earhart; Collector and Town Marshal, Stephen Reeder; Supervisor, Joseph Troxell.

1815—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, Stephen Reeder; Trustees, William C. Schenck, William Harrison, Charles Lang, Lewis Davis, Luther Russell; Treasurer, Samuel Caldwell; Assessor, James McEwen; Town Marshal and Collector, Christian Petifish; Supervisor, William F. Barkalow.

1816—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, Charles Lang; Trustees, J. N. C. Schenck, Joseph Troxell, W. C. Schenck, Daniel Storms, Stephen Reeder; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Assessor, Daniel Wertz; Marshal and Collector, C. Petifish.

1817—President, William C. Schenck; Recorder, Robert Young; Trustees, Samuel Caldwell, Samuel Campbell, James Tapscott, James McEwen, James W. Lanier; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Marshal and Collector, C. Petifish; Assessor, D. Wertz.

1818—President, Matthew Magrew; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, W. C. Schenck, Lewis Davis, Martin Earhart, Garret A. Schenck; James W. Lanier; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Assessor, Samuel Campbell; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1819—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, John Silver; Trustees, Samuel Campbell, Daniel Storms, Charles Lang, James McEwen, Isaac Winer; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Assessor, Moses Smith; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1820—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James H. Newell; Trustees, Moses Smith, William Brown, Thomas L. Paine, Joseph Mayfield, John C.



Finney; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, John G. Mount; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1821—President, James McEwen; Recorder, Justine Smith; Trustees, William Harrison, Joseph Mayfield, Lewis Knipple, Robert Young, Philip Rossman; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, Moses Smith; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1822—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, W. R. Schenck; Trustees, Samuel Caldwell, Daniel Storms, Michael Waggoner, Philip Rossman, Charles Lang; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, Moses Smith; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1823—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, William R. Schenck; Trustees, Garret Schenck, George McAroy, Alexander Cumming, Samuel Caldwell, William Brown; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, Stephen Wood; Marshal, Samuel Vail.

1824—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, William R. Schenck; Trustees, J. N. C. Schenck, Charles Lang, Garret A. Schenck, Joseph Merrifield, Robert Young; Treasurer, William Brown; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Samuel Vail.

1825—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, William R. Schenck; Trustees, Garret A. Schenck, J. N. C. Schenck, Charles Lang, Alexander Cummings, Isaac Winner; Treasurer, William Brown; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Robert R. Young.

1826—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, James Silver; Trustees, Eden Burrowes, Charles Lang, Lewis Davis, Isaac Winner, Michael Waggoner, Garret Schenck and Elias Coleman; Treasurer, E. Burrowes; Assessor, C. Petifish; Marshal, Jonathan Mooney.

1827—Same as above.

1828—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James Silver; Trustees, J. N. C. Schenck, Jonathan Mooney, Garret Schenck, Eden Burrowes, Isaac Winner; Treasurer, E. Burrowes.

1829—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, Eden Burrowes, Jonathan Mooney, J. N. C. Schenck, Lewis Davis, Elias Coleman; Treasurer, Martin Earhart; Assessor, Samuel Campbell; Marshal, Egbert T. Smith.

1830—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, James Anderson, George C. Smith, Egbert T. Smith, Isaac Winner; Treasurer, Martin Earhart; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Isaac Winner; John Ainsworth, Jacob Long and Philip Rossman, Trustees, for a part of the year.

1831—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, Jacob Long, James Anderson, George C. Smith, Philip Rossman; Treasurer, Martin Earhart; Assessor, James McEwen.

1832—President, Lewis Davis; Recorder, S. R. Burrowes; Trustees, Jacob Roades, Daniel Harper, E. T. Smith, James McEwen, Elias Coleman; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Assessor, O. Evans; Marshal, H. Hemphill.

1833—President, O. Evans; Recorder, S. R. Burrowes; Trustees, Jacob Roades, E. T. Smith, Jacob Long, Elias Coleman, Daniel Harper; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Henry Hemphill.

1834—President, Henry Catiek; Recorder, John L. Thirkield; Trustees, Samuel Leonard, William Brown (John Haller), David Baird, Elias Coleman (Thomas H. Wilkins), Charles Lang; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Assessor, Charles Lang; Marshal, William T. Barkalow.

1835—President, Egbert T. Smith; Recorder, Derrick G. Barkalow; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, Charles Lang, Samuel Leonard, M. W. Earhart, Thomas H. Wilkins; Treasurer, Cyrus Johnson; Assessor, William Brown; Marshal, Okey McAbo; Collector, Jesse L. Ward.





1836—President, E. T. Smith; Recorder, O. Britton; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, T. H. Wilkins, Samuel Leonard, M. W. Earhart, S. R. Burrowes.

The date of the charter of the incorporated village of Franklin is March 9, 1837. By a misunderstanding, an election was held on March 1, 1837, which resulted as follows:

1837—Absalom Death, Mayor; S. R. Burrowes, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; Washington Coleman, Marshal and Collector; George Kinder, Orson Britton, Jonathan Mooney, J. W. Caldwell, S. R. Burrowes and Otho Evans, Trustees; A. R. Earhart, Supervisor.

1838—Absalom Death, Mayor; S. R. Burrowes, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; H. Hemphill, Marshal, Collector and Clerk of Markets; J. Mooney, J. W. Caldwell, O. Evans, M. W. Earhart and Daniel Harper, Trustees.

1839—Absalom Death, Mayor; S. R. Burrowes, Recorder; H. Hemphill, Marshal; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Supervisor; J. Mooney, D. Harper, O. Evans, J. W. Caldwell and M. W. Earhart, Trustees.

1840—Samuel Leonard, Mayor; J. L. Thirkield, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; H. Hemphill, Marshal; Samuel Smith, Supervisor; S. R. Burrowes, I. McTaggart, Washington Coleman, Daniel Harper and George Balentine, Trustees.

1841—Daniel Harper, Mayor; J. L. Thirkield, Recorder; J. S. Hatfield, Marshal and Supervisor; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; George Balentine, Israel McTaggart, Wash Coleman and George Kinder, Trustees.

1842—Daniel Harper, Mayor; J. L. Thirkield, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; George Kinder, George Balentine, Israel McTaggart, W. Coleman and Richard Coles, Trustees.

1843—Cyrus Johnson, Mayor; resigned and succeeded by R. S. Lockwood; Denise Denise, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; E. T. Hendrickson, Marshal; George Kinder, Supervisor; Aaron R. Earhart, Samuel Smith, George L. Denise, Joseph Hurst and George Kinder, Trustees.

1844—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; D. Denise, Recorder; Gabriel Scharf, Marshal; John Frieze, Market Master; George Balentine, Treasurer; J. Hurst, S. Smith, A. R. Earhart, George Kinder and George L. Denise, Trustees.

1845—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; E. T. Hendrickson, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; John Scharf, Marshal; Joseph A. Brown, Supervisor and Market Master; D. Denise, G. L. Denise, A. R. Earhart, George Kinder and J. Hurst, Trustees.

1846—John G. Law, Mayor; resigned, and H. Hemphill succeeded; E. T. Hendrickson, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; John Scharf, Marshal; R. Lockwood, Market Master; George Kinder, Supervisor; I. McTaggart, Thomas Parker, George Balentine, Derrick Wooley and George Kinder, Trustees.

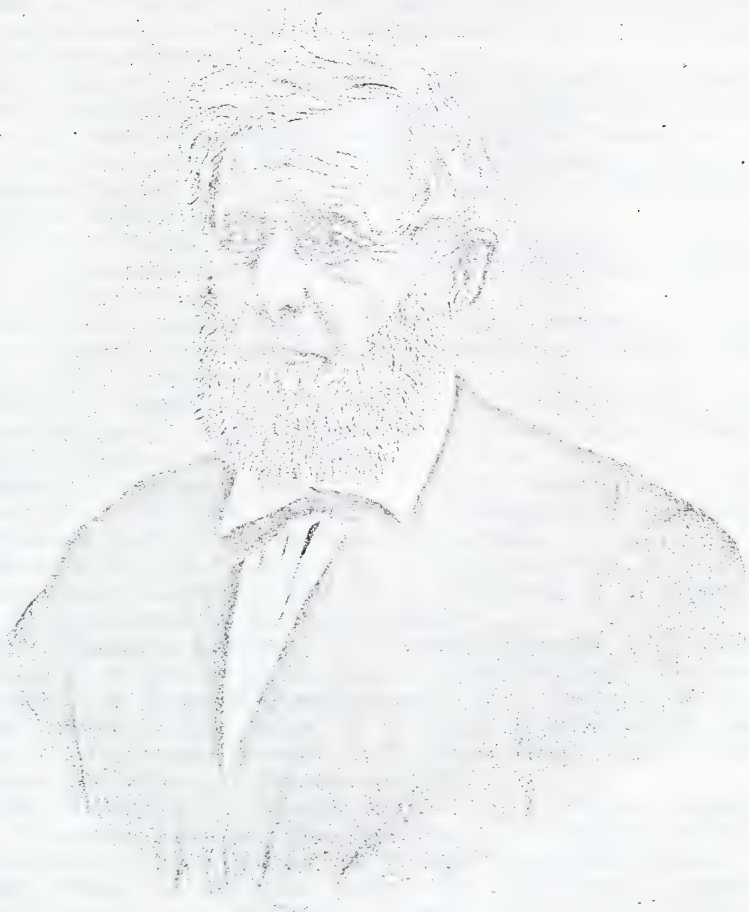
1847—H. Hemphill, Mayor; Otho Evans, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; E. T. Hendrickson, Market Master; E. T. Hendrickson, I. McTaggart, R. S. Lockwood, R. Wooley and Thomas Parker, Trustees.

1848—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; B. B. Barkalow, (resigned), and R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; R. R. Young, Supervisor; Jesse Lee, Marshal; Uriah Clutch, H. J. Death, R. Coles, W. F. Smith, Trustees.

1849—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder and Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; R. Wooley, R. Coles, Uriah Clutch, O. Evans, W. F. Smith, H. J. Death, Trustees.

1850—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; Uriah Clutch, R. Coles, W. F. Smith, H. J. Death, F. Dechant, Trustees.





Thomas Rich





1851—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Joseph Crawford, Marshal; R. Coles, Uriah Clutch, W. F. Smith, F. Dechant and H. J. Death, Trustees.

1852—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Jesse Lee, Marshal; Uriah Clutch, R. Coles, W. F. Smith, F. Dechant and H. J. Death, Trustees.

1853—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Jesse Lee, Marshal; H. J. Death, S. Lippencott, R. Coles, Uriah Clutch and Joseph A. Brown, Trustees.

1854—John S. Todd, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; H. J. Death, S. Walling, S. C. Lippencott, R. Wilkinson, H. B. Meeker, Trustees, and Jesse Lee (resigned), and Samuel Wallace, Marshal.

1855—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Samuel Wallace, Marshal; S. C. Lippencott, H. B. Meeker, R. Wilkinson and H. J. Death, Trustees.

1856—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; J. B. Clemmens, Marshal; Sales Walling, W. T. Barkaiow, H. B. Meeker and R. Wilkinson, Trustees.

1857—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; J. L. Thirkield, Treasurer; Samuel Wallace, Marshal; R. Wilkinson, Sales Walling, F. Dechant and G. L. Denise, Trustees.

1858—M. V. Barkalow, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; E. B. Thirkield, Treasurer; George W. Rook, Marshal; G. L. Denise, Sales Walling, J. L. Thirkield, F. Dechant and W. B. McArroy, Trustees.

1859—M. V. Barkalow, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; E. B. Thirkield, Treasurer; D. B. Ten Eyck, Marshal; Sales Walling, Dr. W. B. McArroy, Dr. W. L. Schenck, Uriah Clutch, H. Crampton, Trustees.

1860—Jason S. Evans, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; E. B. Thirkield, Treasurer; James Melley, Marshal; Dr. W. L. Schenck, J. L. Rickard, Uriah Clutch, F. Dechant and G. L. Denise, Council.

1861—James Stace, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; J. S. Haller (resigned) and D. Adams, Treasurer; John G. Gage, Marshal; F. Dechant, William Corwin, R. P. Evans, William L. Schenck, H. T. Griftner, Council.

1862—Sales Walling, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; M. V. Barkalow, Treasurer; J. W. Bonner, Marshal; R. P. Evans, James Ely, H. T. Griftner, F. Dechant and William F. Schenck, Council.

1863—Washington L. Schenck, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; D. Adams, Treasurer; John G. Gage, Marshal; J. W. Shertzer, G. W. Rook, William Kennedy, H. T. Griftner and William L. Schenck, Council.

1864—Wash. L. Schenck, Mayor; W. D. Schenck, Recorder; D. Adams, Treasurer; John W. Bonner, Marshal; G. W. Rook, William Cumming, William L. Schenck, John Marshal, H. B. Meeker, Council.

1865—H. Hemphill, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Wilkinson, Treasurer; Charles Wiley, Marshal; John Marshal, William L. Schenck, John Reece, Andrew Reeder and H. B. Meeker, Council.

1866—H. Hemphill, Mayor; John Reece, Recorder; James Stace, Treasurer; John G. Smith, Marshal; A. S. Reeder, J. W. Shertzer, O. Evans, Jr., H. B. Meeker, H. T. Griftner, Council.

1867—H. Hemphill, Mayor; C. C. Brown, Recorder; Sales Walling, Treasurer; Jonas W. Brown, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, William L. Schenck, W. S. Evans, O. H. Denise, H. T. Griftner, Council.

1868—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; John A. Reece (resigned) and W. Coleman, Recorder; E. P. Crist, Treasurer; J. W. Brown, Marshal; William B. McArroy, J. W. Shertzer, James S. Reece, George W. Rook and Joseph Woodward, Jr., Council.



1869—R. F. Ireland, Mayor; C. A. Hunt (resigned) and A. S. Reeder, Recorder; E. P. Crist, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; W. B. McAroy, William L. Schenck, W. L. Evans, George W. Rook and J. W. Shertzer, Council.

1870—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; Lew Woodward (resigned) and C. E. Denise, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; Alvin Walling, H. B. Meeker, W. B. McAroy, John Randall and W. Carpenter, Council.

1871—Ben Morgan, Mayor; M. W. Earhart, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, William B. McAroy, William L. Schenck, E. P. Crist, Al Walling and J. W. Shertzer, Council.

1872—Ben Morgan, Mayor; M. W. Earhart, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; J. W. Shertzer, Alvin Walling, H. B. Meeker, E. P. Crist, W. B. McAroy; William L. Schenck (deceased) and succeeded by J. F. Gallaher, Council.

1873—P. M. Dechant, Mayor; M. W. Earhart, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; J. W. Bonner, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, W. B. McAroy, T. M. McWhinney, R. P. Evans, Council.

1874—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; M. W. Earhart (resigned) and William Corwin, Jr., Recorder; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, T. M. McWhinney, J. F. Gallaher, J. J. Turney and H. Lecher, Council.

1875—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; John Reece, Clerk; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; H. Lecher, H. Crampton, J. J. Turney, H. B. Meeker and E. P. Crist, Council.

1876—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Clerk; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; E. P. Crist, H. Crampton, H. B. Meeker, George McLane, I. T. Baker and F. R. Evans, Council.

1877—H. Crampton, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; George McLane, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; J. D. Hendrickson, H. B. Meeker, E. M. Burrowes, F. R. Evans, I. Munger and F. Wittlinger, Council.

1878—H. Crampton, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; George McLane, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, J. D. Hendrickson, F. Clemmens, I. Munger, J. Theiss and E. M. Burrowes, Council.

1879—J. W. Shertzer, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Clerk; George McLane, Treasurer; J. H. Thompson, Marshal; R. Emerson, J. D. Hendrickson, H. Levi, F. Clemmens, J. Theiss and I. Munger, Council.

1880—J. W. Shertzer, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; George McLane, Treasurer; J. H. Thompson, Marshal; I. Munger, J. Theiss, H. Crampton, M. W. Earhart, R. Emerson and J. D. Hendrickson, Council.

1881—J. M. Dachtler, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; I. Munger, Treasurer; George C. Weaver, R. P. Lockwood, W. A. Van Horne, W. R. Dial, H. Crampton and John Theiss, Council; John H. Thompson, Marshal.

#### PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

In looking over old town records, I find that, in 1830, a subscription was taken for the purpose of buying a fire-engine. This was bought, and it was a small hand-engine, called the Ringleader, which was filled by means of a bucket-line, and kept full in that away, while from two to six men, by turning cranks, forced the water through the hose. This engine, although small, did good service, and was very well built, as shown by the fact that the wheels are still in use by Mr. H. B. Meeker, as a truck for hauling stone. About 1850, the Council bought an engine, which was worked in what is called row-boat fashion. This was called "The Whale." A number of years afterward, a brake engine was bought, and the two did good service.





When the market-house was built, in 1843, a full set of hooks and ladders was made for the corporation, and, while the east end of the market-house was devoted to the engine, the sides were the depositories of the hooks and ladders, in order that they might be of easy access in case of fire. After some years, cisterns were built, one at the intersection of Center and Fourth streets, the other at the intersection of Center and Sixth streets. In 1877, the Council bought of C. Ahrens & Co., of Cincinnati, a Latta steam fire-engine, and two reels containing 1,000 feet of hose. August 26, 1877, one reel was burned, but was promptly supplied by the purchase of a new one and additional hose. In addition to the cisterns, approaches have been made to the river at Second, Sixth and Seventh streets and between Third and Fourth streets, while the canal on the east gives easy access to almost all parts of town.

#### SITUATION OF THE TOWN AND ITS GROWTH.

Franklin is situated ten miles northwest of Lebanon, on the Great Miami River. Through it passes the Miami Canal, the C., C., C. & I. R. R. and the Dayton & Cincinnati Turnpike. In Howe's Historical Collections, the first cabin is said to have been built on or near Lot 21, Front street, the lot now owned and occupied by E. B. Thirkield. In the spring of 1796, six or eight cabins stood on the town plat. A church, common for all denominations, on the site of the Baptist Church, was the first erected, about the year 1808. The house occupied by J. N. C. Schenck during his life was partly built at a very early date—probably as early as 1796 or 1797, by Mr. Crane, who afterward located north of town. Mrs. Mary Campbell, who is still living, at the age of ninety-six, attended a party in the house above mentioned about 1798. The house occupied by W. S. Evans, on Front street, just above Third, was built by Gen. W. C. Schenck in 1798. The house lately removed by the Rossmans to make room for their magnificent brick, was probably one of the oldest houses in town and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell. Here Lewis D. Campbell was born and passed his boyhood. The old Clutch property, opposite the Presbyterian Church, lately torn down, was another old house.

Although Franklin is old, yet its progress for several years past has been marked. In 1840, it contained three churches, a high school, four dry goods stores, two grocery stores, two forwarding and commission houses and had 770 inhabitants. In 1881, it contains 2,700 inhabitants, has a printing-office, a graded school, three dry goods houses, two notion houses, eight groceries, three bakeries, two confectioneries, two news depots, three hardware stores, two banks, two hotels, numerous boarding-houses, ten or twelve saloons, three harness stores, four shoe stores, two watch-makers, two telegraph offices, one telephone exchange and several of the largest manufactories in the Miami Valley. There are also five church buildings and three congregations that rent, making eight church organizations in all.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Franklin early felt the importance of public offices, and, although we find the earliest meetings for elections were held at hotels, as well as private residences, in 1843, they determined to build a house which should serve for all public purposes. The church built in 1808, on the corner of Center and Fourth streets, was used for public meetings when fit, but, being the property of no one in particular, was not well taken care of. The market-house, as it was called, was built in the center of Fourth, on Market street, and consisted of two stories. In the lower one, the west end was fitted for a market, with stalls. The east end was inclosed so as to keep the fire-engine in good condition. Above this part was one room which looked something like a small





house balanced on the roof of a larger one. This was the Council Chamber, and, uncouth as it would now look, was considered to be a grand affair. In 1857, the people were called on to vote for or against a town hall, and, the vote being favorable, the hall was built on the north side of Fourth street, between Center and Front, nearly north of the site of the old market-house. It contained in the lower story an engine-room, a large market-room and a prison, or calaboose, with an iron cage of two cells. In the upper story, a Council Chamber and a hall, with a stage at the east end. This stood nearly twenty years, being consumed by fire on August 26, 1877. In it burned all the furniture, many of the books belonging to the corporation, the two hand-engines and one reel of hose. The new steam engine was fortunately saved, but not enough hose was rescued to save the building. After considerable trouble with the insurance companies the old walls were raised, the whole building remodeled, and, on Thanksgiving week, 1879, the Opera Hall was opened by the Julia A. Hunt Dramatic Company, which gave a week's entertainment in it. The hall will seat about 600, and is a neat and convenient one, as is shown by the patronage it receives from dramatic troupes. The lower part now contains engine-rooms, hook and ladder room, Council Chamber and prison. The outside has been transformed and now presents a very creditable appearance.

In 1864 and 1865, the lodge of Odd Fellows conceived the idea of building a hall, and a lottery scheme was begun, which resulted in the building which now stands on the southeast corner of Fourth and Center streets. It is of three stories, with a truss roof. On the first floor are three business rooms, fronting on Center street. The north room is occupied by the First National Bank; immediately south of this is a stairway leading to the upper floors; next, the shoe and hat store of Harris Bros., and, in the south room E. Liesenhoff & Co. deal in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. On the second floor, on the north side, is the public reading room and library; on the south side are various offices. The third floor has on the north the Masonic Hall; on the south, the Odd Fellows Hall. The building, except the two halls which belong to the lodges, respectively occupying them, now belongs to the First National Bank.

#### SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, published at Cincinnati, by Joseph Carpenter & Co. The paper bears date of August 31, 1803:

#### SCHOOL.

A schoolmaster is much needed in this place. A person qualified to teach an English school will find employment.

W. C. SCHENCK.

FRANKLIN, August 17, 1803.

What the result of this advertisement was we have not learned, but old citizens tell of schools at private houses for a number of years. A brick school-house formerly stood near where the depot buildings now stand, but it had been torn down at an early date. Mr. J. B. Morton had a private school, in which not only common, but classical studies were pursued. The building on the northeast corner of Second and Center street, could it speak, would tell of some excellent masters and some bad boys. The old Council chamber in the first market-house was also used as a school-room. Miss Fannie Coleman, Mr. Kingman, Miss Sarah Knipple, Miss McAroy and a number of others had schools which were good for the times. In the year 1848, the citizens saw the benefits arising from a central school, and erected the front part of the Union school building, the Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance putting on the third story and roof. The Masons, who had an interest in the north





room, finally bought that of the Sons, and, with the Odd Fellows, occupied it until the erection of the Odd Fellows Hall, when they both removed to that building.

The first Principal had but a few departments, but there are now in the house, with the rooms that were added about 1874, ten departments. The name of the first Principal was Laman; then followed Marchant, Elliott, Elder, Beall, Hawthorne, Turner, Finch, Hawthorne, Van Horne, and, in 1866, Mr. H. Bennett took charge, and has, by his untiring zeal and unflagging industry, gained for the Franklin Union Schools a reputation that extends throughout the State. The graded system is here carried to perfection, and the results of the careful training obtained in this school manifest themselves wherever its graduates are found. Two of its graduates have entered the ministry, several are engaged in teaching, some in law, others in medicine and all look back to this school as the scene of their early triumphs, and of purposes formed that have resulted in much good. The number of graduates is about sixty. The high school was at one time bitterly opposed, but is in a flourishing condition with about fifty in attendance.

#### CHURCHES.

*The Presbyterian Church of Franklin* was organized May 20, 1818, with Rev. William Schenck as pastor. He was soon after succeeded by Rev. M. G. Wallace, who continued to serve the people for a time, but the church was not well kept up and for several years no regular meetings were held. However, in 1827, Rev. Adrian Aten began to serve this people as well as those of New Jersey congregation, and, in 1829, there were sixty-nine names of members on the roll of the church. About this time, Rev. John S. Weaver took charge of this church, but was succeeded in one year by Rev. John Hudson, who retained the pastorate for ten years. During his labors, the present church edifice was erected, in the year 1835, largely through the efforts of Dr. O. Evans, Sr. In 1840, Rev. J. B. Morton came to this charge and remained several years doing a good work during the week by his thorough teaching of secular branches. Rev. G. M. Hair then preached for a number of years, and he, too, had a very good private school. By the kindness of Mr. J. N. C. Schenck, who gave land and house, this church was provided with a fine parsonage with ample grounds, which were much improved during the stay of Mr. Hair. Mr. Anon succeeded Mr. Hair, and preached for a short time as a supply. Rev. Henry W. Taylor was the next regular pastor, and lived here for about ten years. Since his time, Rev. John L. Gage, Rev. William Humphreys and Rev. M. V. Crouse have all preached for this people. Rev. Humphreys died with consumption after a short stay. Rev. M. V. Crouse has been a very popular minister and a citizen well beloved by all denominations, and would probably have continued long here had not throat disease compelled him to leave the ministry. Rev. Thomas Todd supplied the pulpit for three months during the present season, since which there has been no regular pastor. The church is financially in good condition.

*Franklin Baptist Church.*—As has been stated, in 1836, a split occurred in the membership of Tapecott Church, on the subject of missions and some doctrinal points. Those leaving that congregation went without an organization until June 29, 1843, when they organized with forty-two members. Rev. William T. Boynton was pastor; Peter Dubois and H. W. Meeker, Deacons, and Absalom Death, Clerk. They had no regular place of worship, but finally took possession of the old church building, corner Fourth and Center streets, and, fitting it up, they fenced it in and occupied it for worship. Gen. Schenck had set apart this lot for church purposes, and his heirs afterward quit-claimed the property. In 1851, the vestry on the west side was built; in 1854, the





main room was rebuilt, the walls raised, the roof renewed, a cupola put on and new windows put in. Within the past two years, the main room has been handsomely frescoed, a furnace put beneath and vestibules built. The room is a very commodious and tasteful one, and, being on the ground floor, is easy of access.

Elder Boynton dying in 1846, was succeeded by Rev. L. Osborn, who remained until 1851. Rev. J. C. Armstrong became pastor January 13, 1852, and remained until March, 1854. Rev. M. W. Homes was pastor from January, 1855, to June, 1856. Elder John Blodgett took charge in April, 1857, but resigned August, 1858, on account of ill health. Rev. J. L. Moore supplied from October, 1858, to October, 1859. Rev. J. R. Powell was ordained November, 1859, and remained until January, 1864. Elder Blodgett returned in February, 1864, and preached until June, 1871. Rev. Jonathan E. Morris succeeded him and remained until April, 1873. Rev. A. L. Lockert was ordained in October, 1873, and is still working with this congregation.

This church is praiseworthy for the punctuality and prompt attendance of all its members upon all services. The Working Band, which meets on Friday night of each week, has for its object all work that can be done, both in and out of the church, by good earnest Christian people. Missions, home and foreign, the poor, the intemperate, the hungry and the naked, the sinner and the so-called professor, all are subjects of thought, of prayer and of work. The amount of good done to both body and soul by this people cannot be estimated here, but will be repaid hereafter. The Sunday school is under the efficient leadership of W. A. Boynton.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church.*—This society was formed about 1825. Among its early members were James E. Thirkield and wife, John Rossman and wife, Fletcher Emley and wife, Stephen Wood and wife, Thomas Emerson and wife, and, after a few years, Uriah Clutch and wife and Daniel Hawkins and wife came from New Jersey and were added to the membership. Of these, Mrs. Clutch is the only survivor. Meetings were held at the homes of the members for about seven years, when a church was built, in 1832, on the alley and fronting on the south side of Third, between Front and Center streets. This building, now the property of E. B. Thirkield, still stands, and is occupied as a double residence. In 1836, a brick church of larger dimensions was erected just east of the former and fronting on Center street. This was a more pretentious building, having class-rooms and Sunday-school room in the basement and the audience room above, reached by steps in front and at the sides. A good bell was in the steeple; but this building, too, became too small, and, in 1859, it was torn away to make room for the present building. The services of the church were held at the town hall during the demolition of the old and the building of the new church, and the Baptist Church was frequently placed at the disposal of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation. The class and prayer-meetings were held at the residences of members. The new building is of the Gothic style, having buttresses exteriorly and having a steeple which rises 120 feet from the ground, in the lower part of which hangs a magnificent bell, the donation of R. S. Lockwood. This house cost about \$10,000 and was a marvel of cheapness. J. L. Thirkield, D. Deardoff and J. W. Thomas were the building committee. The audience room is a very large one, and is now handsomely frescoed, has stained glass Gothic windows and is neatly seated and carpeted. Below are the vestry, Sunday-school room and five class rooms. The building is heated by means of furnaces and lighted with gas.

During the early history of this church, its people were favored by having some of the most renowned ministers of that day, and, as it was only one of the many charges in the old Union Circuit, afterward of Lebanon, and finally





Franklin Circuit, preaching occurred but once in four weeks, and later, but once in two weeks. Among the early ministers were James B. Findley, John Brook, Thomas A. Morris, John F. Wright, A. W. Elliott, W. B. Christie, William H. Raper, Joseph Hill, Granville Moody and many others of like fame. In the fall of 1854, it was made a station, with G. C. Townley as minister. Mr. Townley died with consumption before his year closed and was succeeded by S. L. Yourtee, J. F. Marley, J. Morrow, Alexander Meharry, L. F. Van Cleve, William Fitzgerald, Dr. J. W. Weakley, S. F. Conrey, William B. Moler, S. B. Smith, S. A. Brewster, G. W. Kelley, Charles Ferguson, Sylvester Weeks and Davis W. Clark, who is still in charge. The present church was built through the efforts of Rev. A. Meharry, who, when he came, found a debt on the parsonage, an old church building and a congregation of old people, and who left this charge clear of debt, with the new church almost completed and a large number of young men and women members of the church. His zeal was so great that he was called a fanatic, but he infused some of the fire into others and built more temples than the one visible to mortal eyes.

The Sunday school was organized in 1833, with Daniel Harper as superintendent. It has an attendance of over 200, and is attended by more persons than any other school. Mr. E. B. Thirkield has been its superintendent for about fifteen years. The church numbers more than 200 members.

*The Christian Church.*—The date of organization of the Christian Church, I have been unable to find, but it was probably organized at a very early date. In the *Ohio Argus and Franklin Gazette*, of September 9, 1837, we find the following notice:

The members of the Christian Church of Franklin Township, are requested to meet in the Union Meeting House, in said township, on the Saturday previous to the second Sunday in October next, to take into consideration the propriety of relinquishing the further use and occupancy of the Lots No. 39 and 41, in the town of Franklin, and the meeting house thereon.

(Signed),

A. RABB.

The Union Meeting House above mentioned, was situated on the farms of A. Rabb and Daniel Storms, and was used as a schoolhouse during the week. For this purpose it was large, so a swinging partition was made which was removed on Sundays. This building was about two miles southeast of town, and here the country people gathered to listen to the words of Rev. N. Worley and his son Caleb, and, after a number of years, to Elder James Maple. This building proved too small, and, some time about 1850, a spacious brick was erected in Franklin, just south of the present railroad depot. The congregation was always a large one, being composed largely of farmers, who came for several miles to attend services and by many townsmen who loved to listen to the sermons of Elder Maple, and also to meet their country friends and relatives. Rev. Maple left this charge to go to Indiana, and, for several years, no regular minister was assigned them. Finally, Rev. T. M. McWhinney came and took charge of this congregation. He soon saw the need of a larger and more commodious building, and, by strenuous efforts, raised the funds to erect the present fine church edifice, and, on June 15, 1872, the corner-stone was laid. Rev. A. L. McKinney, of Troy, Ohio, delivering the address. The corner-stone bears the following inscription: "Unity in the Christian spirit, liberty in Bible in interpretation. T. M. McWhinney, Pastor." The vestry was dedicated November 24, 1872, by Rev. T. M. McWhinney. The building is a pleasant and commodious one, the lower room, or vestry, being seated with chairs, and having in the rear an additional room shut off by folding doors. The audience room is neatly frescoed, has a large gallery and contains a fine pipe organ. The whole building is lighted with gas. Its cupola is intended



to hold a town-clock, but is vacant as yet, while on the summit a vane in the shape of an angel blowing a trumpet, calls the attention of all passers. Mr. McWhinney believing in the doctrine that "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," had ample shed room in which to hitch the horses, so that they might be comfortable while their owners worshipped. The building stands on the east side of Center street, nearly facing Seventh street. Rev. T. M. McWhinney, some two years ago, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. H. Y. Rush, who still has charge of this congregation.

*St. Mary's Catholic Church.*—About twenty years ago, the Catholics of the town and vicinity were ministered to by Rev. Father Bulger, who was in charge of Middletown Catholic Church. They met for some years at the houses of the members, but finally rented a room in the property of J. C. Schenck, on Sixth street, east of the canal. After some years, they rented the town hall for their services, which were held once in four weeks. About the year 1866 or 1867, they contracted for a building which was erected on a lot in Van Horne's addition to Franklin. The building is a frame one, and contains two rooms and a gallery. It is, unfortunately, situated in a low place, but the members have lately surrounded the yard with a neat paling and ornamented the grounds with flowers and shrubbery. Rev. Father Kalenburg has been pastor for several years, and during his pastorate the church have held two fairs, by means of which they have become free from debt. When the building was first erected, there were no seats, but the members stood or sat on the floor until they were able to buy seats. The membership is large and services are held every Sunday.

*The African Methodist Episcopal Church* has been organized but two or three years, and holds its meetings in Woodward's Block.

*The African Baptist Church*, which formerly worshiped with the Methodist Episcopal Congregation, now holds its meetings in the building near the northeast corner of Second and Front streets. Both congregations are in their infancy, but they are faithfully discharging all church duties, and seem to be fixed institutions.

#### PROMINENT BUILDINGS.

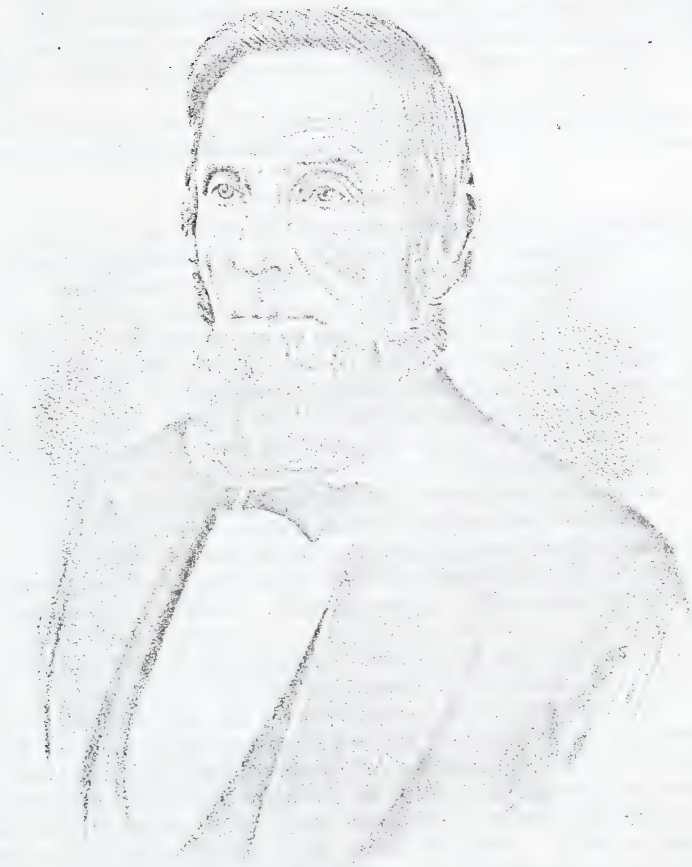
Up to the year 1837, the business of the town was carried on in various parts of town, but, in 1837, James T. Schenck, Otho Evans, W. V. Barkalow, Anthony Fay and Isaac Van Tuyl advertised for bids for the construction of a building, to be two stories high, and to contain five business rooms, each to be eighteen feet wide and forty feet deep, with cellar under the whole building, and each room to have two doors and six windows. This was built in 1838, contained six rooms instead of five, and bears the name of Merchants' Row. Here the largest establishments of town were soon settled, and to-day, being as it is, in the center of town, it is a good business locality. A seventh room was erected by Philip Weber in or about 1858.

The buildings of W. R. Dial, Thirkield & Sons, D. Adams, Rossman & Co., A. Walling and W. Coleman are the more prominent business houses.

The house of Thirkield & Sons is the oldest house doing business in town, the house having been established in 1832. Mr. J. L. Thirkield entered the store of Jonathan Mooney when but a lad, and, by his integrity and industry, soon accumulated enough to start in business for himself. In 1837, he and Mr. Mooney formed a partnership and continued for several years, when Mr. Thirkield bought out Mr. Mooney's interests. In 1842, Mr. George Balentine became his partner. They kept their stock of goods in an old building just north of the Presbyterian Church, until 1850, when they found their business too large for the small building, and they erected, in conjunction with G. Scharf, the block where the store now is. Mr. Balentine dying in 1852, his







*Jonathan Sherwood*



interest was purchased by Alfred Thirkield. A Thirkield afterward sold his interest to E. B. Thirkield, and removed to Xenia. In 1871, Mr. J. L. Thirkield sold his interest to W. D. Schenck, and the firm name became Thirkield, Schenck & Co. Mr. Schenck has since sold his interest and the firm is now E. B. Thirkield, George B. Thirkield, C. F. Thirkield and E. M. Thirkield. This house has done probably the largest dry goods business outside of the cities. For many years, they were the bankers of many of the farmers of the neighborhood. Their immense building contains four departments—dry goods, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, furnishing goods and tailoring department. The business is carried on with great system, all the money being handled by the cashier.

Mr. W. R. Dial is perhaps the next oldest business man of the town having carried on the baking and confectionery business for over thirty years.

#### CANAL AND RAIL ROAD.

In 1825, the Miami & Erie Canal was built from Cincinnati to Dayton, and this gave an impetus to trade. Several lines of canal boats were in operation at once, vast quantities of produce of all kinds were brought to the Franklin markets. In the years 1836 and 1837, we find that Earhart & Kinder, Mooney & Rogers, Britton, Schenck & Co. and M. W. & A. R. Earhart were engaged in shipping grain, etc., by canal. The article of pork became prominent, and S. R. & J. H. Burrowes, Caldwell, McTaggart & Campbell, Britton, Schenck & Co. and L. Pugh were all engaged in buying pork. In those days, the hogs were slaughtered and the pork packed in barrels, and then shipped by canal. The cooper business, supported by the whisky and pork dealers, was brisk. In order to facilitate shipping, two basins were excavated, one on the east side of the canal, on the south side of Sixth street, the other, just across the canal from it, and on each of them was a pork and commission house. The canal business continued good until after the building of the C., H. & D. R. R., when it decreased, and has now almost ceased. The canal, however, furnishes water to some of our factories.

In 1872, the Dayton Short Line, a branch of the C., C. & I. R. R., was completed. As early as 1850, the originators of the C., H. & D. had requested the right of way through the corporation. Several surveys had been made, and one of them was almost precisely the line followed when this road was constructed, the only deviations being at the entrance to Dayton and Cincinnati. Trains commenced running regularly on July 1, 1872, and the road has been of an incalculable value to the town, bringing coal and materials for the factories and mills and carrying away their products. A depot building was erected during the summer, and the company have since placed here the water-tank, coal-bins and supply shops, this being the point midway between Delaware and Cincinnati. The facilities for loading and unloading freight are not excelled anywhere on the line; there is more track room, and, besides this, three spurs have been constructed for the convenience of business men. The company employ about fifty men from this place in various capacities. The station does a large freight business.

#### THE FRANKLIN HYDRAULIC AND MILLS.

Mr. William A. Van Horne, the eldest child of Maj. Thomas B. Van Horne, was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 23, 1808. Until fifteen years of age, he worked on his father's farm. In 1824, he went to Piqua, his father being in Government employ there. From 1826 to 1830, he had entire charge of the land office, his father being on his farm near Lebanon, and making a visit of supervision once in three months to the office. He studied medicine,





but being hindered in his plans for the future, never entered the practice. He married, in 1834, Sarah T. Schenck.

Mr. Van Horne had for many years contemplated the building of a hydraulic at Franklin. With this in view he purchased land, until he owned on both sides of the river, and could thus be enabled to build a dam without hindrance. In 1850, he succeeded in organizing a hydraulic company, but was unable to get anything done for nearly twenty years. In 1869, the company failed, and then Mr. Van Horne, by his own efforts, and against the secret workings of many who are now benefited, built the hydraulic, put in a pole dam and secured to Franklin a water-power, with a head of seventeen feet. His dam was built about two miles north of town, just south of the old Vanderveer dam. Having watched the greatest height of the water in the two great freshets of 1847 and 1866, he built his embankments so that the river could by no possibility cover them, and, although they are near the river, they are yet intact.

The hydraulic was built in 1870, and soon after its completion, Mr. Van Horne and John H. Schenck put up a large frame building on the tail race, just below the tail gates. This building was used as a planing-mill, the power being obtained from the waste water. After some years, Mr. Samuel Thompson entered the firm, which was known as Schenck & Thompson. A few years later, Mr. Thompson moved away and Mrs. Van Horne purchased the mill from Schenck, and put her son, John S. Van Horne, to manage the business. Since his management commenced, the business has been very prosperous. The firm is now John S. Van Horne and Charles H. Weaver.

After the sale of power to Perrine, Forgy & Co. and the Harding Company, Mr. Van Horne found it necessary to construct a tail race. There was a natural depression which gave evidence of being an old bed of the river. Mr. Van Horne scooped off a little of the surface soil, and, having constructed gates by which to control it, turned the water of the hydraulic into this hollow, letting it follow the hollow to the river. In about a week, washing by day only, he had a tail race extending from the river almost to the mills. Here an obstacle was met with in the shape of a stone dam or dyke. It was noticed by the workmen who were taking out the stone, that they were disposed in regular layers, and that about every ten feet a new layer was discovered. Mr. Van Horne finding this out, drove a stake where he thought the stone would cease, and, at the very spot they disappeared. Prof. Orton visited this and thought it the work of water, but the fact that in several places bowlders were found standing in a position which could not have been regularly taken in nature and imbedded in a very fine clay, seemed to point it out as a work of man. The dam, if a section could have been made, would have shown that it was the shape of a pyramid. Above this, and also at the river, were found what appeared to be ovens, having at the bottom a layer of charcoal and above this calcined muscle shells.

In 1872, Perrine, Forgy & Co. leased power of the company and erected a mill for the manufacture of manila paper, and soon after, January 1, 1873, commenced its manufacture. They have since enlarged the mill, and have now six tubs, a double set of boilers and a sack factory. The firm name has been changed by death and purchase to Friend & Forgy Paper Company.

During the summer of 1872 the Harding Paper Company of Middletown leased power, purchased ground and put in foundations for a manumeth writing-paper mill and foundations for the stack. Early in the summer of 1873, brick work was begun and completed in the fall. The building had a length of 300 feet, a breadth of fifty feet and an addition in the northwest part of fifty feet; was three stories high besides the cellar; had a stack 130 feet high, and contained several million bricks. Millwrights worked during the winter of 1873

















